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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

JOHN C. PHILLIPS

A busy schedule gets hectic when Dartmouth's President John Kemeny, above, takes on the added job of heading President Carter's Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island. Story on Page 3.

Pope John Paul II plans an address on Catholic higher education and theology this week at the Catholic University. Story on Page 2.

Striking faculty members returned to classes on three Eastern campuses, while a walkout continued at Long Island University's Brooklyn Center. Story on Page 8.

Political harassment is charged by a Palestinian student who faces deportation action by the U. S. government. Story on Page 7.

Loss of student aid for 10,000 students is threatened by an argument between Texas and federal authorities. Story on Page 8.

Loyalty tests for professors under West Germany's anti-radical decree continue to stir controversy between civil libertarians and faculty conservatives. Story on Page 13.

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U.S. Research Can Withstand Effects of Ebb in Faculty Hiring, Study Finds

Harvard report refutes view that 1980's will bring serious losses of talent and vigor

By Jack Magarrell

Fears that a decline in the hiring of new faculty members could create a serious gap in American research and scholarship are largely unjustified, a Harvard University study has concluded.

The prospect of declining college enrollments during the 1980's has prompted some educators to predict dire consequences for university research:

▶ A loss of research capacity as shrinking enrollments reduce the number of teaching positions, because teaching and research are closely linked in American universities.

▶ A loss of talent, as the bleakness of the academic job market discourages some of the brightest undergraduates from pursuing advanced studies.

▶ A loss of vigor, as the present, tenured faculty members grow older and few fresh, young researchers are added to their ranks.

The Harvard study analyzes the relationships between declining enrollments, the production of doctoral degrees, and research. It concludes:

▶ That the decline in output of university research will be much smaller than the decline in university teaching jobs.

▶ That, if financial support for research is maintained, there should be no reduction in research jobs, even during a period of decline in teaching jobs.

▶ That young researchers, as a group, are not more productive than older ones.

The study was conducted by Robert E. Klitgaard, an associate professor in Harvard's John Fitzgerald Kennedy School of Government. In a report on his findings, Mr. Klitgaard warns that uncertainties about the impact of college enrollment on research begin with unanswered questions about the extent of the projected enrollment decline.

Although the projected decline in the country's 18-year-old population is undisputed, predictions vary widely as to how much it will affect college enrollment.

18 Pct. Decline

The Census Bureau estimates the number of 18-year-olds in the United States will drop more than 18 per cent between now and 1990, but there is no consensus on how much the decrease will be offset by growing numbers of older students, part-time students, and foreign students.

The declines in enrollment predicted by the most pessimistic analysts are dramatic only in comparison with the rapid increases that occurred during the 1960's,

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Hard-Pressed Danforth Fund Will Drop Almost All Support for Higher Education

Fellowships to graduate students, grants to faculty members will end in 1986

ST. LOUIS

The Danforth Foundation, citing "serious" economic difficulties, is ending its fellowship program for graduate students who plan to become college teachers.

The last class of 100 Danforth graduate fellows will be selected in April, and the program will be terminated in 1986, when they should have completed their studies.

Also ending in 1986 will be the foundation's "associate program" of grants to faculty members for projects for improving teaching methods.

Present fellows and associates will not be affected.

The action "will effectively remove the foundation's activities from the area of higher education," said Warren Bryan Martin, vice-president of the foundation.

'Serious' Decline in Assets

The decision to eliminate the programs was reached by the foundation's board of trustees after a lengthy study of the financial problems.

"The decline in our assets has been serious over the last five or six years," said Mr. Martin.

At the same time, despite drastic decreases in the number of fellows selected, the costs of the fellowships have grown so that the program now takes up half of the foundation's $4-million annual budget. "That became too heavy a financial burden for such a small foundation," Mr. Martin said.

"We were saddened by this necessity," he added, "because the foundation believes the program was well received and well regarded."

The Danforth fellowships have been unique in American higher education, according to Mr. Martin, who has directed the program for the past six years. They provide stipends, tuition, and other expenses for a four-year doctoral program for students who want to teach in colleges and universities.

Harm to 'Future Leadership'

John D. Maguire, president of the State University of New York College at Old Westbury, said the loss of the fellowships might have a severe impact on the "future leadership" in higher education.

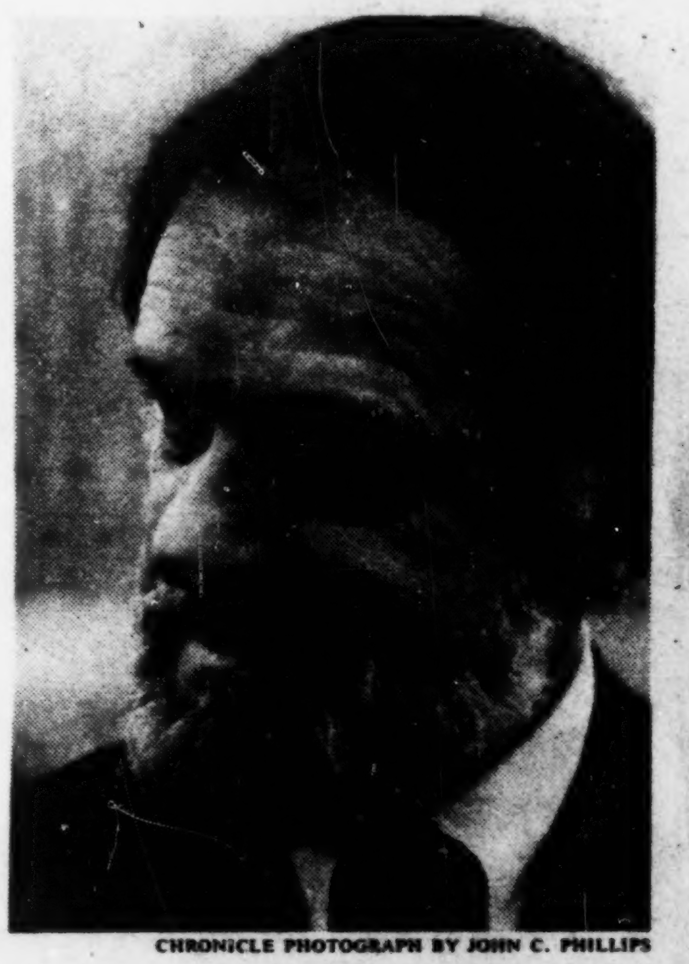
Mr. Maguire, a graduate of the Kent Fellowships, which were put under the Danforth umbrella in 1961, said the Danforth program "had a remarkable record for identifying exceedingly promising people and was able to release them at a critical point in their young scholarly lives to concentrate on the completion of their dissertations."

Mr. Maguire is president of the Society for Values in Higher Education, which is considering starting a program to honor 25 "Danforth-like graduate students" each year. He noted, however, that the society lacked the funds to provide financial assistance to those students.

Alison Bernstein, a former Danforth fellow who now is a program officer at the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, called the action "an incalculable loss" for women over 30 who wish to go to graduate school.

The foundation's "graduate fellowship

Continued on Page 10, Column 1



CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

"We were saddened by this necessity," says Danforth Vice-President Warren Bryan Martin.

FACT-FILE

Grants of 49 Leading Foundations

Rank	Foundation	1977 grants	1978 grants	Market value of assets at year-end
1.	Ford Foundation	$136,785,000	$132,311,000	$2,291,480,000
2.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	29,190,000	44,776,000	862,962,000
3.	Andrew W. Mellon Foundation	40,699,000	42,681,000	705,396,000
4.	Rockefeller Foundation	44,189,000	42,535,000	753,911,000
5.	W. K. Kellogg Foundation	38,115,000	41,656,000	827,223,000
6.	Pew Memorial Trust	28,803,000	35,891,000	604,928,000
7.	Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	21,969,000	28,453,000	396,427,000
8.	Duke Endowment	24,840,000	28,426,000	386,047,000
9.	Kresge Foundation	29,988,000	25,269,000	586,902,000
10.	Lilly Endowment	31,726,000	21,041,000	653,368,000
11.	Rockefeller Brothers Fund	16,970,000	19,811,000	172,614,000
12.	Alfred P. Sloan Foundation	14,008,000	13,437,000	244,600,000
13.	Carnegie Corporation of New York	13,361,000	13,096,000	284,799,000
14.	Houston Endowment	12,561,000	12,398,000	254,500,000†
15.	Edna McConnell Clark Foundation	9,204,000	10,650,000	192,000,000
16.	Richard King Mellon Foundation	7,697,000	9,400,000	237,318,000
17.	Bush Foundation	9,879,000	8,523,000	197,828,000
18.	James Irvine Foundation	3,996,000	7,389,000	191,907,000
19.	Commonwealth Fund	5,369,000	6,885,000	124,193,000
20.	Robert A. Welch Foundation	6,698,000	6,881,000	123,210,000
21.	Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation	4,141,000	6,465,000	181,175,000
22.	Amon G. Carter Foundation	3,939,000	6,223,000	106,282,000
23.	Vincent Astor Foundation	5,166,000	6,081,000	55,647,000
24.	William Penn Foundation	5,925,000	6,018,000	66,977,000
25.	Max C. Fleischmann Foundation	7,315,000	5,941,000	95,493,000
26.	Charles A. Dana Foundation	4,387,000	5,883,000	101,918,000
27.	Charles F. Kettering Foundation	5,554,000	5,445,000	72,607,000
28.	Sarah Scaife Foundation	4,629,000	5,606,000	77,614,000
29.	Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation	5,666,000	5,069,000	170,410,000
30.	Northwest Area Foundation	5,520,000	5,051,000	110,000,000†
31.	John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation	5,000,000	5,000,000	86,303,000
32.	Callaway Foundation	4,996,000	4,846,000	80,332,000
33.	Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation	5,100,000	4,834,000	80,610,000‡
34.	William R. Kenan, Jr. Charitable Trust	4,121,000	4,504,000	96,019,000
35.	George Gund Foundation	3,842,000	4,340,000	74,660,000
36.	Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation	4,160,000	4,240,000	74,000,000
37.	John A. Hartford Foundation	3,424,000	4,195,000	104,698,000
38.	El Pomar Foundation	1,960,000	3,271,000	70,315,000
39.	Charles Hayden Foundation	2,687,000	3,267,000	71,240,000
40.	Howard Heinz Endowment	1,985,000	3,260,000	77,136,000
41.	Mary Flagler Cary Charitable Trust	4,017,000	3,230,000	63,106,000
42.	Henry Luce Foundation	3,264,000	2,935,000	71,936,000
43.	Moody Foundation	3,863,000	2,906,000	178,000,000†
44.	Smith Richardson Foundation	3,157,000	2,829,000	67,581,000
45.	Research Corporation	2,336,000	2,527,000	45,171,000
46.	John and Mary R. Markle Foundation	2,291,000	2,217,000	44,860,000
47.	William T. Grant Foundation	2,000,000	1,678,000	51,869,000
48.	Danforth Foundation	1,811,000	1,533,000	98,734,000
49.	Elliott White Springs Foundation	1,383,000	1,101,000	18,594,000
Total		$649,283,000	$678,601,000	$12,681,995,000

† Estimate.
‡ Includes assets and excise taxes of two trusts that support the foundation.

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FUND-RAISING COUNSEL

Danforth

Continued from Page 1

for women"—included in the larger fellowship program in 1975—has been "one of the few sources of financial support for women returning to higher education," she said.

Since the program's inception in 1951, 3,600 students have become Danforth fellows. Competition for the awards has been intense, attracting up to 10,000 applicants a year from 900 campuses. The number of yearly awards was reduced from 180 to 120 in 1975 and to 100 in 1977.

Foundation officials boast that Danforth fellows are concentrated in some of the country's most selective universities, that 95 per cent of the recipients have earned Ph.D.'s, and that 85 per cent have become administrators or faculty members.

Grants for minority-group students, who have been heavily recruited into the program since 1976, will continue after the regular fellowships are halted, Mr. Martin said, but they are expected to use only a small portion of the Danforth budget.

After 1986, Mr. Martin said, the foundation will begin to concentrate on the financing of elementary and secondary-school programs and urban education in the St. Louis area. Those programs now account for only 15 per cent of the budget.

He said the tightening higher-education market had some influence on the decision, noting that in recent years only 70 to 75 per cent of the Danforth graduates had gone into teaching jobs on campuses. Earlier, that figure had been higher than 85 per cent.

The foundation said in a written statement that it had "over-expended income for the last 21 years." Mr. Martin said in an interview, however, that the serious financial troubles had begun after 1973, when two large grants to Washington University and Saint Louis University—totaling $80-million—reduced the foundation's assets by one-third.

Then came the recession of 1974 and spiraling inflation, "and our portfolio was never able to recover," he said.

The problems have been magnified by the poor performance on the stock market of the Ralston Purina Company, which was founded by William H. Danforth. Mr. Danforth, who established the foundation in 1927, had included the company's stock as a major portion of the foundation's holdings.

As a result of the economic difficulties, the assets of the foundation fell from $220-million in 1973 to $80-million in 1979. In the same period, Mr. Martin said, the yearly operating budget has been reduced from $12-million to $4-million.

—LORENZO MIDDLETON

Gardner Backs Private-Sector Organization

WASHINGTON

The establishment of a new national organization, to be called "Independent Sector," was recommended last week by John Gardner, founder of Common Cause and former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. Gardner spoke as chairman of a planning committee appointed by the Coalition of National Voluntary Organizations and by the National Council on Philanthropy.

The existing council and coalition, if they approve the recommendations in the next two months, would be merged into the new organization, starting in January.

Members of Independent Sector would include corporations, foundations, and voluntary organizations operating at the national level.

Mr. Gardner said the new organization would be concerned with improving public understanding of the voluntary and philanthropic sector, its relationships with government, communication within the sector, research, and encouragement of effective operation of philanthropic and voluntary organizations.

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

High-pressure athletic programs are beginning to overshadow education at some institutions, the American Council on Education warns. In three new policy statements it calls on trustees, presidents, and athletic directors to keep sports within bounds. Story and texts on Page 3.

The view from abroad is a rich but often neglected aspect of research in American studies, scholars are told at an international gathering in Minneapolis. Story on Page 5.

Out-of-state institutions operating academic programs in Texas are accused of "substandard operations." Officials move to tighten state control. Story on Page 10.

A faster flow of federal funds is expected by some higher-education officials to result from establishment of the new Department of Education. Opponents of the new Cabinet-level department are wary of increased regulation. Story on Page 11.

192 years of legislation, defining the federal role in education from land-grant colleges to a cabinet-level department, are summarized in a chronology on Page 13.

Desegregation by merger of the predominantly white University of Tennessee at Nashville and the predominantly black Tennessee State University has been allowed to stand by the Supreme Court. Story on Page 11.

Rights of scholars and students are involved in a variety of cases on which the Supreme Court acted as the justices' summer break came to an end. Story on Page 15.

A chapel has been recycled, stained-glass windows and all, to serve as the new computer center on the campus of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Story on Page 2.

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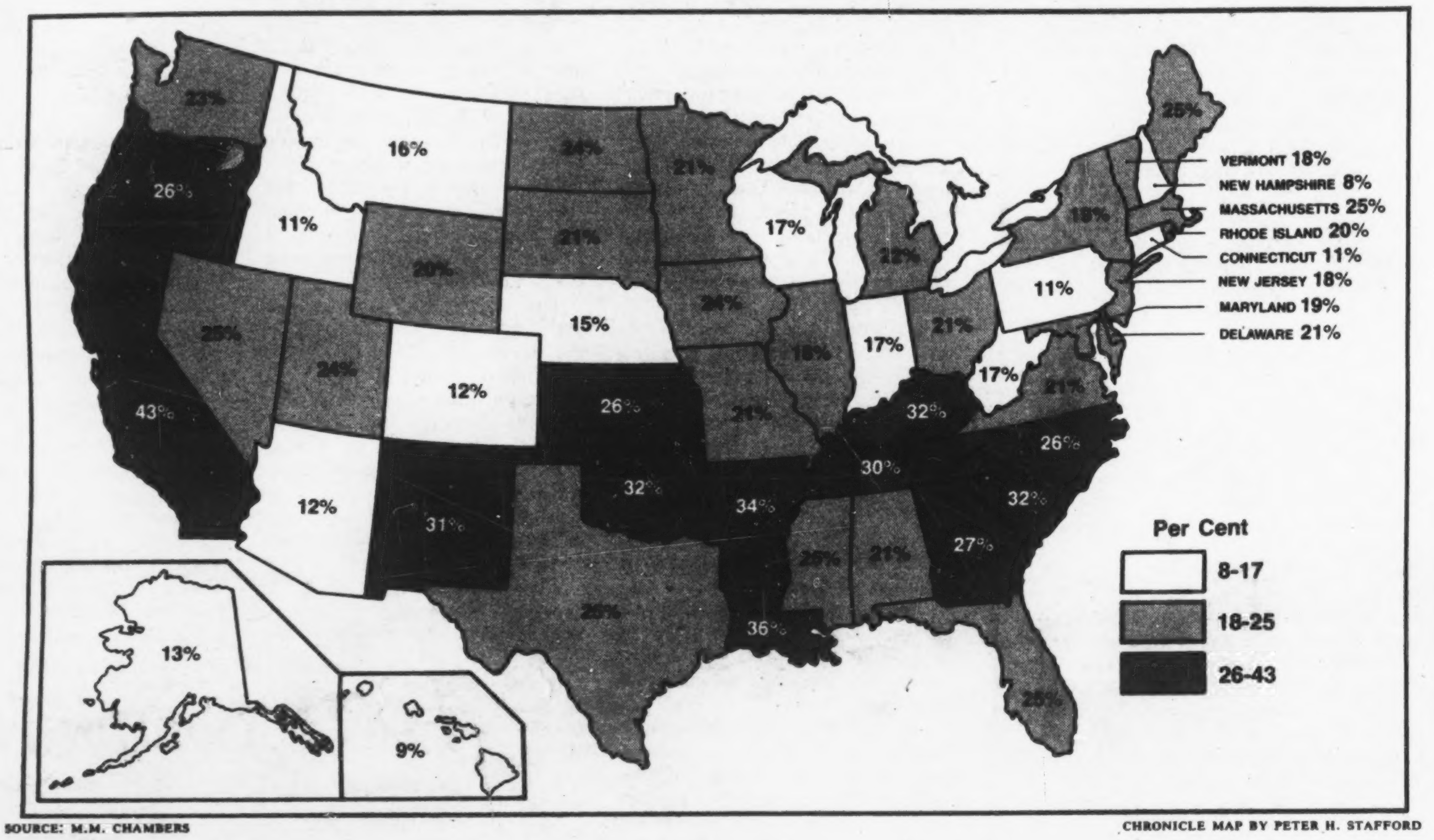
2-Year Increases in State Funds for Higher Education



SOURCE: M.M. CHAMBERS

CHRONICLE MAP BY PETER H. STAFFORD

Appropriations to Universities Outrace Inflation in 41 States

By Jack Magarrell

All but nine states have appropriated more than enough money in the past two years to enable their colleges and universities to keep pace with rising operating costs.

Despite increases in the number of dollars appropriated, nine states failed to make any gain beyond the inflation rate:

▶ New Hampshire and Hawaii, where appropriations for higher education in the past two years have fallen 6 per cent behind the national rate of increase in operating costs;

▶ Pennsylvania and Idaho, each down about 4 per cent;

▶ Connecticut, Colorado, and Arizona, down about 3 per cent;

▶ Alaska, down almost 2 per cent; and

▶ Nebraska, where appropriations just about matched the inflation rate.

Appropriations for higher education in the other 41 states made gains, after inflation. In California, the gain was almost 25 per cent.

Averaged nationwide, state support for higher education has tripled in the past 10 years. In the same period enrollments increased about 42 per cent.

Over the past two years, however, total college enrollment in the United States has shown little change.

Data compiled by M. M. Chambers, professor of educational administration at Illinois State University, indicate the national average of state funds appropriated for higher education this year is up 24 per cent from the average of two years ago.

Over the past two years, the higher-education price index has risen 15.1 per cent. The index, developed by D. Kent Halstead of the National Institute for Education, measures changes in prices that colleges and universities pay for goods and services.

An analysis of the Chambers data indicates that nationally, after adjusting for the 15-per-cent inflation rate calculated by Mr. Halstead, the average purchasing power of state funds for colleges and universities gained about 8 per cent.

The impact of inflation may be somewhat larger than indicated because appropriations are made to cover future spending, while the higher-education price index is based on past experience.

The 24-per-cent increase in appropriations reported by Mr. Chambers is for the two-year period ending next June. In the first year of that period, the higher-education price index rose 7.8 per cent. How much the index will have increased in the second year of the period will not be known until next fall.

The total amount appropriated by legis-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Marriage Curbs Women's Careers in Academe, Sociologists Find

Married women in academe are less likely than their male colleagues to move from city to city to take advantage of better job opportunities, according to a new study by three sociologists.

The restrictions that marriage places on their careers contribute strongly to the fact that women are usually found in lower-ranking, less prestigious positions than men, the study says.

Published in the Sept. 21 issue of *Science* magazine, the study was written by Gerald Marwell, Rachel Rosenfeld and Seymour Spilerman.

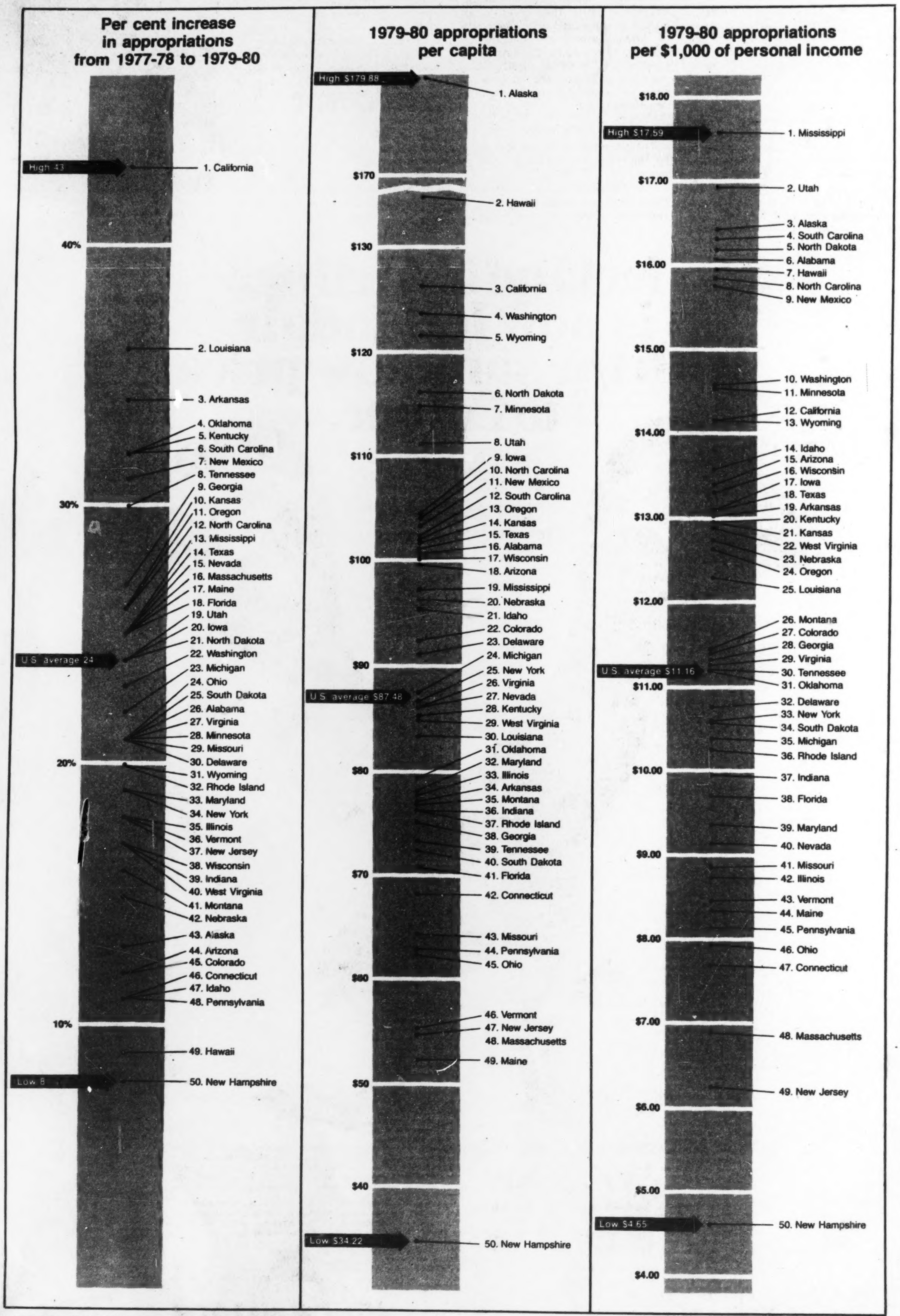
Traditionally, the gap between male and female academics has been explained by such factors as age discrimination, sexism, and the varying amounts of research they've done.

"In contrast," the authors argue, "a considerable part of the disparity between men and women in academic status and earnings derives from neither of those sources but from the disadvantages that marriage imposes on the women."

The authors trace the problem to a custom called "marriage hypergamy," or

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

In 41 States, Appropriations to Colleges Outpace Cost Increases; Nationally, Support for Higher Education Rises 24 Per Cent



Per cent increase in appropriations from 1977-78 to 1979-80

1979-80 appropriations per capita

1979-80 appropriations per $1,000 of personal income

SOURCES: M.M. CHAMBERS AND U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CHRONICLE CHARTS BY PETER H. STAFFORD

Appropriations of state tax funds for higher education are ranked above according to three different criteria.

Continued from Page 1

latures of the 50 states for operating expenses of higher education in 1979-80 is nearly $19.1-billion, compared with $15.3-billion two years ago and $6.2-billion 10 years ago.

Because some states appropriate funds on a two-year basis, the Chambers data compare each year's appropriations with comparable figures from two years earlier.

In the decade of the 1970's, the two-year increases have averaged 25.7 per cent.

They have been substantially lower than those of the late 1960's, when the two-year gains sometimes topped 40 per cent, Mr. Chambers notes.

'Substantial Progress'

While recognizing "that there have been many local instances of cutbacks and hardships" in the 1970's, Mr. Chambers describes the national increase of 207 per cent over the past 10 years as "substantial, if moderate, progress."

"Any impression that this decade was one of decline and disaster will not hold water," he comments. "It was a time of modest upward growth."

The 10-year increase in state support of higher education amounts to 60 per cent after adjusting for an inflation rate of 91.8 per cent, as measured by the higher-education price index.

For individual states, the 10-year increases ranged from 99 per cent in Vermont to 510 per cent in Alaska. After allowing for inflation, the increase for Vermont amounts to 4 per cent; for Alaska the adjusted increase is 218 per cent.

Average per Capita is $87.48

In calculations intended to offset differences in state population, appropriations per person range from $179.88 in Alaska to $34.22 in New Hampshire.

The national average appropriation per person this year is $87.48, up from $78.67 two years ago.

Figures intended to take into account state differences in wealth show that the highest appropriation for higher education per $1,000 of personal income is Mississippi's $17.59. The lowest is New Hampshire's $4.65.

The national average for appropriations per $1,000 of personal income is $11.16, down slightly from an average of $11.22 two years ago.

Population and income data used in the analysis, like the higher-education price index, precede the appropriation period and consequently tend to be understated. The population figures used are estimates by the Census Bureau for 1978. The income data, from the bureau of economic analysis in the Department of Commerce, also are for 1978.

Aid to Private Colleges Included

The Chambers figures on appropriations represent tax revenue appropriated by the states for operating expenses at public colleges. They include appropriations for state aid to local public community colleges and for vocational-technical institutions if they are predominantly for post-high-school students.

Also included are appropriations for state-supported higher-education agencies and programs, student grants and loans, and indirect support of private institutions through scholarships or other programs.

The appropriations data do not include sums intended for capital expenditures or debt service. Nor do they include money from federal or municipal taxes.

FACT–FILE

State Tax Funds for Higher Education

The following data were compiled by M. M. Chambers, professor of educational administration at Illinois State University. The full report, with additional footnotes, will be available after Oct. 24 from the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036. The price is $2.50 a copy for non-members.

Annual Appropriations

	Appropriations 1979-80 (add 000)	2-year change
ALABAMA		
U of Alabama		
Tuscaloosa	$ 39,214	+19%
Birmingham	60,171	+28%
Huntsville	10,552	+23%
Auburn U	59,783	+20%
U of South Alabama	22,497	+21%
Jacksonville St U	11,075	+21%
Alabama A&M U	8,350	+20%
Troy St U	7,937	+27%
Alabama St U	7,368	+24%
U of North Alabama	7,018	+23%
U of Montevallo	5,369	+14%
Livingston U	3,230	+20%
Athens St C	1,500	+31%
Aid to jr colleges	40,293	+22%
Aid to voc-tech schs	32,452	+25%
Aid to pvt insts	2,485	+27%
Student aid	939	n/c
Other appropriations*	56,902	n/c
Total	**$ 377,135**	+21%
ALASKA		
U of Alaska		
Fairbanks	$ 22,897	n/c
Anchorage	10,676	n/c
Juneau	3,545	n/c
Aid to comm colleges	18,169	n/c
Student aid	71	n/c
Other appropriations	17,134	n/c
Total	**$ 72,492**	+13%
ARIZONA		
U of Arizona	$ 107,963	n/c
Arizona St U	65,713	n/c
Northern Arizona U	25,186	n/c
Aid to comm colleges	30,695	n/c
Other appropriations*	3,150	n/c
Total	**$ 232,707**	+12%
ARKANSAS		
U of Arkansas	$ 108,667	n/c
Arkansas St U	16,787	+31%
U of Central Arkansas	0,963	+44%
Henderson St U	6,655	+24%
Southern Arkansas U	6,722	+31%
Arkansas Tech U	5,571	+42%
Aid to comm-jr colleges	12,011	+39%
Student aid	1,383	+31%
Other appropriations	905	+13%
Total	**$ 169,664**	+34%
CALIFORNIA		
U of California*	$ 907,666	n/c
Cal St U & Colls		
San Diego	70,917	+27%
Long Beach	66,491	31%
San Jose	60,380	+29%
Northridge	56,386	+30%
San Francisco	55,314	+32%
Los Angeles	55,048	+26%
San Luis Obispo	51,635	+33%
Sacramento	50,357	+31%
Fullerton	45,990	+29%
Fresno	44,690	+27%
Pomona	42,553	+33%
Chico	41,019	+30%
Hayward	32,178	+25%
Humboldt	27,404	+30%
Dominguez Hills	19,541	+27%
Sonoma	19,387	+23%
San Bernardino	14,214	+28%
Stanislaus	12,719	+32%
Bakersfield	12,711	+33%
Hastings C of Law	5,384	+41%
Cal Maritime Academy	2,519	+19%
Aid to comm colleges	1,000,232	n/c
Student aid	77,260	+ 9%
Postsecondary Education Commission	1,786	+24%
Other appropriations	40,450	n/c
Total	**$ 2,814,321**	+43%
COLORADO		
U of Colorado	$ 72,515	+ 9%
Colorado St U	32,646	+ 8%
U of No Colorado	16,496	+21%
Colo Sch of Mines	7,071	+25%
U of So Colorado	6,863	− 6%
Ft Lewis C	3,638	+27%

	Appropriations 1978-79 (add 000)	2-year change
COLORADO—Continued		
State colleges		
Mesa C, Western St C, & Adams St C	$ 11,392	n/c
Metropolitan St C	9,098	+23%
Central administration	200	+35%
Aid to state comm colls	24,949	n/c
Aid to dist comm colls	6,418	+22%
Occupational ed	17,522	+13%
Student aid	12,850	−20%
Veterans' tuition aid	1,000	−43%
Other appropriations*	24,208	n/c
Total	**$ 246,866**	+12%
CONNECTICUT		
U of Connecticut	$ 90,983	+11%
State colleges		
Central Connecticut	14,884	+ 4%
Southern Connecticut	14,852	+ 7%
Western Connecticut	6,700	+14%
Eastern Connecticut	5,683	+21%
Bd for state colleges	577	+18%
Higher Ed Ctr, Waterbury	725	+58%
Aid to regional comm colleges	27,086	n/c
Aid to state tech colleges	7,762	+17%
Other appropriations*	42,823	n/c
Total	**$ 212,075**	+11%
DELAWARE		
U of Delaware	$ 30,949	+17%
Del Tech and Comm Coll	13,417	+26%
Delaware St C	7,301	+26%
Delaware Inst of Med Ed and Research	1,100	+13%
Delaware Inst Veterinary Med Ed	65	n/c
Other appropriations	441	n/c
Total	**$ 53,273**	+21%
FLORIDA		
U of Florida	$ 153,210	+24%
U of South Florida	60,152	+32%
Florida St U	55,508	+25%
Florida International U	24,155	+21%
U of Central Florida	22,271	n/c
Florida Atlantic U	16,898	+23%
Florida A&M U	15,059	+22%
U of West Florida	13,681	+34%
U of North Florida	10,010	+31%
U of Miami Med Sch	6,197	+24%
U of Miami Nurs Prog	200	n/c
Barry C, Social Work	62	n/c
Aid to comm colleges	222,153	+23%
Other appropriations	10,538	− 4%
Total*	**$ 610,094**	+25%
GEORGIA		
U of Georgia	$ 106,978	n/c
Medical C of Georgia	49,834	n/c
Georgia St U	41,075	+23%
Georgia Inst of Tech	36,675	n/c
State colleges		
Georgia Southern C	0,587	+27%
West Georgia C	9,398	+21%
Columbus C	7,228	+35%
Valdosta St C	6,988	+31%
Savannah St C	5,414	+37%
Fort Valley St C	5,343	+22%
Augusta C	5,069	+38%
Georgia C	5,067	+35%
Albany St C	4,562	+23%
Armstrong St C	4,557	+35%
Georgia SW C	4,509	+22%
Kennesaw C	4,160	n/c
North Georgia C	3,333	+27%
Aid to state jr colleges	30,354	n/c
Aid to local jr colleges	5,387	+ 2%
Student aid	648	+16%
Other appropriations	37,966	n/c
Total	**$ 385,132**	+27%
HAWAII		
U of Hawaii	$ 114,785	n/c
Student aid	10	−50%
Other appropriations*	19,108	n/c
Less tuition and other revenue	−14,830	+19%
Total	**$ 119,073**	+ 9%
IDAHO		
U of Idaho	$ 32,073	n/c
Boise St U	16,057	+13%
Idaho St U	15,723	+ 8%
Lewis-Clark St C	2,516	+17%
Aid to jr colleges	3,565	+12%
Other appropriations	13,674	n/c
Total	**$ 83,608**	+11%
ILLINOIS		
U of Illinois		
Urbana-Champaign	$ 157,460	+25%
Medical Center	92,322	+27%
Chicago Circle	48,791	+17%
General university	16,295	+24%
Southern Illinois U	117,687	+20%
Northern Illinois U	53,421	+26%

	Appropriations 1978-79 (add 000)	2-year change
ILLINOIS—Continued		
Illinois St U	$ 42,[illegible]60	+24%
Western Illinois U	31,[illegible]60	+28%
Eastern Illinois U	20,991	+27%
Northeastern Illinois U	17,738	+36%
Chicago St U	15,664	+30%
Governors St U	12,137	+29%
Sangamon St U	11,761	+22%
Aid to comm colleges	134,364	+12%
Student aid	72,816	n/c
Other appropriations	31,284	n/c
Total	**$ 876,951**	+18%
INDIANA		
Indiana U	$ 153,282	n/c
Purdue U	111,464	n/c
Ball St U	41,905	+18%
Indiana St U	37,762	n/c
Indiana Voc-Tech C	16,272	+26%
Vincennes U	6,423	+35%
Student aid	20,331	n/c
Other appropriations	23,758	n/c
Total	**$ 411,197**	+17%
IOWA		
U of Iowa	$ 118,800	+23%
Iowa St U	86,403	+23%
U of Northern Iowa	28,774	+23%
Aid to area schools	52,918	+25%
Student aid	14,500	+32%
Other appropriations	1,036	n/c
Total	**$ 303,631**	+24%
KANSAS		
U of Kansas	$ 101,092	+30%
Kansas St U	53,923	n/c
Wichita St U	23,990	+26%
Emporia St U	12,405	+18%
Pittsburg St U	11,633	+23%
Fort Hays St U	10,236	+27%
Washburn U of Topeka	2,400	+23%
Kansas Tech Inst	1,295	+39%
Aid to jr colleges	16,806	+35%
Other appropriations	5,059	n/c
Total	**$ 238,839**	+26%
KENTUCKY		
U of Kentucky	$ 117,854	+33%
U of Louisville	62,385	+53%
Eastern Kentucky U	26,364	+19%
Western Kentucky U	25,759	+16%
Murray St U	20,196	+28%
Morehead St U	16,260	+19%
No Kentucky U	13,660	+50%
Kentucky St U	8,458	+29%
Other appropriations	8,982	n/c
Total	**$ 299,918**	+32%
LOUISIANA		
Louisiana St U	$ 179,689	n/c
Southern U	25,747	+37%
Bd of Trustees system		
U of SW Louisiana	21,330	+36%
Louisiana Tech U	17,493	+47%
NE Louisiana U	15,852	+27%
SE Louisiana U	12,652	+39%
Northwestern St U	12,445	+26%
Nicholls St U	1,594	+44%
McNeese St U	9,650	+19%
Grambling St U	8,904	+39%
Delgado Jr C	8,395	+25%
System administration	644	n/c
Aid to pvt colleges	2,000	+25%
Student aid	1,200	n/c
Other appropriations	2,413	n/c
Total	**$ 330,008**	+36%
MAINE		
U of Maine	$ 43,864	+19%
Maine Maritime Acad	2,351	n/c
Vocational education	8,547	n/c
Student aid	2,477	n/c
Other appropriations	26	n/c
Total	**$ 57,265**	+25%
MARYLAND		
U of Maryland	$ 142,727	n/c
State colleges		
Towson	17,364	n/c
Morgan	11,853	n/c
Frostburg	7,379	n/c
Salisbury	6,357	n/c
Bowie	5,546	n/c
U of Baltimore	5,142	n/c
Coppin	5,043	n/c
Saint Mary's C of Md	3,332	n/c
Trustees	4,301	n/c
Aid to comm colleges	45,992	n/c
Aid to pvt colleges	7,925	n/c
Student aid	6,467	n/c
Other appropriations*	54,304	n/c
Total	**$ 323,732**	+19%
MASSACHUSETTS		
U of Massachusetts	$ 124,880	+17%
U of Lowell	20,250	+23%

	Appropriations 1978-79 (add 000)	2-year change
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued		
SE Massachusetts U	$ 13,850	+25%
State colleges		
Boston	11,000	+14%
Salem	0,510	+22%
Bridgewater	9,700	+26%
Fitchburg	8,330	+15%
Worcester	6,830	+16%
Westfield	6,366	+24%
Framingham	6,300	+19%
North Adams	4,650	+23%
Mass Maritime Acad	3,620	+27%
Mass C of Art	3,200	+28%
Board of trustees	975	+11%
Aid to comm colleges	56,258	+28%
Student aid	24,500	n/c
Other appropriations	3,710	n/c
Total	**$ 314,929**	+25%
MICHIGAN		
U of Michigan	$ 164,303	+21%
Michigan St U	146,103	n/c
Wayne St U	98,237	+20%
Western Michigan U	46,729	+22%
Eastern Michigan U	34,779	+23%
Central Michigan U	29,531	+23%
Ferris St C	21,846	+24%
Michigan Tech U	20,929	+24%
Northern Michigan U	20,849	+24%
Oakland U	19,756	+26%
Grand Valley St C's	13,268	+24%
Saginaw Valley St C	6,687	+26%
Lake Superior St C	5,739	+26%
Aid to comm colleges	134,646	+22%
Student aid	36,413	n/c
Other appropriations	8,505	n/c
Total	**$ 808,320**	+22%
MINNESOTA		
U of Minnesota	$ 221,680	+19%
State universities	75,248	+13%
Aid to area voc-tech insts	82,969	+23%
Aid to comm colleges	36,405	+19%
Student aid	36,812	n/c
Other appropriations	7,669	n/c
Total	**$ 460,782**	+21%
MISSISSIPPI		
U of Mississippi	$ 52,784	+27%
Mississippi St U	46,497	+22%
U of So Mississippi	24,527	+26%
Jackson St U	12,689	+25%
Miss U for Women	7,521	+22%
Delta St U	7,193	+22%
Alcorn St U	6,756	+49%
Miss Valley State U	5,914	35%
Gulf Coast Research Lab	2,300	16%
Vocational education	26,815	+25%
Aid to jr colleges	31,317	+27%
Student aid	2,447	n/c
Other appropriations	6,978	n/c
Total	**$ 233,738**	+25%
MISSOURI		
U of Missouri	$ 162,959	+20%
SW Missouri St U	20,567	+25%
Central Missouri St U	18,247	+23%
SE Missouri St U	15,790	+27%
NE Missouri St U	11,825	+21%
NW Missouri St U	9,272	+16%
Missouri Southern St C	6,263	+19%
Missouri Western St C	6,174	+18%
Lincoln U	5,959	+17%
Harris-Stowe C	2,448	+69%
Aid to pub jr colleges	28,366	+ 3%
Student aid	7,500	+25%
Other appropriations*	17,571	+57%
Total	**$ 312,941**	+21%
MONTANA		
Montana St U	$ 22,893	+19%
U of Montana	16,993	+12%
Eastern Montana C	6,450	+15%
C of Min Sci & Tech	3,883	+36%
Northern Montana C	2,952	+10%
Western Montana C	1,687	+ 3%
Aid to comm colleges	1,940	+ 5%
Student aid	1,570	n/c
Other appropriations	2,126	n/c
Total	**$ 60,494**	+16%
NEBRASKA		
U of Nebraska	$ 115,966	+15%
Kearney St C	7,175	+10%
Wayne St C	4,138	+13%
Chadron St C	4,077	+18%
Peru St C	2,388	+18%
System office	632	+59%
Aid to tech comm colls	16,497	+17%
Other appropriations	67	n/c
Total	**$ 150,940**	+15%
NEVADA		
U of Nevada		
Reno	$ 26,679	+20%

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NOTE

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FACT-FILE—Continued

State Tax Funds for Higher Education

	Appropriations 1978-79 (add 000)	2-year change
NEVADA—Continued		
U of Nevada Las Vegas	$ 15,542	+17%
Aid to comm colleges	8,979	+30%
Student aid	100	n/c
Other appropriations	5,596	n/c
Total	**$ 56,896**	**+25%**
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
U of New Hampshire	$ 17,404	+ 2%
Keene St C	2,822	+19%
Plymouth St C	2,820	+19%
Aid to tech colleges	5,767	+16%
Student aid	423	+37%
Other appropriations	570	n/c
Total	**$ 29,806**	**+ 8%**
NEW JERSEY		
Rutgers, the St U	$ 110,431	+17%
NJ C of Med & Dentistry	62,725	+32%
NJ Inst of Tech	14,990	+21%
State colleges		
Montclair	16,259	+21%
Paterson	14,866	+23%
Trenton	14,003	+ 6%
Kean	13,601	+22%
Glassboro	12,935	+13%
Jersey City	11,744	+19%
Richard Stockton	7,296	+18%
Ramapo	7,036	+17%
Edison C of NJ	929	+45%
Aid to county colleges	51,111	+ 7%
Aid to pvt colleges	8,870	+12%
Student aid	44,650	+15%
Other appropriations	8,920	n/c
Total*	**$ 400,366**	**+18%**
NEW MEXICO		
U of New Mexico	$ 59,474	n/c
New Mexico St U	36,726	+31%
E New Mexico U	11,743	+31%
NM Highlands U	5,728	+26%
NM Inst of Min & Tech	5,448	+30%
W New Mexico U	3,134	+14%
N New Mexico CC	2,258	n/c
NM Military Inst	55	−66%
Aid to jr colleges	309	+ 6%
Student aid	360	n/c
Other appropriations	496	+23%
Total	**$ 125,731**	**+31%**
NEW YORK		
SUNY centers		
Stony Brook	$ 101,531	+61%
Buffalo	98,087	+16%
Albany	49,225	+14%
Binghamton	32,451	+15%
SUNY medical ctrs	112,298	+25%
SUNY colleges		
Buffalo	25,738	+14%
Brockport	24,094	+15%
Oswego	21,444	+14%
New Paltz	17,560	+11%
Oneonta	16,967	+12%
Cortland	15,696	+15%
Plattsburgh	15,589	+16%
Geneseo	15,531	+13%
Potsdam	14,784	+14%
Fredonia	14,020	+16%
Purchase	12,933	+16%
Old Westbury	7,897	+26%
Statutory colleges		
Cornell U	52,067	+23%
Alfred U	3,256	+25%
Specialized colleges		
Environmental Sci & Forestry	10,292	n/c
Empire State	7,421	n/c
C of Tech	5,676	n/c
Maritime	5,176	+11%
Optometry	4,799	+31%
Ag & tech colleges	57,531	+15%
University-wide progs	54,135	n/c
Less student fees and other income	−115,800	− 8%
Aid to comm colleges	166,066	n/c
Aid to pvt colleges	90,220	+ 1%
Student aid	280,189	+19%
Other appropriations*	326,543	n/c
Total*	**$ 1,543,416**	**+19%**
NORTH CAROLINA		
U of North Carolina		
Chapel Hill	$ 132,670	+19%
Greensboro	22,280	+19%
Charlotte	17,959	+22%
Wilmington	9,196	+30%
Asheville	4,096	+19%
North Carolina St U	87,023	n/c
East Carolina U	38,856	+34%
Appalachian St U	20,581	+21%
NC A&T St U	14,350	+21%
Western Carolina U	14,193	+14%
NC Central U	12,287	+22%
Winston-Salem St U	6,413	+22%
Fayetteville St U	5,955	+25%
NORTH CAROLINA—Continued		
Pembroke St U	$ 5,338	+15%
Elizabeth City St U	5,287	+18%
NC Sch of the Arts	3,329	+31%
General administration	29,836	+39%
Aid to comm colleges and tech insts	148,268	+37%
Veterans' benefits	2,273	+11%
Total	**$ 580,190**	**+26%**
OHIO		
Ohio St U	$ 161,773	+23%
U of Cincinnati	64,733	+18%
Kent St U	38,887	+16%
U of Akron	33,527	+24%
Ohio U	32,586	+28%
Bowling Green St U	31,559	+19%
Cleveland St U	27,502	+18%
Miami U	27,463	+20%
U of Toledo	26,954	+18%
Wright St U	23,102	+37%
Youngstown St U	21,268	+18%
Central St U	7,971	+16%
Medical C of Ohio	14,029	+26%
Northeastern Med C	5,105	+63%
Wright St Medical C	4,237	− 1%
Case Western Res U	6,317	+13%
C of Podiatric Med	500	100%
Aid to comm colleges	36,180	+12%
Aid to gen & tech colleges	4,151	41%
U branches	20,043	14%
Technical colleges	33,416	+29%
Other appropriations	47,894	n/c
Total	**$ 669,197**	**+21%**
OKLAHOMA		
U of Oklahoma	$ 68,377	n/c
Oklahoma St U	60,507	+28%
Central St U	14,126	+31%
Northeastern St U	8,018	+25%
Southwestern St U	7,545	+30%
Cameron U	6,332	+39%
Southeastern St U	5,273	+27%
East Central St U	4,869	+37%
Oklahoma C of Osteopathic Med	3,514	+32%
Langston U	2,953	+56%
U of Science & Arts	2,643	+32%
Northwestern St U	2,296	+15%
Okla Panhandle St U	2,078	+24%
Aid to jr colleges	38,761	+40%
Student aid	100	n/c
Other appropriations	1,435	n/c
Total	**$ 228,827**	**+32%**
OREGON		
U of Oregon	$ 28,045	+ 7%
U of Ore Health Sci Ctr	36,075	+21%
Oregon St U	49,042	+17%
Portland St U	20,079	+11%
So Oregon St C	7,040	+11%
Oregon C of Ed	6,453	+17%
Oregon Inst of Tech	5,595	+11%
Eastern Oregon St C	3,788	+14%
Aid to comm colleges	47,282	+ 8%
Student aid	8,738	+31%
Other appropriations*	37,419	n/c
Total	**$ 249,556**	**+26%**
PENNSYLVANIA		
Pennsylvania St U	$ 120,118	+13%
Temple U	75,555	+10%
U of Pittsburgh	67,588	+12%
Lincoln U	3,723	+17%
State-owned insts		
Indiana U of Pa	24,552	+17%
West Chester	19,793	+13%
Edinboro	16,174	+15%
Slippery Rock	14,669	+ 8%
California	14,318	+ 9%
Bloomsburg	13,881	+16%
Clarion	13,652	+12%
Millersville	13,647	+ 7%
Shippensburg	13,530	+13%
Kutztown	12,292	+ 9%
East Stroudsburg	10,734	+17%
Mansfield	9,932	+11%
Cheyney	9,089	+14%
Lock Haven	8,336	+21%
Unallocated	400	167%
Pvt, state-aided insts		
U of Pennsylvania	19,113	+17%
Thomas Jefferson U	5,832	+24%
Drexel U	3,683	+22%
Philadelphia C of Osteopathic Med	3,630	+ 2%
Hahnemann Med C	3,536	+12%
Med C of Pa*	2,296	+28%
Pa C of Optometry	830	+277%
Pa C Podiatric Med	680	+ 3%
Philadelphia C of Art	448	+27%
Philadelphia C of Textiles & Science	393	+57%
Del Valley Sci & Ag	298	+61%
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		
Pvt. state-aided insts		
Phil C Perf Arts	$ 104	n/c
Other appropriations*	197,929	n/c
Total	**$ 738,686**	**+11%**
RHODE ISLAND		
U of Rhode Island	$ 36,492	+18%
Rhode Island C	16,922	+17%
Rhode Island Jr C	12,753	+15%
Student aid	3,827	+81%
Aid to medical ed	1,070	+19%
Other appropriations	348	n/c
Total	**$ 71,412**	**+20%**
SOUTH CAROLINA		
U of South Carolina	$ 85,643	n/c
Medical U of SC	63,918	n/c
Clemson U	58,387	n/c
C of Charleston	10,575	n/c
South Carolina St C	10,526	n/c
Winthrop C	9,453	n/c
The Citadel	7,942	n/c
Francis Marion C	5,346	n/c
Lander C	3,761	n/c
Bd for tech & comp ed	46,283	n/c
Aid to pvt-coll students	9,747	n/c
Other appropriations	1,466	n/c
Total	**$ 299,206**	**+32%**
SOUTH DAKOTA		
South Dakota St U	$ 19,090	n/c
U of South Dakota	15,964	n/c
SD Sch of Mines & Tech	4,190	n/c
Northern St C	3,825	n/c
Black Hills St C	3,051	n/c
Dakota St C	1,773	n/c
Student aid	546	n/c
Other appropriations	1,433	n/c
Total	**$ 49,872**	**+21%**
TENNESSEE		
U of Tennessee	$ 142,392	n/c
Memphis St U	30,682	+10%
East Tennessee St U	19,091	+19%
Middle Tenn St U	15,909	+12%
Tennessee St U	15,040	n/c
Tennessee Tech U	12,462	+14%
Austin Peay St U	7,380	+24%
Aid to state comm colls	30,044	+24%
Aid to state tech insts	11,792	n/c
Student aid	5,259	+94%
Other appropriations*	28,122	n/c
Total	**$ 318,173**	**+30%**
TEXAS		
U of Texas	$ 488,012	n/c
Texas A&M U	150,280	+26%
U of Houston	72,949	+29%
Texas Tech U	64,761	+13%
North Texas St U	31,222	+19%
Texas Woman's U	22,994	+26%
Southwest Texas St U	21,078	+30%
East Texas St U	19,241	+17%
Texas St Tech Inst	19,015	+26%
Lamar U	17,542	+28%
Sam Houston St U	16,288	+42%
Stephen Austin St U	15,224	+24%
Texas Southern U	13,401	+19%
Tex C Osteo Med	13,288	+31%
Pan American U	12,820	+13%
Texas A&I U	10,067	n/c
West Texas St U	9,868	− 2%
Angelo St U	7,278	+16%
Midwestern St U	6,998	+15%
Sul Ross St U	5,652	−34%
Aid to jr colleges	239,630	+19%
Other appropriations	50,783	n/c
Total	**$ 1,315,525**	**+25%**
UTAH		
U of Utah	$ 64,608	+21%
Utah St U	33,315	+25%
Weber St C	17,120	+23%
Utah Tech C		
Salt Lake	6,847	+28%
Provo	5,845	+31%
Southern Utah St C	5,263	+27%
Snow C	2,875	+36%
Dixie C	2,853	+34%
C of Eastern Utah	2,280	+35%
Student aid	130	+19%
Other appropriations	4,248	n/c
Total	**$ 145,384**	**+24%**
VERMONT		
U of Vermont	$ 15,513	+15%
State colleges	6,967	+18%
Student aid	4,550	n/c
Other appropriations	32	n/c
Total	**$ 27,062**	**+18%**
VIRGINIA		
Virginia Polytech Inst and St U	$ 77,851	+28%
VIRGINIA—Continued		
Va Commonwealth U	$ 75,368	+37%
U of Virginia	72,148	n/c
Old Dominion U	21,123	+52%
C of William and Mary	16,124	+26%
George Mason U	13,638	+46%
Madison U	13,451	+33%
Norfolk St C	10,743	+16%
Virginia St C	8,612	+32%
Radford C	8,224	+43%
Longwood C	4,033	+23%
Mary Washington C	4,027	+51%
Virginia Military Inst	3,998	+33%
Christopher Newport C	3,764	+55%
Aid to comm colleges	89,202	+30%
Student aid	4,657	+29%
Other appropriations	17,091	n/c
Total	**$ 444,054**	**+21%**
WEST VIRGINIA		
West Virginia U	$ 74,838	+24%
Marshall U	19,000	+19%
Fairmont St C	6,491	+18%
West Virginia Inst of Tech	5,746	+23%
West Virginia St C	5,685	+13%
West Liberty St C	5,139	+13%
Shepherd C	4,060	+20%
Concord C	3,868	+15%
West Virginia Sch of Osteopathic Med	3,540	+59%
West Virginia C of Grad Studies	3,420	+22%
Glenville St C	3,222	+18%
Bluefield St C	3,019	n/c
Community colleges	7,770	+46%
Student aid	2,600	+13%
Other appropriations*	16,489	n/c
Total	**$ 158,684**	**+17%**
WISCONSIN		
U of Wisconsin		
Madison	$ 145,967	+18%
Milwaukee	48,886	+15%
Oshkosh	20,177	+17%
Eau Claire	18,628	+17%
Whitewater	15,590	+26%
Stevens Point	15,198	+17%
La Crosse	14,622	+20%
Stout	12,758	+14%
Platteville	10,294	+22%
Parkside	10,022	+14%
River Falls	10,009	+21%
Green Bay	9,671	+14%
Superior	7,488	+21%
Extension	23,773	+22%
Two-year centers	13,853	+19%
Med C of Wisconsin	5,289	+34%
Voc-tech adult ed	55,220	+21%
Other appropriations	31,173	+ 2%
Total	**$ 468,618**	**+17%**
WYOMING		
U of Wyoming	$ 38,071	+21%
Aid to comm colleges	13,480	+21%
Other appropriations	113	n/c
Total	**$ 51,664**	**+20%**

Biennial Appropriations

	Appropriations 1977-79 (add 000)	2-year change
NORTH DAKOTA		
North Dakota St U	$ 56,006	+24%
U of North Dakota	52,029	+25%
St Sch of Science	13,906	+22%
Minot St C	9,398	+16%
Dickinson St C	5,870	+25%
Valley City St C	5,070	+12%
Mayville St C	4,415	+26%
Aid to jr colleges	4,427	+22%
Student aid	200	n/c
Total	**$ 151,321**	**+24%**
WASHINGTON		
U of Washington	$ 266,143	n/c
Washington St U	161,083	n/c
W Washington U	51,262	n/c
E Washington U	45,825	n/c
Central Wash U	41,715	n/c
Evergreen St C	19,491	n/c
Aid to comm colleges	329,182	n/c
Student aid	11,252	+ 6%
Other appropriations	9,481	n/c
Total	**$ 935,434**	**+23%**

NOTE: Some totals may be inconsistent with itemized figures because of rounding.

n/c Not comparable.

* Estimated.

Analysis of State Funds for Higher Education

	1979-80 Appropriations (a)		Appropriations per capita (b)		Approp. per $1,000 of personal income (c)		2-year change (d)		10-year change (e)		2-year change minus inflation (f)		10-year change minus inflation (g)	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Per cent	Rank	Per cent	Rank	Per cent	Rank	Per cent	Rank
Alabama	$ 377,135,000	17	$100.78	16	$16.02	6	+21%	26	+420%	2	+ 5%	26	+171%	2
Alaska	72,492,000	41	179.88	1	16.42	3	+13%	43	+510%	1	− 2%	43	+218%	1
Arizona	232,707,000	30	98.86	18	13.41	15	+12%	44	+255%	15	− 3%	44	+ 85%	15
Arkansas	169,664,000	33	77.61	34	13.00	19	+34%	3	+256%	14	+17%	3	+ 86%	14
California	2,814,321,000	1	126.24	3	14.14	12	+43%	1	+276%	9	+25%	1	+ 96%	9
Colorado	246,866,000	27	92.46	22	11.41	27	+12%	45	+183%	33	− 3%	45	+ 48%	33
Connecticut	212,075,000	32	68.43	42	7.68	47	+11%	46	+164%	41	− 3%	46	+ 38%	41
Delaware	53,273,000	46	91.38	23	10.71	32	+21%	30	+215%	23	+ 5%	30	+ 64%	23
Florida	610,094,000	8	70.99	41	9.37	38	+25%	18	+207%	27	+ 8%	18	+ 60%	27
Georgia	385,132,000	16	75.75	38	11.30	28	+27%	9	+210%	26	+10%	9	+ 62%	26
Hawaii	119,073,000	38	134.55	2	15.95	7	+ 9%	49	+185%	31	− 6%	49	+ 49%	31
Idaho	83,608,000	39	95.23	21	13.58	14	+11%	47	+180%	35	− 4%	47	+ 46%	35
Illinois	876,951,000	4	78.00	33	8.76	42	+18%	35	+116%	49	+ 3%	35	+ 13%	49
Indiana	411,197,000	14	76.52	36	9.93	37	+17%	39	+166%	39	+ 1%	39	+ 39%	39
Iowa	303,631,000	23	104.84	9	13.10	17	+24%	20	+199%	29	+ 7%	20	+ 56%	29
Kansas	238,839,000	28	101.72	14	12.91	21	+26%	10	+200%	28	+10%	10	+ 56%	28
Kentucky	299,918,000	24	85.74	28	12.98	20	+32%	5	+214%	24	+15%	5	+ 64%	24
Louisiana	330,008,000	18	83.21	30	12.39	25	+36%	2	+232%	19	+18%	2	+ 73%	19
Maine	57,265,000	44	52.49	49	8.34	44	+25%	17	+120%	48	+ 8%	17	+ 15%	48
Maryland	323,732,000	19	78.14	32	9.34	39	+19%	33	+251%	17	+ 3%	33	+ 83%	17
Massachusetts	314,929,000	20	54.54	48	6.88	48	+25%	16	+269%	10	+ 9%	16	+ 93%	10
Michigan	808,320,000	5	87.97	24	10.37	35	+22%	23	+165%	40	+ 6%	23	+ 38%	40
Minnesota	460,782,000	12	114.97	7	14.53	11	+21%	28	+259%	13	+ 5%	28	+ 87%	13
Mississippi	233,738,000	29	97.23	19	17.59	1	+25%	13	+389%	3	+ 9%	14	+155%	3
Missouri	312,941,000	22	64.39	43	8.81	41	+21%	29	+145%	44	+ 5%	29	+ 28%	44
Montana	60,494,000	43	77.06	35	11.42	26	+16%	41	+126%	47	+ 1%	41	+ 18%	47
Nebraska	150,940,000	35	96.45	20	12.72	23	+15%	42	+212%	25	0%	42	+ 63%	25
Nevada	56,896,000	45	86.21	27	9.13	40	+25%	15	+285%	6	+ 9%	15	+101%	6
New Hampshire	29,806,000	49	34.22	50	4.65	50	+ 8%	50	+179%	37	− 6%	50	+ 45%	37
New Jersey	400,366,000	15	54.64	47	6.23	49	+18%	37	+217%	22	+ 2%	37	+ 65%	22
New Mexico	125,731,000	37	103.74	11	15.78	9	+31%	7	+248%	18	+14%	7	+ 81%	18
New York	1,543,416,000	2	86.96	25	10.57	33	+19%	34	+147%	42	+ 3%	34	+ 29%	42
North Carolina	580,190,000	9	104.03	10	15.82	8	+26%	12	+230%	20	+ 9%	12	+ 72%	20
North Dakota	75,660,000	40	116.04	6	16.18	5	+24%	21	+225%	21	+ 7%	21	+ 70%	21
Ohio	669,197,000	7	62.26	45	7.93	46	+21%	24	+179%	36	+ 5%	24	+ 45%	36
Oklahoma	228,827,000	31	79.45	31	11.13	31	+32%	4	+284%	7	+15%	4	+100%	7
Oregon	249,556,000	26	102.11	13	12.62	24	+26%	11	+185%	32	+ 9%	11	+ 48%	32
Pennsylvania	738,686,000	6	62.87	44	8.12	45	+11%	48	+133%	46	− 4%	48	+ 21%	46
Rhode Island	71,412,000	42	76.38	37	10.23	36	+20%	32	+147%	43	+ 4%	32	+ 29%	43
South Carolina	299,206,000	25	102.54	12	16.31	4	+32%	6	+325%	4	+14%	6	+122%	4
South Dakota	49,872,000	48	72.28	40	10.54	34	+21%	25	+174%	38	+ 5%	25	+ 43%	38
Tennessee	318,173,000	21	73.03	39	11.15	30	+30%	8	+265%	11	+13%	8	+ 90%	11
Texas	1,315,525,000	3	101.09	15	13.08	18	+25%	14	+287%	5	+ 9%	13	+102%	5
Utah	145,384,000	36	111.23	8	16.93	2	+24%	19	+263%	12	+ 8%	19	+ 89%	12
Vermont	27,062,000	50	55.57	46	8.46	43	+18%	36	+100%	50	+ 2%	36	+ 4%	50
Virginia	444,054,000	13	86.26	26	11.24	29	+21%	27	+278%	8	+ 5%	27	+ 97%	8
Washington	467,717,000	11	123.93	4	14.59	10	+23%	22	+145%	45	+ 7%	22	+ 28%	45
West Virginia	158,684,000	34	85.31	29	12.88	22	+17%	40	+188%	30	+ 1%	40	+ 50%	30
Wisconsin	468,618,000	10	100.15	17	13.30	16	+17%	38	+183%	34	+ 2%	38	+ 47%	34
Wyoming	51,664,000	47	121.85	5	14.12	13	+20%	31	+252%	16	+ 5%	31	+ 84%	16
Total U. S.	**$19,075,829,000**		**$ 87.48**		**$11.16**		**+24%**		**+207%**		**+ 8%**		**+ 60%**	

(a) Reported by M. M. Chambers of Illinois State University as state tax funds appropriated for operating expenses and scholarship programs for higher education. Not included are appropriations for capital outlay or sums which clearly originated from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees.

Included are appropriations for annual operating expenses even if appropriated to some other agency of the state for ultimate allocation to institutions of higher education.

Pre-allocated state taxes whose proceeds are dedicated to any institution of higher education are included even though the process of periodic appropriation by the legislature may be bypassed.

Also included are state tax funds appropriated for scholarships and statewide governing or coordinating boards.

(b) State appropriations divided by the U. S. Census Bureau's estimates of resident population of the states for 1978.

(c) State appropriations divided by state personal income, in thousands of dollars, reported by the U. S. Commerce Department for 1978.

(d) Increase in appropriations for 1979-80 over those for 1977-78, as reported by M.M. Chambers.

(e) Increase in appropriations for 1979-80 over those for 1969-70, as reported by M.M. Chambers.

(f) Two-year increase in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 15.1 per cent during the two years ending last June, as measured by D. Kent Halstead's Higher Education Price Index of prices paid by colleges and universities for goods and services.

(g) Ten-year increase in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 91.8 per cent during the 10 years ending last June, as measured by the Higher Education Price Index.

Professor Says Wife's Views Led to Firing

CHICAGO

A theology professor whose wife wrote a feminist book has lost his job at Moody Bible Institute here.

The professor, Stanley Gundry, blames his dismissal on his wife Patricia's book, *Women Be Free,* and on his own advocacy of equality for women in the church.

Mr. Gundry, a former Baptist minister, taught theology at Moody for 11 years before he was asked to resign this fall. When the issue of feminism came up in the classroom, Mr. Gundry said, he would present both sides of the issue and then state his position—that "there is no reason why women in Christian institutions could not occupy the same positions as men."

Mr. Gundry said he had "received absolutely no negative signals from the administration" until last summer.

At that time, Mr. Gundry said, Moody administrators received letters criticizing his wife's support of the Equal Rights Amendment. The letters were written by a group that wanted Moody to take an official stand against the amendment, he said. The letters, he added, "focused attention on me."

'I Could Not Remain'

Alfred Martin, the institute's dean of education, asked Mr. Gundry not to discuss his views on feminism in the classroom, Mr. Gundry said.

"I told the dean I would abide by [the restriction], but I would challenge it to reverse it," Mr. Gundry said. If it were not reversed, Mr. Gundry said, he would not discuss feminism in the classroom and eventually he would leave Moody because "I could not remain here as a teacher with any integrity with such a restriction."

The next thing he knew, he said, he had been fired.

"The position of Dr. Gundry and his wife regarding the role of women in the church is objectionable to the administration and trustees of the Moody Bible Institute, and is the basis of his resignation," a spokesman said. "Because this is a personal matter, we have no further comment."

Moody is one of the few evangelical Bible institutes that still train students for the ministry without offering a liberal-arts program, the spokesman said. Most of the courses in its three-year program relate to the Bible. However, some students transfer to four-year colleges and receive a baccalaureate degree.

Historically More Conservative

Of the 68 Bible institutes accredited by the Accrediting Association of Bible Colleges, only four do not offer a four-year liberal arts program, according to Randall E. Bell, assistant director of the organization.

Those four, including Moody, historically are more conservative and more restrictive than most theological seminaries and liberal arts colleges, "which allow more freedom of conscience," Mr. Gundry said.

Most Bible colleges and Bible institutes require their faculty members to accept and adhere to a doctrinal statement. Mr. Gundry said he agreed with Moody's official doctrinal statement but that the statement did not deal with feminist issues.

"The school has never stated its position on feminism clearly, at least not in print, except in the catalogue, which says women may not take the pastor's course," Mr. Gundry said.

"The atmosphere caused by my resignation makes it dangerous to venture out and discuss issues openly,"he said. —CATHERINE MYERS

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

A confrontation between administrators and faculty members continues at Temple University, despite the cancellation of scheduled layoffs of tenured teachers. Story on Page 3.

Professors earn more than regularly published figures indicate, a salary survey finds. Actual salaries exceed teachers' base pay by 20 per cent or more in many cases. Story and Fact-File on Page 8.

"Sex-based mortality tables" have been barred by a federal judge in a ruling on Wayne State University's pension plan. Story on Page 2.

New York's 'truth-in-testing' law is blamed for a reduction in the number of times the Scholastic Aptitude Test will be offered in the state. Story on Page 2.

Voluntary affirmative-action programs should be continued and expanded, says the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare after a lengthy review of the Supreme Court's Bakke decision. Story and text on Page 11.

An all-male secret society receives support from the University of Michigan, says a sex-discrimination ruling against the university. Story on Page 14.

Antioch University has sued a Texas official for holding up state recognition of Antioch's three branches in Texas. Story on Page 5.

A bitter attack in Britain assails the Conservative government for bureaucratic interference in university affairs. Story on Page 9.

Postponement of reform in university education has been announced by Quebec's minister of education. Story on Page 9.

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DOUGLAS CHEVALIER, THE WASHINGTON POST

Catholics Welcome Pope's Support of Academic Freedom

John Paul II tells 2,300 academics to keep scholarship within 'sacred tradition'

By Catherine Myers

WASHINGTON

Pope John Paul II, speaking to educators on the final day of his visit to the United States, endorsed academic freedom at Catholic universities but told theologians that they should keep their scholarship within the bounds of the Scriptures and "the sacred tradition of the church."

He also urged Catholic universities and colleges "to set out, without equivocation, your Catholic nature."

The text of the Pope's address appears on Page 7.

The Pope's appearance at the Catholic University of America was greeted with enthusiasm by 2,300 presidents and scholars from Catholic and non-Catholic colleges and universities. As he walked down a long red carpet in the university's field house, he was greeted with wild applause and chants of "Long live the Pope."

Even theologians who have dissented from some of the church's

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Edmund D. Pellegrino, president of Catholic University, sweeps the red carpet set out for Pope John Paul II.

High Court Hears Arguments in Yeshiva Case that May Shape Future of Faculty Bargaining

NLRB says professors are 'rank-and-file' employees; university says they're managers

By Beverly T. Watkins

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court heard arguments last week in two cases that could have far-reaching effects on faculty collective bargaining.

The question at issue is whether faculty members who take part in academic governance and decision-making at institutions of higher education are managerial or supervisory employees and, as such, are denied the right to bargain collectively under federal labor law.

In the cases before the Court, the National Labor Relations Board maintains that faculty members at Yeshiva University, a private institution in New York, "make up the rank and file" employees. Although they make recommendations about appointments, promotions, tenure, and salaries, they "express their own views." They are not, the board says, "representatives of management."

The Yeshiva University Faculty Association, which filed a separate suit, takes the same position as the N.L.R.B.

Yeshiva University maintains that "full-time faculty members are managerial personnel" because they "perform policy-making and discretionary functions" on a high level. They are "commissioned to decide with substantial finality, or at least 'effectively to recommend' action" on personnel matters. The university says "authority of this kind is clearly supervisory under the board's own precedents."

Appeals Court Ruling

In an earlier decision, a three-judge panel of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit overruled the N.L.R.B., which has held since 1971 that faculty members are employees entitled to bargaining rights.

The appeals court agreed with the board that full-time faculty members at Yeshiva are professional employees under one section of the National Labor Relations Act. However, it concluded that "the extensive control" over academic matters and "the crucial role of the full-time faculty in determining other central policies of the institution" give faculty members so much power that "they are, in effect, substantially and pervasively operating the enterprise."

If the decision of the appeals court is upheld by the Supreme Court, it would mean that private institutions of higher education would not have to negotiate with faculty unions. The decision would not directly affect public institutions, where the right to bargain is determined by state labor laws.

However, some observers think such a decision would have an indirect effect on public education at all levels, because any decision involving the labor-relations act influences state courts and administrative agencies.

In the arguments before the Supreme Court last week, Norton J. Come, deputy associate general counsel for the N.L.R.B., said the appeals court "had failed adequately to analyze the distinction between faculty influence in professional matters and in managerial matters."

"Professional employees are asked for advice but they do not become managerial employees because that advice has influence," he said. The faculty members at Yeshiva "are not accountable to the administration. The administration is free to

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

HAVE BEEN FILMED

p. 1, 8.

FACT-FILE

Extra Salaries Received by Faculty Members

			Extra earnings **							
			Academic year		Summer					
	Base salary*		from all sources		from teaching		from research		from other	
Discipline and rank	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Biology	108	23,264	29	1,581	41	3,142	62	4,762	3	n/a
Professor	57	27,430	18	1,840	25	3,720	30	5,455	2	n/a
Associate	37	19,460	8	1,144	10	1,985	25	4,495		——
Assistant	14	16,358	3	n/a	6	2,662	7	2,746	1	n/a
Business	256	24,684	107	3,444	89	4,127	76	4,505	24	932
Professor	88	29,927	42	4,249	32	5,114	31	5,061	5	1,271
Associate	92	22,985	37	3,225	34	3,694	19	3,936	10	1,124
Assistant	58	20,446	23	2,523	18	3,700	25	4,296	8	289
Chemistry	92	23,645	20	1,739	30	3,470	41	4,708	1	n/a
Professor	53	27,672	13	1,939	19	4,149	22	6,050		——
Associate	26	19,526	5	1,834	8	2,303	14	3,842	1	n/a
Assistant	12	15,797	2	n/a	3	n/a	4	n/a		——
Economics	63	25,030	23	2,833	39	3,580	20	4,312	10	1,737
Professor	30	31,011	13	3,865	15	4,638	13	5,300	3	n/a
Associate	18	21,327	7	1,678	14	3,451	3	n/a	4	n/a
Assistant	15	17,513	3	n/a	10	2,174	4	n/a	3	1,915
Engineering	438	24,528	154	1,685	191	3,756	295	4,649	48	1,219
Professor	257	28,062	89	1,683	94	3,954	190	5,209	27	1,400
Associate	117	20,750	33	1,583	62	3,921	74	3,989	16	978
Assistant	60	17,323	31	1,845	35	2,930	29	2,797	3	n/a
English	134	$20,846	67	$1,477	84	$3,126	16	$1,671	12	$1,388
Professor	54	26,311	29	1,958	36	4,168	5	1,835	7	1,462
Associate	48	18,853	23	1,175	29	2,808	7	1,618	4	n/a
Assistant	29	14,735	12	1,112	17	1,598	4	n/a	1	n/a
Foreign languages	51	19,712	24	1,291	31	2,375	5	1,691	7	1,544
Professor	21	24,041	11	1,565	15	2,619	2	n/a	2	n/a
Associate	15	18,250	7	1,123	10	2,301	1	n/a	2	n/a
Assistant	15	15,114	6	983	6	1,890	2	n/a	3	n/a
Philosophy	33	21,441	13	977	20	2,976	6	3,495	3	n/a
Professor	12	28,513	4	n/a	6	4,566	4	n/a	1	n/a
Associate	11	20,245	4	n/a	10	2,519	1	n/a		——
Assistant	8	14,421	3	n/a	4	n/a	1	330	2	1,083
Physics	105	25,353	15	1,676	26	3,314	74	5,586	6	2,855
Professor	74	28,291	12	2,044	18	3,943	53	6,296	4	n/a
Associate	21	19,116	2	n/a	7	1,919	14	3,645	1	n/a
Assistant	10	16,710	1	n/a	1	n/a	7	4,093	1	n/a
Psychology	148	22,553	56	2,345	55	2,441	38	4,203	6	2,429
Professor	44	29,330	12	3,014	17	2,899	13	6,021	1	n/a
Associate	54	20,368	20	3,249	21	2,768	9	2,978	2	n/a
Assistant	48	19,135	23	1,303	16	1,613	15	3,576	3	n/a
Sociology	52	24,325	16	1,791	30	3,538	24	4,618	7	4,189
Professor	22	31,737	6	2,693	9	4,254	13	6,532	4	n/a
Associate	17	21,088	5	1,792	13	3,995	5	2,105	3	n/a
Assistant	11	16,327	3	n/a	7	1,821	5	2,501		——

* 1977-78 data from eight research universities.

** Averages calculated only for those faculty members receiving extra earnings equal to at least 1 per cent of their base salary.

n/a Average not calculated because there are fewer than five faculty members in the category.

—— Indicates no faculty member in the category.

SOURCE: OFFICE OF INSTITUTIONAL STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Teachers Said to Average 21 Pct. over Base Salary

By Jack Magarrell

Many faculty members are being paid one-fifth more than their reported base salaries, researchers at the University of Southern California have found.

A significant portion of faculty salaries is never included in published data compiled by the National Center for Education Statistics and the American Association of University Professors, the researchers said.

The U.S.C. study includes only the salary paid by a faculty member's own university, without adding any income from outside sources, such as consulting, book sales, or teaching at other institutions.

"The comparison of nine-month salaries with other professionals' 12-month salaries is not a valid one when a majority of higher education's faculty [members] are earning above-base salaries," says the U.S.C. report.

In their efforts to find out how much university professors actually are paid, the researchers encountered a major obstacle.

At university after university, said Robert H. Linnell, director of U.S.C.'s office of institutional studies, they found that "the institutions do not know how much salary they pay their faculty members."

Universities, he said, generally maintain salary records in the form that N.C.E.S. and A.A.U.P. collect it—base salaries for a nine-month year.

The Southern California salary survey obtained information on 1977-78 salaries actually paid at 12 major research universities but received detailed data from only eight of the institutions.

The survey was undertaken by a project on "ethical and economic issues," with support from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Data on 3,718 faculty members with nine-month contracts showed that seven in every 10 had additional university income, ranging from 1 per cent to 56 per cent of their base salaries.

A majority of those who had extra earnings were getting between 10 and 30 per cent more than their base salaries from extra teaching, research, or other services. The average was 21.5 per cent of base salary.

The percentage of faculty members receiving extra income and the size of the additional payments varied according to academic discipline and rank.

The report, *Faculty Compensation: Total University Earnings at Research Universities*, was written by Kristine E. Dillon, assistant director of the project on ethical and economic issues; Mr. Linnell; and Herbert W. Marsh, senior staff associate in the office of institutional studies.

The authors recommended broader collection of data on total, actual faculty salaries.

Mr. Linnell said that all research universities will be invited to participate in later surveys.

How Earnings in Academe Compare with Other Fields'

The average earnings of physicians and other health professionals are 90 per cent higher than those of college professors, a comparative study has found, but faculty members earn 90 per cent more, on the average, than members of the clergy.

Census data on income reported by college professors and other professional workers have been used by researchers at the University of Southern California to compare faculty members' total earnings with those of other professionals.

The researchers, Kristine E. Dillon, Herbert W. Marsh, and Terri L. Cooper, found that faculty members ranked eighth highest among 16 professional groups in the study.

They also found that the total earnings of scientists, engineers, and social scientists employed by colleges and universities averaged about $1,000 less than those of comparable scientists and engineers working for non-academic employers. However, they said, the difference between the two groups was not statistically significant.

The average salaries used in the study were total personal earnings reported by individuals for 1976 in a Census Bureau survey.

The following table compares the average personal earnings of 16 professional occupations:

Rank	Profession	Average earnings
1.	Health practitioners	$36,187
2.	Lawyers and judges	28,175
3.	Managers and executives	24,718
4.	Engineers	24,332
5.	Accountants	21,713
6.	University and school administrators	21,378
7.	Scientists	21,054
8.	College faculty members	19,840
9.	Social scientists	19,030
10.	Technicians	18,896
11.	Social and recreation workers, counselors	15,750
12.	School teachers	14,982
13.	Librarians and curators	14,277
14.	Artists and entertainers	13,995
15.	Health workers	13,634
16.	Clergy and religious	10,418

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

JOHN C. PHILLIPS

The Department of Education, created by legislation signed last Wednesday by President Carter, above, will not bring increased federal control, he says. Story on Page 7.

Control of the National Archives by the General Services Administration is criticized by academic researchers as too political and too removed from scholarly concerns. Story on Page 3.

Stopgap appropriations to keep the government operating for another month have been approved by Congress, amid indecision on abortion and pay-raises. Story on Page 9.

Schools of social work brace for further reductions in federal funds under pending legislation. Story on Page 7.

Fulbright awards to U. S. scholars for study abroad in 1979-80 are listed, by academic discipline, on Pages 12 and 13.

The 1979 Nobel laureates include faculty members at five American universities. Story on Page 5.

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Universities May Lose Research Funds Under Proposed HEW Auditing Rules

Penalties could include 10-pct. reduction in future grants, 9-pct. interest on repayments

By Anne C. Roark

WASHINGTON

Universities and medical schools that fail to meet the federal government's accounting standards could lose up to 10 per cent of their future research awards, under a plan being considered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The plan, which may not be formally approved for months or even years, would provide the government with its first comprehensive manual for resolving audit disputes with universities.

Not only would it require institutions to repay the federal funds for which they cannot satisfactorily account, but the plan also would require 9-per-cent interest on any funds that have to be repaid.

In cases where institutions cannot document their expenditure of federal money, the manual would allow government auditors to use whatever "non-statistical estimating techniques" they deem necessary to develop estimates of unallowable expenditures.

The H.E.W. office of management and budget drafted a revised version of the proposals in May but did not release the document until late last summer, and then only to a handful of education-finance experts who were asked for their opinions.

Will It Be Published?

What concerns the experts, who have been studying the 53-page document for the past two months, is that H.E.W. may put all or part of the plan into operation without publishing it in the *Federal Register* and allowing the general public to comment on it.

Last week H.E.W. officials would not say when or how the manual might be put into official use. One official did admit that some of the issues in the new document were controversial enough to warrant special consideration by Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Patricia Roberts Harris.

So far, the university financial experts who have been studying the manual have denounced many of its requirements and penalties as a "radical" and "unacceptable" departure from traditional federal policy toward scientific research.

"The manual as proposed is a far-reaching document embodying a philosophy which we feel is fundamentally 'wrong,' " wrote Reagan Scurlock of the Committee on Governmental Relations for the National Association of College and University Business Officers.

It represents "a general tone of distrust and suspicion towards universities," he told H.E.W.'s management and budget

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

Use of Technology for Teaching Said Lagging, Despite Colleges' Big Spending on Computers

By Jack Magarrell

WASHINGTON

Despite the growing role of computers in higher education, they "are not commonly used in the instruction of most students" and more than a million college students have no access to computers, a Congressional subcommittee has been told.

"We do not yet know how to integrate these technologies into the classroom or into the lives of students in a way that is effective and satisfying," said F. James Rutherford, the National Science Foundation's assistant director for science education.

About 2 per cent of the total spending by colleges and universities—more than $1-billion—goes for computing, but instruction and research are getting a decreasing share of that money, according to Robert C. Gillespie, vice-provost for computing at the University of Washington.

Between 1970 and 1977, the share of computing funds spent for administrative uses increased from 34 per cent to 45 per cent, with a corresponding reduction in the share for instruction and research, he said.

"The pressures to improve the effectiveness of university management and to comply with federal and state government needs for information are spurs to the rapid growth of administrative computing," Mr. Gillespie said.

Recent surveys of computer use in the U. S. indicate:

▶ That higher education's spending for computing in administration, research, and instruction nearly doubled between 1971 and 1977.

▶ That the number of colleges and universities with access to computers doubled in 11 years, from one out of three in 1965 to two out of three in 1976.

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

"If computers can make education more gratifying, then a new plateau in our national life might be achieved."
—Lewis M. Branscomb of I.B.M.

The hearing before the House Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Technology was prompted by a proposal to establish a federal commission to study how computer-based techniques can be applied to learning at all levels of education and how to prepare young people to live in and operate an "information-based society."

A New Commission

The bill, HR 4326, was introduced by Rep. James H. Scheuer, a New York Democrat who chairs the Subcommittee on Domestic and International Scientific Planning, Analysis, and Cooperation. The bill would establish a National Commission on the Scientific and Technological Implications of Information Technology in Education.

Within a year, the commission would be required to complete a series of studies, including the following:

▶ A 20-year forecast of changes in information technology, their effects on education, and the need for people with computer skills.

▶ Investigation of the status and effectiveness of existing computer-based techniques of instruction.

▶ A study of costs and benefits of methods of training teachers in the use of materials for computer-based instruction.

▶ A study of incentives for increasing private-sector involvement in research and

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

FACT-FILE

Fiscal 1980 Appropriations for Higher-Education Programs

Spending approved by Senate and House of Representatives for U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

	Fiscal 1978	Fiscal 1979	Fiscal 1980
OFFICE OF EDUCATION			
Student assistance:			
Basic opportunity grants	$2,160,000,000	$2,600,000,000	$1,718,000,000
Supplemental opportunity grants	270,093,000	340,100,000	370,000,000
College work-study	435,000,000	550,000,000	550,000,000
National direct loans	310,500,000	310,500,000	286,000,000
State student-incentive grants	63,750,000	76,750,000	76,750,000
Guaranteed student loans:			
Interest subsidies	121,781,000	760,395,000	793,624,000
Student loan insurance fund	368,382,000	185,635,000	165,997,000
Borrowing authority	40,000,000	25,000,000	0
Health-profession student loans	0	2,500,000	0
Programs for the disadvantaged	115,000,000	140,000,000	147,500,000
Educational information centers	2,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Institutional assistance:			
Developing institutions	120,000,000	120,000,000	110,000,000
Language training and area studies	18,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
University community services	18,000,000	16,000,000	10,000,000
State postsecondary education commissions	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,000,000
Payments to colleges that enroll veterans	23,750,000	19,000,000	14,380,000
Cooperative education	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Construction:			
Annual interest grants	4,000,000	29,000,000	29,000,000
Continuing-education centers	0	500,000	0
College personnel development:			
Graduate professional opportunities	3,250,000	8,000,000	8,850,000
Legal training for disadvantaged students	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Public-service fellowships	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Mining fellowships	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
Law-school clinical experience	1,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
Wayne Morse chair on law and politics at the University of Oregon	500,000	0	0
Humphrey Institute and Dirksen Center	0	7,500,000	0
Library resources:			
College library resources	9,975,000	9,975,000	4,988,000
Research libraries	5,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Training and demonstration	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
Undergraduate instructional equipment	7,500,000	0	0
Educational personnel training:			
Teacher centers	8,250,000	12,625,000	13,000,000
Teacher corps	37,500,000	37,500,000	30,000,000
Occupational-vocational education	725,750,000	674,453,000	776,880,000
Women's educational equity	8,085,000	9,000,000	10,000,000
OTHER H.E.W. PROGRAMS			
Office for Civil Rights	39,936,000	69,097,000	67,442,000
National Institute of Education	89,971,000	96,614,000	91,172,000
Fund for Improvement of Postsecondary Education	12,000,000	13,000,000	13,500,000
National Center for Education Statistics	13,940,000	10,561,000	9,947,000
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration:			
Mental-health research grants	107,421,000	130,807,000	145,250,000
Mental-health training grants	68,263,000	90,400,000	90,354,000
Drug-abuse research	34,092,000	42,930,000	46,000,000
Drug-abuse training grants	9,379,000	10,000,000	8,680,000
Alcoholism research grants	16,182,000	22,197,000	*
Alcoholism training grants	5,052,000	7,200,000	*
Health Services Administration:			
Maternal and child health research and training	29,354,000	32,177,000	31,843,000
Health Resources Administration:			
Health-professions student assistance	86,500,000	93,500,000	113,500,000
Health-school assistance	149,000,000	123,500,000	94,268,000
Nursing programs	122,000,000	106,250,000	*
National Institutes of Health:			
Cancer Institute	851,800,000	936,677,000	1,000,000,000
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	424,927,000	506,384,000	527,544,000
Institute of Dental Research	57,437,000	65,213,000	68,318,000
Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases	243,269,000	302,767,000	341,246,000
Institute of Neurology and Stroke	170,932,000	212,365,000	242,000,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	154,943,000	191,328,000	215,402,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	196,298,000	277,628,000	312,478,000
Institute of Child Health and Human Development	91,124,000	197,630,000	208,981,000
Institute on Aging	34,863,000	56,911,000	70,000,000
Eye Institute	80,694,000	105,192,000	113,000,000
Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	58,644,000	78,260,000	83,912,000
John E. Fogarty International Center	8,459,000	8,989,000	8,989,000
Social Security survivors:			
Educational benefits**	1,277,000,000	1,378,000,000	1,509,000,000

* Program not authorized at the time the appropriations bill was considered.

** Fiscal 1979 and 1980 figures are estimates of total benefits required by the authorizing legislation to be paid in that fiscal year to persons who qualify for this program.

HEW Assured of Funds Through Late November

WASHINGTON

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare got some temporary relief from its chronic money problems last week, when President Carter signed a stopgap measure to provide funds for the department through Nov. 20.

Because the House of Representatives and Senate have been unable to agree on amendments to the regular appropriations measure for fiscal 1980, the department had been without funds since Oct. 1, when the new fiscal year began.

Under the stopgap measure, which also includes support for the Department of Labor, funds for education and health-research programs will be provided at the compromise level approved by House-Senate conferees earlier this year. (See chart at left.) The conferees agreed on a total fiscal 1980 appropriation for the departments of $72.4-billion—$1.3-billion below President Carter's budget request.

Dispute over Student-Aid

Perhaps the biggest controversy in spending for H.E.W. involved appropriations for the largest of the federal student-aid plans, the Basic Educational Opportunity Grants program.

Last summer, the conferees had agreed to go along with a Senate plan to delete $726-million from the program's budget, on the grounds that unused appropriations could be made available as a "re-appropriation" from fiscal years 1978 and 1979.

Although there has been considerable debate over how much the program would actually cost in fiscal 1980, lawmakers in both the House and Senate have insisted that the reduction in appropriations for this year is a "matter of bookkeeping procedure" and does not represent a cut in actual expenditures.

The money bill will provide $1.72-billion in new funds for basic grants and $726-million in re-appropriations.

For all federal student-aid programs the bill will provide nearly $3.1-billion—compared to the President's request of $2.96-billion and the fiscal 1979 level of $3.9-billion.

Raises and Abortions at Issue

For the National Institutes of Health—which provides the bulk of the federal support for health research in the United States—the bill allocates nearly $3.43-billion, compared to the President's request of $3.17-billion and the fiscal 1979 appropriation of nearly $3.19-billion.

Before a permanent Labor-H.E.W. appropriations bill can be passed for the current fiscal year, lawmakers in the House and Senate will have to settle their differences over pay raises for themselves and support of abortions for low-income women.

The Senate has objected to a House provision in the Labor-H.E.W. bill calling for a 5.5-per-cent pay raise for members of Congress and high-level federal employees. The House has opposed Senate demands for a relatively liberal interpretation of the conditions under which women may use federal health-care money to pay for abortions.

In passing the temporary funding measure, the Senate agreed to the pay raise and to restricting the use of federal funds for abortions to cases where the mother's life is in danger or in promptly reported cases of rape or incest. —ANNE C. ROARK

Carter Picks First Director for New Scientific Institute

WASHINGTON

Nyle C. Brady, director of the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines, is expected to be nominated by President Carter as the first director of the Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The institute on cooperation, a federal research agency to focus on the needs of the world's developing countries, was the subject of publicity at a United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development in Vienna last August.

The institute is far from actually operating. The Senate this month failed to approve funds for the institute. Although a subcommittee had recommended an allocation of nearly $19.8-million for institute, the full Committee on Appropriations rejected the plan and the Senate went along with that decision.

Last summer the House of Representatives voted to spend nearly $23.8-million on the institute, in addition to transferring more than $60-million in funds for projects now under way in the Agency for International Development.

House-Senate conferees were expected to meet this week to work out the differences in the two proposals.

Appropriations recommendations for the institute were included in HR 4473, a measure providing funds for foreign-assistance programs for fiscal 1980.

Mr. Brady, the man who is expected to run the institute, has spent the last six years at the International Rice Research Institute where he concentrated on such research questions as the effects of lime in soil, the physiology of the peanut plant, and the influence of fertilizer on the yield of rice, corn, and coffee.

Before joining the rice institute, Mr. Brady was on the faculty of Cornell University. He received his B.S. degree from Brigham Young University in 1941 and his Ph.D. from North Carolina State College in 1947. —ANNE C. ROARK

In Federal Agencies

Clinical Research. The Public Health Service proposed, in the Oct. 12 *Federal Register*, new rules setting standards for personnel in clinical laboratories. The public may comment until Dec. 11.

Discrimination. The Office for Civil Rights published, in the Oct. 10 *Federal Register*, a policy interpretation of anti-discrimination regulations under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The interpretation discusses affirmative-action programs at institutions of higher education, to clarify federal policy in the light of the Supreme Court's *Bakke* decision.

Health Education. The Health Resources Administration announced, in the Oct. 11 *Federal Register*, that it is accepting grant applications from dental schools with programs for training dental assistants, under the Expanded Function Dental Auxiliary Training program. Applications must be submitted by Nov. 15.

Health Education. The Health Resources Administration published, in the Oct. 15 *Federal Register*, notice of changes in the terms of loans under the Health Professions Educational Facilities program, and other loans guaranteed under the Public Health Service Act.

Science Education. The National Science Foundation announced, in the Oct. 10 *Federal Register*, that it plans to finance projects studying the problems handicapped people face in science education. Proposals may be submitted until Nov. 15.

NOTE

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Problems with disposal of low-level radioactive wastes may force curtailment of some scientific and medical research. Story on Page 3.

For the first time, a majority of college students are women, government statistics indicate. The figures also show a larger-than-expected increase in college enrollment this fall, 2.4 per cent. Story on Page 6.

Recent outside intervention in trustees' decisions about closing small private colleges may set precedents for the 1980's. Story on Page 9.

State governments will provide increased scholarships for students at private colleges and universities this year, says a national survey. Story on Page 13 and Fact-File listing state appropriations on Pages 11 and 12.

David S. Tatel, outgoing director of the Office for Civil Rights, has won praise from some educators for attempting to understand colleges' unique problems. Story on Page 19.

"Truth-in-testing" laws could reduce the value of college admissions examinations, say testing officials. Story on Page 10.

Voluntary regional consortia are viewed by some planners as mechanisms for eliminating duplication of educational programs and saving public funds. Story on Page 8.

Australian universities face dwindling financing, shrinking enrollments, and aging faculties after a quarter of a century of explosive growth. Story on Page 7.

The assassination of South Korea's President Park Chung Hee has led to the closing of all universities and schools in the country. Story on Page 7.

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New Federal Anti-Bias Agency to Be Proposed by Sloan Panel

Government will be urged to set up a single audit unit in the National Science Foundation and to establish a 'modest' program of student assistance based on merit rather than need

By Malcolm G. Scully

HOUSTON

A single, independent regulatory agency in the new Department of Education should take over the enforcement of all federal anti-discrimination requirements affecting students, faculty members, and administrators at U. S. colleges and universities, the Sloan Commission on Government and Higher Education will recommend.

The two-year-old commission will also propose basic changes in federal programs of financial aid to higher education.

Merit Scholarships

It will advocate the establishment of a "modest" program of federal merit scholarships and of a National Education Loan Bank, and it will call for the elimination of education benefits under Social Security.

The Sloan commission's final report will be published early next year. Carl Kaysen, the commission's vice-chairman and director of research, summarized some of its chief recommendations here last week at the annual meeting of the American Council on Education.

Mr. Kaysen, professor of political economy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, indicated the commission would propose, among other things:

▶ The transfer of responsibility for auditing universities' handling of federal research grants from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to a new auditing agency—an inspector general's office—in the National Science Foundation.

▶ State requirements for periodic reviews of the quality of educational programs at all of a state's public colleges and universities. Private institutions would be encouraged, but not required, to undergo the same reviews.

Mr. Kaysen said the regulatory agency in the Department of Education would require new federal legislation.

He added that it would be difficult to persuade such groups as women, blacks, and the handicapped that the new agency, which the commission is calling the Council for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, would be more effective in protecting their interests than existing enforcement agencies.

Under the Sloan Commission's plan, every college and university would be required to file with the proposed council—and make public—an assessment of equal opportunity on its campus.

90 Days to Comment

The council would have 90 days to comment on the assessment. If there were no objections, the report would become evidence that the institution was in compliance with federal anti-discrimination requirements. If the council had objections, the institution would have 60 days to respond. If the council were not satisfied, it would have 30 days to begin procedures for administrative hearings.

Mr. Kaysen said the new procedure

Continued on page 19, Column 1

Carter Names Education Secretary

WIDE WORLD

U. S. Appeals Court Judge Shirley M. Hufstedler was nominated by President Carter last week to be the first Secretary of Education. See story, Page 7.

Women Scientists Treated Equitably, Sociologist Finds

By Anne C. Roark

The many "signs and symbols" of sex discrimination that have plagued academic science are diminishing "to a significant degree," according to Jonathan R. Cole, professor of sociology at Columbia University.

Contrary to widespread belief, the scientific community "distributes its resources and rewards in an equitable fashion," says Mr. Cole, who is director of Columbia's Center for the Social Sciences.

His findings are part of a 336-page study—*Fair Science: Women in the Scientific Community*—just published by the Free Press, a division of Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc.

565 Scientists in Study

The report, which claims to be the most systematic and extensive of its kind, was based on the careers of 565 men and women scientists, from the time they earned their doctorates in 1957-59 through 1975.

The study matched the men and women by year of graduation, university, academic specialty, and measured intelligence. It then compared their productivity, publication records, promotions,

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

FACT–FILE

Spending by States and Territories For Student Aid in 1979-80 Totals $852-Million

More than 1.2 million students receive tuition grants or scholarships

	No. of winners enrolled			Dollars paid out (add 000)			Average award amount			1979-80 Per cent of total	
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80*	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80*	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80*	Awards	Money
Alabama											
Student assistance	2,453	5,628	8,225	$546	$1,937	$2,468	$223	$344	$300	0.65%	0.29%
Alaska											
Scholarships	90	95	160	141	150	240	1,567	1,579	1,500	0.01%	0.03%
Arizona											
Incentive grants	1,958	2,257	2,650	1,201	1,596	1,800	613	707	679	0.21%	0.21%
Arkansas											
State scholarships	2,289	3,200	4,000	500	747	1,104	218	233	276	0.32%	0.13%
California											
State scholarships	39,964	39,871	41,527	55,874	55,584	56,809					
College opportunity grants	15,498	19,037	21,413	19,804	19,892	23,358					
Occupational training grants	2,071	2,166	2,435	2,713	3,218	3,311					
All **California** programs	57,533	61,074	65,375	78,391	78,694	83,478	1,363	1,289	1,277	5.18%	9.79%
Colorado											
Student grants	12,000	2,400	7,500	8,245	7,790	2,015					
Incentive grants	1,500	12,000	3,000	1,526	1,600	6,045					
All **Colorado** programs	13,500	14,400	10,500	9,771	9,390	8,060	724	652	768	0.83%	0.95%
Connecticut											
State scholarships	2,734	3,273	3,556	2,022	2,462	2,667					
State supplemental grants	1,919	2,164	2,164	899	1,045	1,000					
Higher education grants	846	405	405	280	122	122					
Private college student contracts	4,500	4,425	4,425	3,600	3,975	4,830					
All **Connecticut** programs	9,999	10,267	10,550	6,801	7,604	8,619	680	741	817	0.84%	1.01%
Delaware											
Postsecondary scholarships	794	816	1,600	540	502	550	680	615	344	0.13%	0.06%
District of Columbia											
Incentive grants	794	650	895	873	928	1,073	1,099	1,428	1,199	0.07%	0.13%
Florida											
Student assistance grants	7,802	11,071	12,000	8,290	9,186	10,400	1,063	830	867	0.95%	1.22%
Georgia											
Incentive scholarships	8,000	11,000	13,500	2,807	3,175	3,365	351	289	249	1.07%	0.39%
Hawaii											
Incentive grants	2,962	4,800	2,700	298	496	452	101	103	167	0.21%	0.05%
Idaho											
Incentive grants	686	790	930	360	409	494	525	518	531	0.07%	0.06%
Illinois											
Monetary awards	92,291	91,145	76,296	74,150	79,625	74,497	803	874	976	6.04%	8.74%
Indiana											
State scholarships	16,320	15,920	16,165	13,350	13,500	13,740					
Educational grants	5,090	5,500	5,600	3,700	4,000	4,072					
Freedom-of-choice grants	5,200	6,100	6,200	2,600	3,600	3,665					
All **Indiana** programs	26,610	27,520	27,965	19,650	21,100	21,479	738	767	768	2.22%	2.52%
Iowa											
Scholarships	1,104	1,100	1,225	599	661	700					
Tuition grants	9,676	9,700	9,500	10,631	12,180	13,802					
Vocational-technical tuition grants	1,097	2,000	2,660	295	700	800					
All **Iowa** programs	11,877	12,800	13,385	11,525	13,541	15,302	970	1,058	1,143	1.06%	1.80%
Kansas											
Scholarships	1,885	1,500	1,653	937	740	850					
Tuition grants	3,731	3,870	4,500	3,498	3,675	3,800					
All **Kansas** programs	5,616	5,370	6,153	4,435	4,415	4,650	790	822	756	0.49%	0.55%
Kentucky											
State grants	11,048	11,118	13,612	3,838	4,193	5,309	347	377	390	1.08%	0.62%
Louisiana											
Incentive grants	1,588	1,679	2,100	595	641	872	375	382	415	0.17%	0.10%
Maine											
Incentive grants	1,112	1,740	1,800	460	1,091	1,350					
Vocational-technical assistance	450	—	—	71	—	—					
All **Maine** programs	1,562	1,740	1,800	531	1,091	1,350	340	627	750	0.14%	0.16%
Maryland											
General state scholarships	4,200	4,800	5,000	2,117	2,316	2,878					
Senatorial scholarships	6,178	7,278	7,300	2,372	2,622	2,676					
All **Maryland** programs	10,378	12,078	12,300	4,489	4,938	5,554	433	409	452	0.97%	0.65%
Massachusetts											
General scholarships	23,564	25,670	26,000	14,212	15,200	15,984					
Nursing scholarships	410	384	340	125	115	115					
Special education scholarships	36	—	—	13	—	—					
Consortium scholarships	260	257	257	150	150	150					
Non-degree tuition aid	207	—	—	99	—	—					
All **Massachusetts** programs	24,477	26,311	26,597	14,599	15,465	16,249	596	588	611	2.11%	1.91%
Michigan											
Competitive scholarships	18,003	17,665	19,639	14,267	14,965	15,692					
Tuition grants	12,665	13,474	13,050	13,432	13,851	14,500					
All **Michigan** programs	30,668	31,139	32,689	27,699	28,816	30,192	903	925	924	2.59%	3.54%
Minnesota											
Scholarships	9,276	10,914	12,528	7,078	8,642	10,096					
Grants	16,217	19,442	17,960	10,814	13,514	13,535					
All **Minnesota** programs	25,493	30,356	30,488	17,892	22,156	23,631	702	730	775	2.42%	2.77%
Mississippi											
Incentive grants	1,923	1,923	2,200	1,064	1,064	1,109	553	553	504	0.17%	0.13%
Missouri											
Student grants	15,750	18,367	28,000	6,330	6,465	9,000	402	352	321	2.22%	1.06%
Montana											
Incentive grants	1,320	1,200	1,373	330	351	412	250	293	300	0.11%	0.05%

Continued on Following Page

FACT-FILE—Continued

Spending by States and Territories For Student Aid in 1979-80

$852-million in grants and scholarships shared by more than 1.2 million students

	No. of winners enrolled			Dollars paid out (add 000)			Average award amount			1979-80 Per cent of total	
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80*	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80*	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80*	Awards	Money
Nebraska											
Incentive grants	1,591	1,700	1,700	409	856	856	257	504	504	0.13%	0.10%
Nevada											
Incentive grants	328	326	930	173	172	493	527	528	530	0.07%	0.06%
New Hampshire											
Incentive grants	800	1,000	1,250	372	450	517	465	450	414	0.10%	0.06%
New Jersey											
Tuition aid	—	40,593	38,440	—	21,423	24,009					
Garden State scholarships	—	3,800	7,400	—	1,431	2,600					
Educational opportunity grants	12,379	12,379	11,327	8,891	6,878	6,684					
State scholarships**	14,801	7,280	5,095	7,365	3,640	2,548					
Tuition aid grants**	5,048	1,571	1,100	4,403	1,243	870					
Public tuition aid grants**	15,222	2,175	1,525	3,028	435	305					
County college scholarships**	350	174	90	171	87	45					
Incentive grants**	8,176	4,616	3,230	2,617	1,311	918					
All **New Jersey** programs	55,976	72,588	68,207	26,475	36,448	37,979	473	502	557	5.40%	4.46%
New Mexico											
Incentive grants	1,450	1,222	1,500	546	533	720	377	436	480	0.12%	0.08%
New York											
Tuition assistance	350,000	351,000	355,000	220,000	232,900	255,100					
Regents scholarships	72,000	72,000	71,340	21,400	20,000	19,400					
All **New York** programs	422,000	423,000	426,340	241,400	252,900	274,500	572	598	644	33.77%	32.21%
North Carolina											
Incentive grants	4,457	5,181	5,800	2,570	2,734	3,299	577	528	569	0.46%	0.39%
North Dakota											
Student assistance	1,037	1,011	1,250	339	327	443					
Tuition grants	—	—	200	—	—	100					
All **North Dakota** programs	1,037	1,011	1,450	339	327	543	327	323	374	0.11%	0.06%
Ohio											
Instructional grants	52,814	55,476	66,000	23,638	25,925	30,916	448	467	468	5.23%	3.63%
Oklahoma											
Tuition aid grants	7,663	7,872	10,205	1,672	1,846	2,265	218	235	222	0.81%	0.27%
Oregon											
Need grants	9,161	13,146	11,814	3,528	5,990	5,317					
Cash awards	686	792	800	325	376	390					
All **Oregon** programs	9,847	13,938	12,614	3,853	6,366	5,707	391	457	452	1.00%	0.67%
Pennsylvania											
Higher education grants	118,636	114,938	125,000	72,308	71,791	81,100	609	625	649	9.90%	9.52%
Rhode Island											
Scholarships**	2,490	2,039	1,110	2,092	1,529	1,010					
Grants	—	1,000	4,580	—	1,069	3,164					
Scholarships	—	600	—	—	641	—					
Nurse training scholarships	70	99	70	40	53	35					
Business education teachers scholarships	20	30	15	10	11	8					
War orphans scholarships	24	9	4	3	2	1					
Need based awards	3,260	—	—	652	—	—					
All **Rhode Island** programs	5,864	3,777	5,779	2,797	3,305	4,218	477	875	730	0.46%	0.49%
South Carolina											
Tuition grants	7,758	8,335	7,650	8,907	9,839	10,618	1,148	1,180	1,388	0.61%	1.25%
South Dakota											
Incentive grants	1,300	1,400	1,400	236	265	420	182	189	300	0.11%	0.05%
Tennessee											
Student assistance awards	4,958	6,124	11,098	2,977	3,668	6,200	600	599	559	0.88%	0.73%
Texas											
Tuition equalization grants	19,900	20,277	19,120	10,461	10,669	15,468					
Public education grants	5,650	5,162	7,130	2,363	279	2,981					
All **Texas** programs	25,550	25,439	26,250	12,824	10,948	18,449	502	430	703	2.08%	2.16%
Utah											
Incentive grants	1,780	4,138	3,000	1,247	1,858	1,504	701	449	501	0.24%	0.18%
Vermont											
Incentive grants	5,438	5,600	6,150	3,199	3,855	4,253	588	688	692	0.49%	0.50%
Virginia											
Scholarship assistance	8,897	8,333	14,000	2,486	3,369	3,782	279	404	270	1.11%	0.44%
Washington											
Need grants	10,474	9,188	9,350	4,292	4,046	4,796	410	440	513	0.74%	0.56%
West Virginia											
Higher education grants	5,051	5,126	4,850	2,690	2,906	3,021	533	567	623	0.38%	0.35%
Wisconsin											
Tuition grants	9,000	8,200	9,500	7,327	8,044	10,207					
Higher education grants	25,000	30,000	28,900	12,939	13,941	9,860					
Indian student grants	1,300	1,092	1,000	977	830	900					
All **Wisconsin** programs	35,300	39,292	39,400	21,243	22,815	20,967	602	581	523	3.12%	2.46%
Wyoming											
Incentive grants	95	430	500	56	195	251	589	453	502	0.04%	0.03%
American Samoa											
Scholarships	149	177	180	293	297	300	1,966	1,678	1,667	0.01%	0.04%
Guam											
Professional/technical awards	56	56	60	231	231	235	4,125	4,125	3,917	0.01%	0.03%
Northern Marianas											
Grants	—	350	360	—	496	500	—	1,417	1,389	0.03%	0.06%
Puerto Rico											
Incentive grants	1,550	1,600	1,940	1,092	1,160	1,458	705	725	752	0.15%	0.17%
Trust Territory											
Scholarships and grants	718	1,000	1,000	560	505	505	780	505	505	0.08%	0.06%
Virgin Islands											
Territorial scholarships	378	339	355	473	437	214	1,251	1,289	603	0.03%	0.03%
ALL PROGRAMS	**1,161,376**	**1,217,750**	**1,262,361**	**$737,004**	**$789,218**	**$852,295**	**$635**	**$648**	**$675**	**100%**	**100%**

* Estimated.
** Program being phased out.

NOTE

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Humanities courses are struggling for survival in today's vocationally oriented community colleges. Story on Page 3.

The Unification Church of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon is trying to organize followers on college campuses. Story on Page 4.

A lawsuit challenging the legality of New York's "truth-in-testing" statute has been filed by the Association of American Medical Colleges. Story on Page 19.

Recommendations of the Sloan Commission on Higher Education and Government have sparked open opposition among some educators. Story on Page 9.

The Carter Administration has proposed a government-wide patent policy designed to encourage commercial development of inventions resulting from federally sponsored research. Story on Page 13.

The House of Representatives has voted to allow persons who serve in the military to write off some of their student-loan debts. Story on Page 13.

Leading Democratic contenders for the Presidency have all dealt with issues affecting higher education. A look at their records on Page 15.

Voters in New Jersey rejected a $95-million bond issue that would have been used to renovate facilities at the state's colleges and universities. Story on Page 2.

A faculty panel at Arizona State University will investigate the recent dismissal of football coach Frank Kush. Story on Page 2.

Student publications are frequent targets of South Africa's censorship committees. Story on Page 7.

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Require Foreign-Language Studies, Presidential Panel Urges Colleges

Commission calls for a $178-million increase in federal appropriations to reverse 'serious deterioration' of U.S. capabilities in languages and international studies

By Malcolm G. Scully

WASHINGTON

A Presidential commission last week called for the reinstatement of foreign-language requirements in high schools, colleges, and universities. It termed Americans' incompetence in foreign languages "scandalous."

In its final report, issued here on Wednesday, the President's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies also recommended required undergraduate courses in international studies and networks of undergraduate and graduate centers to "strengthen and sustain" international studies.

The text of the commission's principal recommendations appears on Page 11.

The commission urged that the federal government spend $178-million more than the $67-million appropriated in fiscal 1979 for foreign languages and international studies at all levels.

Among the specific programs it recommended:

▶ $51-million in incentive grants to elementary and secondary schools and colleges and universities for foreign-language teaching. The report called for grants of $20 per student to elementary

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

MR EIZENSTAT

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Presidential aide Stuart Eizenstat, left, discusses final report of President's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies with chairman James Perkins.

New York's 'Truth-in-Testing' Law Called Threat to Quality of the SAT

By Robert L. Jacobson

Even if New York is the only state to enact a "truth-in-testing" law, the nation's most popular college-entrance exam, the Scholastic Aptitude Test, may soon be undermined, according to some admissions officers.

The New York law requires that the questions and answers of college admissions tests be publicly disclosed after the release of test scores.

'Serious Questions'

Fred A. Hargadon, chairman of the College Entrance Examination Board, the S.A.T.'s principal sponsor, told *The Chronicle* last week that he doubted the S.A.T. could survive more than a few disclosures in New York without raising "serious questions" about its validity.

"I don't even start with the assumption that limited disclosure would not have an effect," said Mr. Hargadon, who also is dean of admissions at Stanford University. "I am not confident about that at all."

Officials at the Educational Testing Service, which produces the S.A.T. for the College Board, have discounted the effect of having to reveal a small number of test forms.

Beyond that, however, they have seemed uncertain. The New York law is scheduled to take effect on Jan. 1. So far, most reactions in the colleges have focused on economic and administrative problems, including exam cancellations, that testing officials say were forced upon them in New York because all scored questions, once disclosed, would have to be replaced on subsequent forms of the test.

In the past, up to about a fourth of each new test form has consisted of repeat questions.

Testing officials have warned that the application of disclosure requirements on a national scale, as has been proposed in Congress, would endanger the S.A.T.'s quality, as more and more versions of the test were made public.

Now Mr. Hargadon and others are voicing concern that the New York law by itself may soon inflict considerable damage on the test, and not just within the state's own borders.

The fear is that even a few disclosed versions of the test, which would quickly become available nationwide, might be enough to enable future test-takers to raise their scores significantly. In that event, the test's validity for predicting academic success would suffer.

'We Expect to Learn Something'

The concern is based not so much on expectations that damage to the test definitely will occur as on the absence of assurances from the test's creators that it will not.

The authorities at E.T.S. say they plan to study the effects of the New York law and see what happens. "We certainly expect to learn something" from those studies, says Marian G. Epstein, vice-president for College Board programs at the testing service.

Some admissions officers believe, however, that unless persuasive evidence can

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

FACT-FILE

Estimated Fall Enrollment

Public Institutions

	Universities		Other 4-year institutions		2-year institutions		All public institutions	
	Fall 1979 estimate	Change from 1978	Fall 1979 estimate	Change from 1978	Fall 1979 estimate	Change from 1978	Fall 1979 estimate	Change from 1978
Full-time students								
Men	903,658	+ 1.5%	963,955	+ 1.8%	757,612	+ 2.1%	2,625,225	+ 1.8%
Women	727,403	+ 3.6%	947,375	+ 1.8%	734,312	+ 4.2%	2,409,090	+ 3.1%
Total	1,631,061	+ 2.4%	1,911,330	+ 1.8%	1,491,924	+ 3.1%	5,034,315	+ 2.4%
Part-time students								
Men	229,077	− 4.6%	458,754	+ 1.3%	1,113,080	+ 2.7%	1,800,911	+ 1.4%
Women	252,808	0.0%	560,287	+ 2.9%	1,448,793	+ 7.2%	2,261,888	+ 5.3%
Total	481,885	− 2.3%	1,019,041	+ 2.2%	2,561,873	+ 5.2%	4,062,799	+ 3.5%
Total enrollment								
All men	1,132,735	+ 0.2%	1,422,709	+ 1.6%	1,870,692	+ 2.4%	4,426,136	+ 1.6%
All women	980,211	+ 2.6%	1,507,662	+ 2.2%	2,183,105	+ 6.2%	4,670,978	+ 4.1%
All students	2,112,946	+ 1.3%	2,930,371	+ 1.9%	4,053,797	+ 4.4%	9,097,114	+ 2.9%

Private Institutions

	Universities		Other 4-year institutions		2-year institutions		All private institutions	
	Fall 1979 estimate	Change from 1978	Fall 1979 estimate	Change from 1978	Fall 1979 estimate	Change from 1978	Fall 1979 estimate	Change from 1978
Full-time students								
Men	305,273	+ 0.7%	630,261	− 0.2%	56,819	− 1.0%	992,353	0.0%
Women	213,879	+ 3.2%	583,517	+ 2.7%	87,763	+ 2.7%	885,159	+ 2.8%
Total	519,152	+ 1.7%	1,213,778	+ 1.1%	144,582	+ 1.2%	1,877,512	+ 1.3%
Part-time students								
Men	110,066	+ 1.4%	217,833	− 2.6%	15,346	−10.5%	343,245	− 1.7%
Women	101,429	+ 1.9%	225,650	+ 0.4%	24,479	+11.0%	351,558	+ 1.5%
Total	211,495	+ 1.6%	443,483	− 1.1%	39,825	+ 1.6%	694,803	− 0.1%
Total enrollment								
All men	415,339	+ 0.9%	848,094	− 0.8%	72,165	− 3.2%	1,335,598	− 0.4%
All women	315,308	+ 2.7%	809,167	+ 2.0%	112,242	+ 4.4%	1,236,717	+ 2.4%
All students	730,647	+ 1.7%	1,657,261	+ 0.5%	184,407	+ 1.3%	2,572,315	+ 0.9%

All Institutions, Public and Private

	Universities		Other 4-year institutions		2-year institutions		All institutions	
	Fall 1979 estimate	Change from 1978	Fall 1979 estimate	Change from 1978	Fall 1979 estimate	Change from 1978	Fall 1979 estimate	Change from 1978
Full-time students								
Men	1,208,931	+ 1.3%	1,594,216	+ 1.0%	814,431	+ 1.9%	3,617,578	+ 1.3%
Women	941,282	+ 3.5%	1,530,892	+ 2.1%	822,075	+ 4.0%	3,294,249	+ 3.0%
Total	2,150,213	+ 2.2%	3,125,108	+ 1.5%	1,636,506	+ 2.9%	6,911,827	+ 2.1%
Part-time students								
Men	339,143	− 2.7%	676,587	0.0%	1,128,426	+ 2.5%	2,144,156	+ 0.8%
Women	354,237	+ 0.5%	785,937	+ 2.2%	1,473,272	+ 7.2%	2,613,446	+ 4.7%
Total	693,380	− 1.1%	1,462,524	+ 1.2%	2,601,698	+ 5.1%	4,757,602	+ 2.9%
Total enrollment								
All men	1,548,074	+ 0.4%	2,270,803	+ 0.7%	1,942,857	+ 2.2%	5,761,734	+ 1.1%
All women	1,295,519	+ 2.6%	2,316,829	+ 2.2%	2,295,347	+ 6.1%	5,907,695	+ 3.8%
All students	2,843,593	+ 1.4%	4,587,632	+ 1.4%	4,238,204	+ 4.3%	11,669,429	+ 2.4%

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS, BASED ON DATA FROM 1,033 INSTITUTIONS

Languages

Continued from Preceding Page

tions towards costs of establishing reciprocal undergraduate exchanges, especially in neglected world regions.

3 In expanding exchanges, U.S.I.C.A. should consider world areas under-represented in American research and subject fields most apt to benefit from increased international perspectives.

4 U.S.I.C.A. / E.C.A. (Educational and Cultural Affairs Directorate) should have increased support to enable U. S. cultural staff abroad to assist more with exchanges.

5 U.S.I.C.A. / E.C.A. should move more rapidly to implement its Presidential mandate to coordinate all U. S. government exchange programs and to serve as a focal point for private exchanges.

6 N.E.H. should have increased funds to support the work of U. S. researchers involved in exchanges. N.S.F. should have increased funds to give more U. S. scientists access to first-rate scientific work abroad.

7 Private foundations should enlarge their commitment and leadership in international educational exchanges.

8 Colleges and universities should encourage and support more international exchanges of students, teachers, and researchers and look more to the opportunity for encouraging international perspectives offered by the presence of foreign students and other visitors from abroad.

Citizen Education in International Affairs

1 The media should play a stronger role in developing a more internationally informed citizenry through: encouragement by the Federal Communications Commission, collaboration between local radio and television stations and community international education groups, and federal funding to develop programs and publications.

The print media should also expand their international coverage.

2 Given the commitment of community colleges to citizen education, they should receive special attention in expanded international education efforts to reach all citizens.

3 The private sector should fund a non-governmental clearinghouse to encourage community world-affairs organizations and programs, and should support core funding for these organizations.

4 U.S.I.C.A. should develop its "second mandate" to increase American learning about other nations through dissemination in the U. S. of foreign-produced information and materials, helping fund community organizations' programs, and providing information, speakers, and other resources to these organizations.

5 The Department of Education should give greater priority to community and professional organizations in its support of citizen education under N.D.E.A. Title VI, Section 603, and should encourage Title VI international centers to work more with community organizations in their outreach programs.

6 The Department of State's Scholar-in-Residence program should assign more foreign-service officers to work with community groups, and should make these programs two-way to include community leaders.

7 Federal agencies concerned with citizen education on world affairs should coordinate their efforts more effectively.

8 N.E.H., already highly supportive of citizen programs in international education, should continue to increase its support.

Business and Labor Needs Abroad

1 The Department of Education should encourage international business and labor studies, undergraduate and graduate, as part of the increased federal support for international studies centers and programs recommended earlier.

2 The Departments of Education, Commerce, and Labor should establish and fund 5-10 regional centers of international business and research to encourage more business, labor, and higher education cooperation in expanding American business and labor activities abroad.

3 Federally funded centers in these fields should have advisory councils which include representatives from business and labor.

4 The Small Business Administration and the Department of Commerce should support a network of Small Business Export Development Centers to assist small and medium-sized firms to develop export markets, using the international and foreign language expertise of colleges and universities.

5 Because foreign students trained in the U. S. often provide an indispensable contact in developing U. S. business relations abroad, state colleges and universities should keep tuition increases for foreign students in line with those of local American students.

6 American business and labor should give more priority to foreign language and international studies training in their staff recruitment, and should encourage colleges and universities to make such training part of their programs in business and labor studies.

7 American corporations and labor unions involved internationally should establish internships abroad for students in the business and labor fields.

8 Schools of business should make a course in international business a requirement for undergraduate and graduate degrees, and should encourage their students to study a foreign language.

9 Schools of business administration and labor relations programs should develop joint curricular programs with international studies centers.

Improvements in Organization Within and Outside Government

1 The President should designate a major official as the responsible officer to be the point of contact on all matters involving foreign language and international studies, ideally as a Special Assistant to the President, or alternatively, the chairman or a senior staff member of the National Security Council or the Domestic Policy Council.

2 The position of Assistant Secretary for International Affairs should be established in the Department of Education, with line responsibility for the Department's International Programs, especially N.D.E.A. Title VI.

3 U.S.I.C.A. should collaborate more closely with the academic community concerned with foreign affairs and with the federal office in charge of N.D.E.A. Title VI.

4 A private body, the National Commission on Foreign Language and International Studies, should be established, with mainly private funding, to monitor and report on this field and encourage its support by government and the private sector. The President's Commission should initiate the formation of the proposed National Commission.

The concluding prospectus in this report outlines such a Commission's structure and functions.

NOTE

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The general secretary of the American Association of University Professors has resigned unexpectedly. Story on Page 8.

Academic medical centers must learn to survive in a steady-state economy or risk "becoming bitter and unpleasant places," says the head of the nation's largest health foundation. Story on Page 5.

Medical schools must be free to inquire about handicaps before students are admitted, say medical educators. Story on Page 6.

Gov. Lee Dreyfus of Wisconsin, a former state-university chancellor, is proving to be a popular, ambitious politician. Story on Page 3.

A shortage of trained manpower may limit the nation's ability to mount new energy programs, a report says. Story on Page 4.

The Antioch School of Law is seeking the right to manage its finances independently of Antioch University. Story on Page 6.

Only two of the Republican Presidential contenders have extensive experience in dealing with higher education. Story on Page 15.

Colleges and universities are providing an arena for debate on the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. Story on Page 12.

The House has voted to expand support for programs training schoolteachers in science and mathematics. Story on Page 13.

The government of Malta is phasing out the 400-year-old University of Malta in favor of a government-controlled college for "worker-students." Story on Page 9.

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U.S. Orders Iranian Students to Register in Wake of Embassy Takeover in Teheran

Their demonstrations against Shah draw angry reactions in college communities

**By Lorenzo Middleton
and Malcolm G. Scully**

WASHINGTON

In response to the international crisis created by the seizure of the American embassy in Teheran, the Justice Department last week ordered Iranian students in the United States to register with immigration officials by December 14 or face deportation.

Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti issued the order after Iranian students in this country demonstrated in support of the embassy takeover. Angry Americans have staged increasingly violent counter-protests.

Iranian students were physically attacked during several demonstrations, and scattered instances of harassment—in some cases provoked by off-campus groups—were reported at a number of colleges.

Despite the tensions, foreign-student advisers reported last week that Iranian students had generally expressed willingness to comply with the Justice Department regulations and were "lying low" rather than holding further demonstrations.

New questions about the status of Iranian students were raised last week following President Carter's order to freeze $5-billion in Iranian assets in U. S. banks.

Some American educators were concerned that the move would halt future transfers of funds from Iran to the U. S., thus cutting off scholarship payments to the students.

The order requiring Iranians to report to the immigration service was issued in compliance with President Carter's directive to deport Iranian students found violating the terms of their student visas.

The order, published in the November 14 *Federal Register*, requires students to report to district offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service—or to I.N.S. officers who will visit a number of campuses—with their passports, copies of arrival and departure records, evidence from their school that they are enrolled as full-time students, and evidence of their current

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

TAKE
ALL
IRANIAN
STUDENTS
HOSTAGE
SHAH'S
ILLNES IS
U.S TRICK
SHAH
IS A
MURDERER

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

In Washington, Americans angered by Teheran embassy takeover protest demonstrations by anti-Shah Iranian students.

Coca-Cola Fortune Given to Emory U.

ATLANTA

Emory University has been given $100-million in Coca-Cola Company stock—the largest single gift in the history of American philanthropy.

Robert W. Woodruff, retired president of Coca-Cola, told the university that it would receive the stock early in 1980. It constitutes all of the assets of his family's foundation, the Emily and Ernest Woodruff Fund, Inc.

"As far as we can ascertain from available records, there has never been a single gift as large as $100-million to any philanthropically supported institution or organization from any source," said George A. Brakeley, Jr., chairman of Brakeley, John Price Jones Inc., a New York consulting firm that specializes in fund-raising.

The Woodruff family foundation had previously donated more than $110-million to Emory University over a period of 42 years.

Emory University is launching a $160-million fund-raising campaign to finance improvements in university facilities, faculty development, and increased scholarship funds.

Mr. Woodruff, who will be 90 next month, was president of Coca-Cola from 1923 until his retirement in 1955. His father, Ernest, was one of a group of businessmen who purchased the company in 1919. Robert Woodruff was a student at Emory for one year and from 1935 to 1948 was a member of its board of trustees.

Emory College, founded by the Methodist Church in Oxford, Ga., in 1836, became a university and established its main campus in Atlanta in 1915. Its enrollment this fall is 7,370.

The Woodruff gift prompted comparisons by Emory officials with previous major gifts to colleges and universities. Among them:

▶ $60-million to Washington University from the Danforth Foundation in 1973.

▶ $50-million to the University of Richmond from E. Claiborne Robins, a Richmond drug executive, in 1969.

▶ $47-million to Yale University from Paul Mellon, Washington art-gallery executive, in 1967.

▶ $41-million to Vanderbilt University from Harold Sterling Vanderbilt, railroad financier, in 1970.

In 1976, John Lee Pratt, a retired General Motors executive, left a $55-million estate to 10 colleges.

COURTESY OF DEBORAH GOLDSTEIN. "COCA-COLA COLLECTIBLES"

FACT–FILE

U.S. Engineers and Scientists in Energy-Related Fields

	Total number in all fields	Per cent in energy-related fields
Engineers		
Chemical	37,165	23.0%
Civil and architectural	86,583	7.0%
Electrical and electronic	135,240	11.1%
Mechanical	125,159	17.8%
Metallurgical and materials	15,691	14.8%
Mining and petroleum	10,813	66.4%
Nuclear	5,391	65.3%
Managerial and administrative	74,637	14.9%
Environmental and sanitary	9,424	1.6%
Operations research and systems	12,137	10.4%
Industrial	28,095	6.8%
Other	119,506	7.2%
Total, engineers	**659,841**	**13.4%**
Scientists		
Mathematicians and statisticians	24,976	3.4%
Computer specialists	50,290	5.2%
Physical scientists		
Chemists	83,840	7.1%
Physicists and astronomers	27,506	14.1%
Others	5,754	11.8%
Total, physical scientists	117,100	9.0%
Environmental scientists		
Earth scientists	22,372	47.9%
Other environmental	4,610	2.7%
Total, environmental, earth, and marine scientists	26,982	40.2%
Life scientists	70,094	0.6%
Psychologists	34,195	0.7%
Social scientists		
Economists	17,700	5.5%
Other social scientists	27,847	0.8%
Total, social scientists	45,547	2.6%
Total, scientists	**369,184**	**7.2%**
Total, scientists and engineers	**1,029,025**	**11.1%**

SOURCE: 1976 DATA FROM OAK RIDGE ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES

Manpower Gap Feared in Energy Programs

By Jack Magarrell

WASHINGTON

A "serious shortage of high-level technical manpower" in the decades ahead may make it impossible for the United States to undertake a massive energy program of any type, warns a report from the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

The report by the association's committee on energy and environment concludes:

"There are good reasons to believe that there will be a significant shortage of technical manpower of various kinds, considering the magnitude of the challenging task we are confronted with, *i.e.*, drastic improvement of domestic energy supplies aiming at strategic independence of foreign imports."

Of the total yearly production of 58,000 engineers and 90,000 scientists, about 12,000 engineers and 3,000 scientists choose careers in energy-related areas, the report says.

The report estimates one energy program alone—President Carter's "synthetic" fuels proposal—would require roughly 25,000 additional engineers and 11,000 new scientists during the next 10 years.

Temptations from Industry

The number of bachelor's degrees awarded in engineering is expected to rise slightly in the next few years, then gradually decline as the number of students coming out of high school follows a downward trend in the U. S. population.

Production of engineers at the master's-degree level will remain steady at best, the report says. The reason: new engineers with bachelor's degrees will be tempted by high-salary offers to move directly into jobs in industry, rather than going for master's degrees, according to the report.

At the doctoral level, the report says, the number of engineering graduates declined from 3,587 in 1972-73 to 2,573 (of whom 874 were foreign students) in 1977-78.

"Unless action is taken immediately by the Administration and Congress to implement well-planned and effective training programs," the report says, "it certainly looks like we will face a serious shortage of high-level technical manpower in the decade to come"—not only for research and development, but for staffing universities to train additional technical manpower.

Research Centers Proposed

In recommending a manpower program to accompany the nation's energy program, the association committee proposes:

▶ That the Department of Energy be the agency to assess energy manpower and set up training programs in energy-related areas.

▶ That "energy research and education centers" be established at universities in most of the states to meet national and regional needs in energy research and training.

One of the problems that universities have faced in recent years is that most federally supported projects in energy research have been for periods of only 12 or 18 months, the report says.

Universities generally have neither the equipment nor manpower to compete with private research institutes for such short-term research projects, the report says. Long-range projects are needed, it adds, to develop campus capabilities for training and research.

Dreyfus

Continued from Preceding Page

ance," says one observer. "He baffles them."

There was the matter of choosing sites for two maximum-security prisons, an issue so hot that the old-timers in the legislature knew better than to touch it. They hired a consultant to come up with 10 suggested sites and take the flak that was certain to follow.

The consultants did their work. As predicted, members of the 10 communities they chose were outraged. Then the governor stepped in. He announced he was scrapping all 10 sites chosen by the consultants. He, Mr. Dreyfus, would choose where the prisons would go.

Appealing to Popular Mood

"Certainly, whatever choice the governor makes, it'll be unpopular," says Mr. Harrington. "But he's in the habit of making dramatic, unexpected statements, then turning them to his advantage by appealing to the popular mood.

"His motivation on this prison issue? I think he's still appealing to the anti-government mood of the people. He's saying to them, 'I don't need a bunch of bureaucrats or high-priced consultants telling me what to do. I haven't fallen into that Madison syndrome. I can make an intelligent decision on my own.' "

Governor Dreyfus admits that more conventional governors and legislators do not "see the separation [of powers] in the same way I do. They may see it as a more adversarial relationship than I tend to see it. Also, [they see] more partisanship than I would tend to view.

"If I see a good thing coming out of the opposition, the Democratic leadership in the legislature—it's a *good thing*, and I'll endorse it. It's very upsetting to them, because they see that as 'Hey, he's trying to take credit for our idea,' instead of, 'It sounded like a good idea to me, let's go with it.' "

Because Mr. Dreyfus came to the state capital fresh from academe, there was speculation that his involvement in higher-education issues would differ radically—either for better or for worse—from that of his predecessors. That hasn't happened.

'Neutral' on Education

"So far, education is the one area in which Dreyfus has tried to be somewhat neutral," says Mr. Harrington.

"He's governor now, not an education man. He acts like any other governor," says one high university official.

Ironically, Governor Dreyfus is criticized by some who see his neutrality as hurting the university system. "Legislators are saying, 'Here's someone with a background in higher education not taking a stance on such and such an issue. Why should we?' It's resulted in a vacuum of leadership in that particular area that has allowed legislators with private agendas to take over," says another university official.

The state's biennial budget was the first piece of substantial legislation that the new governor had to address.

Out of the university's request for an additional $56-million in state tax money, Governor Dreyfus cut more than $30-million, including funds that would have given students a tuition break over a two-year period and money for a work-study plan, for remedial education, and for scholarships on the basis of academic excellence rather than financial need.

At the same time, Governor Dreyfus agreed to an 18-per-cent increase in faculty salaries over the next two years, the largest such raise in a decade, and he "forgave" the University of Wisconsin system half of the $1.6-million it owed the state's general fund. "Giving us that $800,000 back was a real break," says a university official.

Governor Dreyfus receives high marks from all observers on two recent appointments to the University of Wisconsin board of regents. "He's made two good—no, excellent—appointments to the board," a university official says. "They're the kind of people who will worry about the quality of higher education in the state."

So far, all is relatively quiet on the higher-education front. It won't be for long. Two proposals, a faculty collective-bargaining law and creation of the post of secretary of education, both of which Governor Dreyfus supports, have sparked some controversy already and promise to re-surface as hot political issues in the coming year.

Argument over Bargaining

The regents, the university, the legislature, and others have been arguing about collective bargaining for university faculty members since the first enabling legislation was introduced in 1973. The bill now in question is particularly controversial because it calls for faculty members to bargain with the state Department of Employment Relations, instead of with the regents.

Werner A. Baum, who recently left his post as chancellor of the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee to become dean of arts and sciences at Florida State University, voices the concerns of most critics: "The bill is a disaster. It pulls the rug out from under the regents as the people in charge of higher education in the state. It could be the beginning of the end of the quality education for which Wisconsin has been known."

Misgivings about New Post

Some critics even see it as a move by Governor Dreyfus to give himself more control over higher education in the state. "The Department of Employment Relations would gain an enormous proportion of the practical and legal authority which now exists in the regents," Mr. Baum says.

The move to establish the office of secretary of education, which Governor Dreyfus initiated soon after he took office and then dropped in the face of overwhelming opposition, stirs the same misgivings.

According to the governor, a secretary of education would insure a higher degree of coordination between the university system and other state education offices.

"If Lee wanted to improve coordination, he could invite the key education people to lunch once a month," Mr. Baum replies. "It would be cheaper and more effective than trying to set up a czar of education."

'More Personal Control'

"A lot of people feel that he's trying to solve a problem that doesn't exist, that there is plenty of cooperation and joint planning now," says a university official.

As with the collective-bargaining legislation, there is a sense among those in Wisconsin higher education that Lee Dreyfus's bid for a secretary of education is simply a bid for tighter personal control.

"I don't think you can rule out that the governor's move to establish a secretary of education is a move for more personal control. He has no modesty about his ability to provide leadership in the educational arena," says a knowledgeable observer.

"I think he forgets he's not going to be governor forever. He thinks he can have more influence with a secretary of education in the short run, but forgets it may be bad for the system in the long run," says a university official.

In the more distant future, Governor Dreyfus and those in the state-university hierarchy will undoubtedly join battle over the best way to deal with the decline in enrollment projected for the 1980's. The regents are due to present a preliminary report on the problem on Nov. 30.

It's still early to tell how ex-Chancellor Lee Dreyfus will fare as Governor Lee Dreyfus. He says his own goal is "to make it four years without impeachment."

What about aspirations to higher office? He readily admits he would accept the Vice-Presidential nomination, although he qualifies his "yes" with an "if":

"If I were convinced that I could better serve the two-party system, my party, and the state that way."

Illinois Considers Tying Tuition to Price Index

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Use of the Higher Education Price Index as a guideline for increases in tuition rates is under consideration in Illinois.

The index was developed by D. Kent Halstead of the National Institute for Education to measure year-to-year changes in the prices that colleges and universities pay for goods and services.

The staff of the Illinois Board of Higher Education has recommended that future tuition rates at the state's public institutions be based on the current levels, with yearly adjustments according to changes in the Higher Education Price Index.

Under the recommendation, increases in tuition for fiscal 1981 would be based on the Higher Education Price Index for 1979.

The 1979 index showed an increase of 7.8 per cent over the previous year.

Board officials said tuition rates in Illinois were, in effect, frozen during the 1970's and did not keep pace with increasing costs.

The average tuition rate for undergraduates at Illinois's public universities, after adjusting for inflation, has declined by one-third since 1973, a report to the state board shows.

The staff recommendations, to be acted on at the board's next meeting, December 4 in Chicago, would maintain present tuition differences among programs and institutions and preserve the present three-to-one ratio between tuition rates for students from out of state and rates for Illinois residents.

The recommendations also would limit undergraduate tuition rates for Illinois residents to not more than one-third of instructional costs and would call for increases in state scholarship funds to offset the impact of tuition increases on financially needy students.

Actual tuition rates for public colleges and universities in Illinois are set by governing boards of the various state systems. The Board of Higher Education considers tuition rates and makes recommendations to the governing boards. It also makes budget recommendations for higher education to the legislature and governor.

The board's present guidelines call for tuition rates equal to one-third of instructional costs. Some higher-education officials fear that declining enrollments in the next decade could raise per-student costs substantially and result in dramatic tuition increases under the present guidelines.

—JACK MAGARRELL

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

A "university of the air" would be established with $150-million from the founder of *TV Guide*. Story on Page 2.

More than 700 Iranian students in the U. S. face deportation proceedings. Story on Page 3.

Consolidation of federal library programs in the new Department of Education has been proposed by delegates at a White House conference. Story on Page 11.

More money, but less intrusive regulation—that's what a group of public colleges and universities says it wants from state governments. Story on Page 9.

Women's enrollment in graduate programs grew five times as fast as men's during the 1970's, the Census Bureau says. Story on Page 9.

The presidents of the "Seven Sisters" say women's colleges must help students juggle decisions about careers and families. Story on Page 6.

A "marketing approach" to college admissions will require close adherence to high ethical standards, educators say. Story on Page 10.

New educational programs are needed to meet the needs of older Americans, says the former Commissioner on Aging. Story on Page 7.

The Chinese government has begun to demand better performance from both teachers and students. Story on Page 15.

A list of graduate students who have received Fulbright awards for study abroad appears on Page 16.

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Teaching with Games

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Give some professors a pair of dice, poker chips, and some old golf tees and they're ready for the classroom

By Robert L. Jacobson

AUSTIN, TEX.

They teach and conduct research, like most of their colleagues, but they like to give their creative output such titles as "Bafá Bafá," METRO-APEX," and "They Shoot Marbles, Don't They?" If their work is not published, it generally makes the rounds anyway through professional meetings and other informal contacts.

They represent many disciplines, including education, sociology, psychology, business administration, mathematics, and the natural sciences. They say they are often misunderstood—even ridiculed—by more traditional scholars, but they don't take it personally. It's not *their* loss, they say.

They collect things, sometimes by the hundreds: golf tees, metal washers, wooden blocks, egg timers, dice, tiny pieces of plastic. If the local hardware store or hobby shop can't supply what they need, they've been known to drive for miles in a snowstorm to find someone who can.

They are the game-players and game-designers of the academic world, and they aren't just playing games. They are in earnest. With great energy and imagination, they are constantly creating, adapting, and refining a wide range of instructional games, simulations, and other "experiential" exercises for all levels of education.

They readily admit that what they do is "fun," but they also do it because they are convinced that some of the most effective learning takes place when students get a chance to act out what they are studying in a game or special environment designed to simulate a part of the real world.

The "gamers" have had a hard time proving that, however. In the nearly two decades since they first became active on the campuses, their work has remained largely on the fringe of recognized academic endeavor. Many faculty members have simply refused to acknowledge that instructional gaming is anything more than a diversion, incompatible with legitimate scholarship.

Still, there are signs today that the field may yet come into its own.

For one thing, it has begun to expand beyond an initial emphasis on elementary and secondary education to include more and more activities aimed at higher education.

Even more important, potentially, is the advent of the micro-processor—a technological breakthrough that is putting sophisticated portable computers within the financial reach of all but the most impoverished academic departments. At a cost of less than $1,000, even individual faculty members can now think of acquiring their own micro-computers.

> "Many academic gamers think that nothing short of an educational revolution could be in the making."

Those devices, which have a surprising capacity for handling the large data requirements of many gaming models, have experienced a marked increase in sales in recent months. Major national companies are entering the market, pushing the products for home and school.

Indeed, many academic gamers think that nothing short of an educational revolution could be in the making. A lot will depend, they say, on whether funds are made available to take advantage of what the small computers can do. "The hardware is all there," says one specialist, "but the software tends to be trivial."

Computers are only one aspect of educational gaming. More common are a host of non-computer board games and role-playing exercises that have worked their way into portions of the curriculum at hundreds of colleges and universities.

The phenomenon has occurred almost casually, gaming enthusiasts say, as first one professor and then another has sought to spice up a course and provoke student interest by using a game. Many such faculty members apparently aren't even aware that others are doing the same thing.

But a sizable body of literature underscores the field's popularity. A 10-year bibliography recently published by the ERIC Clearinghouse on Teacher Education, for example, contains some 1,600 entries on games and simulations in 70 categories.

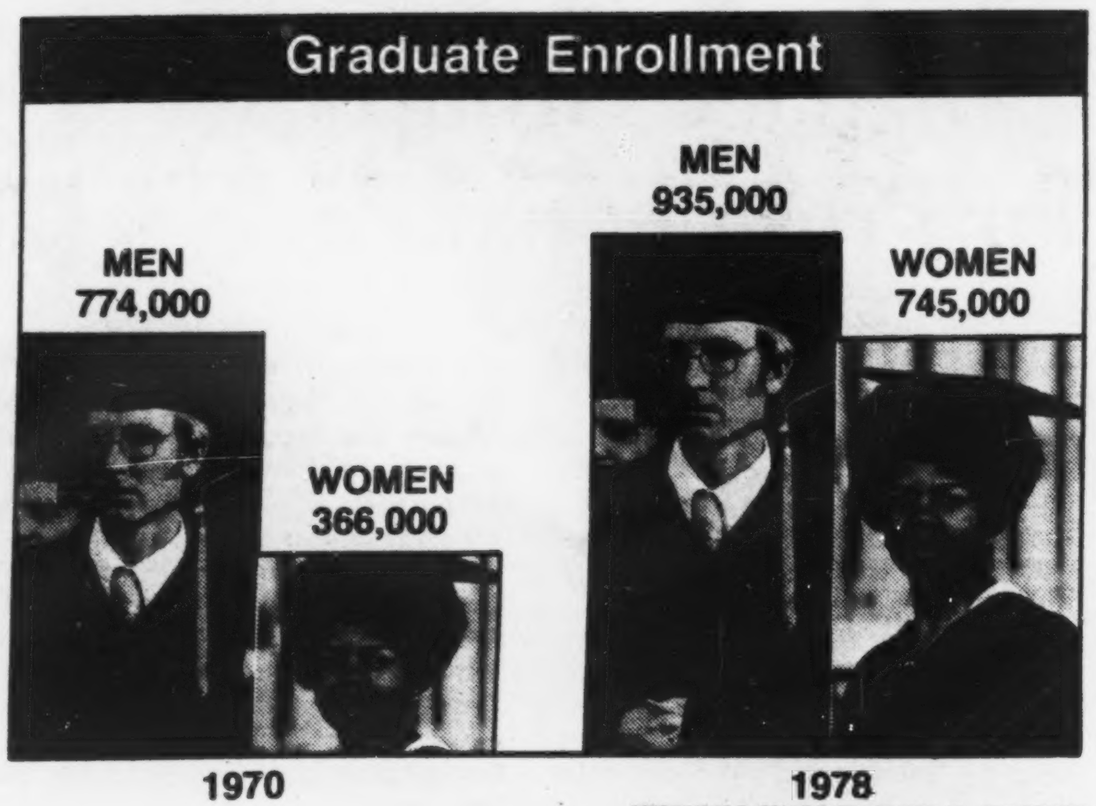
A dozen university-based centers and projects provide game evaluations and other activities "beyond the development of materials," according to a newly revised handbook published by the University of Alabama's Institute of Higher Education Research and Services.

At a few institutions, notably the University of Michigan and the University of Southern California, game development has become a major enterprise. Some games are so complex that they take up to several years to design and can engage dozens of players over many hours or even days.

Whether games and simulations actually lead to better acquisition of cognitive skills than do lectures and other traditional forms of instruction has not been demonstrated conclusively. Even on the "affective" or emotional side of learning, where

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Graduate Study Is Attracting More Women



CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD

Data from a Census Bureau survey show women's gains in graduate enrollment.

WASHINGTON

A dramatic change in graduate-school enrollment has been underscored by the results of a U. S. Census Bureau survey.

The number of women enrolled in graduate programs has grown five times as fast as the number of male graduate students, the survey found.

As a result, for every 100 men in graduate school last year, 80 women were enrolled. As recently as 1970, there were only 47 women per 100 men in graduate schools.

Between 1970 and 1978, the census data show, the number of women in graduate schools rose 104 per cent, to a total of 745,000, while the number of men in graduate programs rose 21 per cent, to a total of 935,000.

The average age of graduate students also increased markedly.

In 1970, the Census Bureau notes, about half of all graduate students were under 25 years old. By 1978, only about 37 per cent were under 25.

Persons 30 to 34 years old accounted for 23 per cent of all graduate students in 1978, up from 15 per cent in 1970.

The percentage of female graduate students who were enrolled on a full-time basis rose from 34 per cent in 1970 to 45 per cent in 1978. The percentage of male graduate students enrolled full-time remained at about 53 per cent over eight years.

The increasing number of older students has not been limited to the graduate schools.

For all levels of higher education combined, the number of male students 25 to 34 years old increased 48 per cent between 1970 and 1978, according to the Census Bureau's survey. That compares with an increase of only 9 per cent for men 18 to 24. In the same period, the number of female students 25 to 34 years old increased by 187 per cent, while those 18 to 24 increased by about 36 per cent.

Two-year colleges have shared in the trend toward older students.

The number of women over age 25 enrolled in two-year colleges nearly tripled between 1970 and 1978. The number of men over age 25 in two-year colleges doubled.

The percentage of married students declined from 40 per cent in 1970 to 30 per cent in 1978. During this period, the proportion of married non-students in the same age-group also declined, the Census Bureau says.

Among college students 18 to 24 years old, those who were married declined from 13.3 per cent in 1970 to 8.9 per cent in 1978. —J.M.

FACT–FILE

College Enrollment Rates

	1970			1978		
	Total number	Number enrolled	Enrollment rate	Total number	Number enrolled	Enrollment rate
Men						
18 and 19 years old	3,349,000	1,346,000	40.2%	3,975,000	1,391,000	35.0%
20 and 21 years old	2,651,000	1,083,000	40.9%	3,911,000	1,202,000	30.7%
22 to 24 years old	4,385,000	902,000	20.6%	5,499,000	1,028,000	18.7%
25 to 29 years old	6,467,000	684,000	10.6%	8,539,000	922,000	10.8%
30 to 34 years old	5,373,000	256,000	4.8%	7,624,000	474,000	6.2%
Total, 18 to 34 years old	**22,225,000**	**4,271,000**	**19.2%**	**29,548,000**	**5,017,000**	**17.0%**
Women						
18 and 19 years old	3,609,000	1,248,000	34.6%	4,178,000	1,507,000	36.1%
20 and 21 years old	3,467,000	774,000	22.3%	4,181,000	1,096,000	26.2%
22 to 24 years old	5,091,000	452,000	8.9%	5,903,000	770,000	13.0%
25 to 29 years old	6,948,000	255,000	3.7%	9,050,000	697,000	7.7%
30 to 34 years old	5,815,000	154,000	2.6%	8,067,000	476,000	5.9%
Total, 18 to 34 years old	**24,930,000**	**2,883,000**	**11.6%**	**31,379,000**	**4,546,000**	**14.5%**
High-school graduates 18 and 19 years old						
Men	2,337,000	1,346,000	57.6%	2,772,000	1,391,000	50.2%
Women	2,767,000	1,248,000	45.1%	3,218,000	1,507,000	46.8%

Level of Enrollment

	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year or higher
Men						
16 years old	4,000	—	—	—	—	—
17 years old	102,000	—	1,000	—	—	—
18 years old	614,000	51,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
19 years old	202,000	457,000	64,000	1,000	—	—
20 years old	86,000	159,000	331,000	51,000	3,000	—
21 years old	52,000	84,000	150,000	270,000	17,000	—
22 years old	52,000	62,000	81,000	153,000	75,000	20,000
23 years old	38,000	52,000	42,000	55,000	56,000	62,000
24 years old	25,000	52,000	39,000	57,000	44,000	63,000
25 to 29 years old	114,000	165,000	137,000	116,000	134,000	256,000
30 to 34 years old	46,000	92,000	62,000	69,000	60,000	146,000
Total, 16 through 34 years old	**1,333,000**	**1,173,000**	**907,000**	**775,000**	**389,000**	**546,000**
Women						
16 years old	11,000	4,000	—	—	—	—
17 years old	139,000	10,000	3,000	—	—	—
18 years old	680,000	97,000	2,000	—	—	—
19 years old	162,000	493,000	67,000	6,000	—	—
20 years old	68,000	143,000	313,000	79,000	2,000	—
21 years old	32,000	53,000	112,000	264,000	25,000	4,000
22 years old	56,000	54,000	64,000	94,000	51,000	16,000
23 years old	23,000	36,000	31,000	43,000	52,000	38,000
24 years old	32,000	33,000	23,000	34,000	41,000	47,000
25 to 29 years old	116,000	117,000	79,000	92,000	136,000	157,000
30 to 34 years old	113,000	73,000	57,000	58,000	76,000	99,000
Total, 16 through 34 years old	**1,434,000**	**1,113,000**	**751,000**	**670,000**	**383,000**	**362,000**

SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES P-20, NO. 346

State Colleges Appeal for More Financial Support, Less Outside Regulation

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

The American Association of State Colleges and Universities has called on state governments to bolster their financial support of public higher education but to pull back from a growing tendency to regulate campus affairs.

In a policy statement adopted in principle at its annual meeting here, the association declared that funds to insure the quality of public colleges should be the states' "first priority."

It warned, however, that increasing "oversight" by legislators and other state officials was eroding the institutions' authority to make their own decisions about fundamental academic concerns—including faculty appointments, the curriculum, research, and publications.

Ironically, the statement marked the first time since the association's founding in 1961 that it had addressed state-level education issues in a separate document of this kind, although it has often issued statements on matters of federal policy.

Importance of States

Association sources said the new statement reflected a realization that more and more major government decisions affecting higher education were being made in the state capitals, rather than in Washington.

There was special concern here that a previously overlooked sentence in the comprehensive higher-education bill, HR 5192, passed by the House of Representatives earlier this month. would encourage statewide planning agencies to expand their authority over colleges and universities.

The sentence, part of a new section on "education outreach programs," would authorize federal grants to states for planning improved access to postsecondary education, for coordinating occupational information services, and for "promoting more effective and efficient use of available resources for continuing education."

Concern over Interpretation

John P. Mallan, assistant executive director of the state-college association, said many higher-education leaders feared that the sentence could be interpreted broadly as a "mandate to do a whole lot more—a license for the states to greatly increase" their influence over individual institutions.

That may not have been the provision's original intent, several sources here suggested, but the interpretation might go further than many campus officials are willing to accept.

In Washington, officials of several associations said they were trying to work out new wording for the provision, which would guarantee that institutions of higher education would be fairly represented in any statewide planning efforts.

The association's policy statement also dealt with increasing competition between public and private colleges for state support. It endorsed "the American concept of pluralism in higher education" but drew the line at state efforts to aid private institutions "at the expense of public-college students."

More than 40 states already provide some form of assistance to private higher education, the association noted. It suggested, however, that such support threatened to cut into appropriations for public colleges and lead to an increase in tuition and other student charges.

The statement came less than a month after the Sloan Commission on Government and Higher Education proposed that state agencies arrange for periodic reviews of the quality of all public colleges and universities, while encouraging—but not requiring—private colleges to undergo the same scrutiny.

The Sloan proposal drew sharp criticism from public-college leaders.

'Restrained' Increases

Meanwhile, a newly reported survey of the association's 333 member colleges and universities found that state legislatures, "on the whole," had restrained increases in tuition and fees at those institutions over the past year. Undergraduate charges for state residents rose only 6.6 per cent from September, 1978, to September, 1979, the survey found, compared with a 12.4-per-cent hike in the Consumer Price Index.

Room-and-board rates, however, increased 10.4 per cent in the same period, causing an overall rise of 9.2 per cent, to an average of $2,097, in charges paid by in-state students. The combined increase for out-of-state undergraduates was 8.2 per cent, for average charges of $3,121 per student.

At the graduate level, tuition and fees rose 8.2 per cent, to an average of $2,177, for state residents and 8.3 per cent, to an average of $3,113, for non-residents.

The association said the relatively small hike in tuition rates, along with new federal assistance for middle-income students, may have contributed to an unexpected 2-per-cent increase in state-college head-count enrollments this year.

—ROBERT L. JACOBSON

U.S. Charges 2 Universities with Sex Bias

WASHINGTON

The Justice Department has moved against two institutions, Texas A&M University and the University of Alaska, charging them with practicing sex bias against female students.

In the Texas case, the department asked the U. S. District Court in Houston to allow it to intervene in support of a suit challenging Texas A&M's policy of excluding women from its marching band and other groups.

In the second action, the department sought to join a lawsuit filed in U. S. District Court in Anchorage by members of last year's women's basketball team at the University of Alaska. They charged the institution with failing to provide comparable support for the men's and women's squads.

The actions were the first the department has taken under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Justice Department officials said. Title IX prohibits sex bias in federally financed education programs.

The Texas suit was originally filed by Melanie Zentgraf, who charged the university with barring women from the famous Aggie band and three other performing groups.

In the Alaska case, the Justice Department alleged that the institution had discriminated against the women's team in budget, publicity, travel allowances, coaching, and uniforms.

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The Supreme Court has refused to review three lower-court decisions that limit the application of a law barring sex bias at educational institutions. Story on Page 15.

President Carter's nominee to head the new Department of Education used her confirmation hearing to try to allay fears about the new agency. Story on Page 15.

Immigration officials say that more than 3,000 Iranian students are subject to deportation. Other students are having money problems. Story on Page 2.

The tight job market has led some institutions—and some couples—to try job-sharing. Story on Page 3.

The Department of Energy has been criticized for interfering in the internal affairs of some universities where it supports research. Story on Page 4.

Black land-grant institutions say they want a fairer share of agricultural research grants. Story on Page 5.

An exemption in a mandatory retirement law for tenured college and university employees has been clarified. Story on Page 19.

Patent protection for inventions developed in the course of federally financed research would be granted to institutions under a Senate bill. Story on Page 21.

Wholesale cutbacks in faculties and courses may face Ontario's universities if the province doesn't provide more financial support, says a new report. Story on Page 9.

South Korea has reopened its colleges and universities following their month-long closure after the assassination of President Park Chung Hee. Story on Page 9.

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CABLE TV: REVOLUTION COMING IN COLLEGE SPORTS?

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Cable television is assuming a growing role in college sports. Above, an ABC cameraman films action during last month's Ohio State–Michigan game. See story on Page 6.

U.S. Reverses Decade-Long Decline in Support for Science, NSF Reports

By Anne C. Roark

WASHINGTON

After a decade of erosion, the U. S. commitment to science and technology is building up at an "encouraging rate," according to the National Science Board, the governing body of the National Science Foundation.

Not only is support for science by government and industry growing; the quality of scientific research is improving, the board says.

With the supply of trained researchers now keeping pace with demand, only two major trends continue to disturb government analysts, the board says:

▶ Women and blacks continue to be underrepresented in scientific careers—a situation that has been improved only partially by government affirmative-action programs.

▶ Fewer positions are opening up for young, untenured scholars—a trend that some experts fear will dampen the vitality of scientific research in coming decades.

Whatever the future holds for science and technology, the U. S. record in the past few years has been a reasonably encouraging one, the science board concludes.

The study, *Science Indicators: 1978*, is the board's fourth annual report to the President on the state of science and technology in the U. S.

In recent years, the study found, the U. S. has spent more on research and development than have the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, and Japan combined. While many science policymakers have been concerned that U. S. research expenditures are falling in relation to the nation's total economic output, the board now reports the decline is ending.

Moreover, the board says, decreases similar to the ones the U. S. experienced are now occurring in most other highly

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Boost Aid, Improve Programs for Youths Not in College, Carnegie Panel Urges

By Catherine Myers

American society must try to rectify the "serious inequities" between the resources allocated to college students and the "much less adequate resources" available to other young people, the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education said last week.

The council called for major revisions in high-school and college programs that would aid disadvantaged young people who are unemployed or have withdrawn from society. Excerpts from the council's report begin on Page 10.

The council estimated that about 100,000 more young people could enter college each year "if the percentage of 'most able' entrants from low-income and moderate-income families came up to that of the most affluent one-fourth of families."

"Those who are concerned with the future of higher education must also give

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

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FACT-FILE

Patterns of Research Spending

Basic Research Expenditures by Performer

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Year	Colleges and universities	Federal centers[1]	Other non-profit institutions	Federal government laboratories	Industry[2]	Total
1960	$ 433	$ 97	$131	$160	$376	$1,197
1961	536	115	149	206	395	1,401
1962	659	136	190	251	488	1,724
1963	814	159	215	255	522	1,965
1964	1,003	191	232	314	549	2,289
1965	1,138	208	253	364	592	2,555
1966	1,303	227	275	385	624	2,814
1967	1,457	250	285	418	629	3,039
1968	1,649	276	297	410	642	3,274
1969	1,711	275	305	516	618	3,425
1970	1,796	269	305	541	602	3,513
1971	1,914	260	322	491	590	3,577
1972	2,022	250	345	538	593	3,748
1973	2,055	297	357	537	631	3,877
1974	2,153	285	396	611	699	4,144
1975	2,410	309	407	682	719	4,527
1976	2,547	359	439	719	817	4,881
1977 prelim.	2,787	402	479	866	906	5,440
1978 est. ...	3,165	410	520	975	975	6,045

Applied Research Expenditures by Source

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Year	Colleges and universities	Other non-profit institutions	Federal government	Industry	Total
1960	$ 66	$ 40	$1,688	$1,226	$ 3,020
1961	69	47	1,754	1,195	3,065
1962	70	58	2,067	1,470	3,665
1963	72	62	2,125	1,483	3,742
1964	77	61	2,397	1,593	4,128
1965	88	73	2,524	1,654	4,339
1966	89	89	2,582	1,841	4,601
1967	102	95	2,717	1,889	4,803
1968	97	99	2,841	2,125	5,162
1969	105	106	2,811	2,320	5,342
1970	98	115	3,074	2,426	5,713
1971	115	122	3,114	2,492	5,843
1972	141	125	3,172	2,614	6,052
1973	174	140	3,474	2,889	6,677
1974	203	156	3,659	3,326	7,344
1975	224	177	4,027	3,519	7,947
1976	290	211	4,592	3,992	9,085
1977 prelim.	307	228	4,931	4,414	9,880
1978 est. ...	340	250	5,285	4,850	10,725
1979 est. ...	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,750

Basic Research Expenditures by Source

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Year	Colleges and universities	Other non-profit institutions	Federal government	Industry	Total
1960	$ 72	$ 68	$ 715	$342	$1,197
1961	85	81	874	361	1,401
1962	102	97	1,131	394	1,724
1963	121	108	1,311	425	1,965
1964	144	114	1,597	434	2,289
1965	164	121	1,809	461	2,555
1966	196	129	1,979	510	2,814
1967	223	140	2,184	492	3,039
1968	276	149	2,314	535	3,274
1969	298	162	2,425	540	3,425
1970	350	182	2,453	528	3,513
1971	400	196	2,434	547	3,577
1972	414	218	2,553	563	3,748
1973	408	224	2,640	605	3,877
1974	432	237	2,826	649	4,144
1975	479	273	3,087	688	4,527
1976	481	285	3,355	760	4,881
1977 prelim.	527	317	3,756	840	5,440
1978 est. ...	600	360	4,190	895	6,045
1979 est. ...	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6,700

Total Research Expenditures by Source

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Year	Colleges and universities	Other non-profit institutions	Federal government	Industry	Total
1960	$138	$108	$2,403	$1,568	$ 4,217
1961	154	128	2,628	1,556	4,466
1962	172	155	3,198	1,864	5,389
1963	193	170	3,436	1,908	5,707
1964	221	175	3,994	2,027	6,417
1965	252	194	4,333	2,115	6,894
1966	285	218	4,561	2,351	7,415
1967	325	235	4,901	2,381	7,842
1968	373	248	5,155	2,660	8,436
1969	403	268	5,236	2,860	8,767
1970	448	297	5,527	2,954	9,226
1971	515	318	5,548	3,039	9,420
1972	555	343	5,725	3,177	9,800
1973	582	364	6,114	3,494	10,554
1974	635	393	6,485	3,975	11,488
1975	703	450	7,114	4,207	12,474
1976	771	496	7,947	4,752	13,966
1977 prelim.	834	545	8,687	5,254	15,320
1978 est. ...	940	610	9,475	5,745	16,770
1979 est. ...	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	18,450

[1] Federally funded resarch and development centers administered by universities.

[2] Includes industry-associated federally funded research and development centers.

n/a =not available.

SOURCE; NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

Patent-Protection Measure Approved by Senate Unit

WASHINGTON

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary has sent to the full Senate a bill, S 414, that would give small businesses, universities, and other non-profit organizations patent protection for inventions developed in the course of government-supported research.

Hearings on a House of Representatives version of the bill, HR 2414, were expected to be scheduled before Congress adjourns on December 21.

Without strong patent protection, supporters of the liberal patent bill say, inventors and businessmen are unlikely to make the investments required to prepare new discoveries for the marketplace.

The American Council on Education strongly supported the bill, which was introduced last year by Senators Birch Bayh, Democrat of Indiana, and Robert Dole, Republican of Kansas.

"Educational institutions," the A.C.E. said, "are, of course, not organized to manufacture, produce, or market a patentable invention. Accordingly, if university-generated inventions are to be used, such institutions must interest those in the industrial world who have the commercial capability. . . .

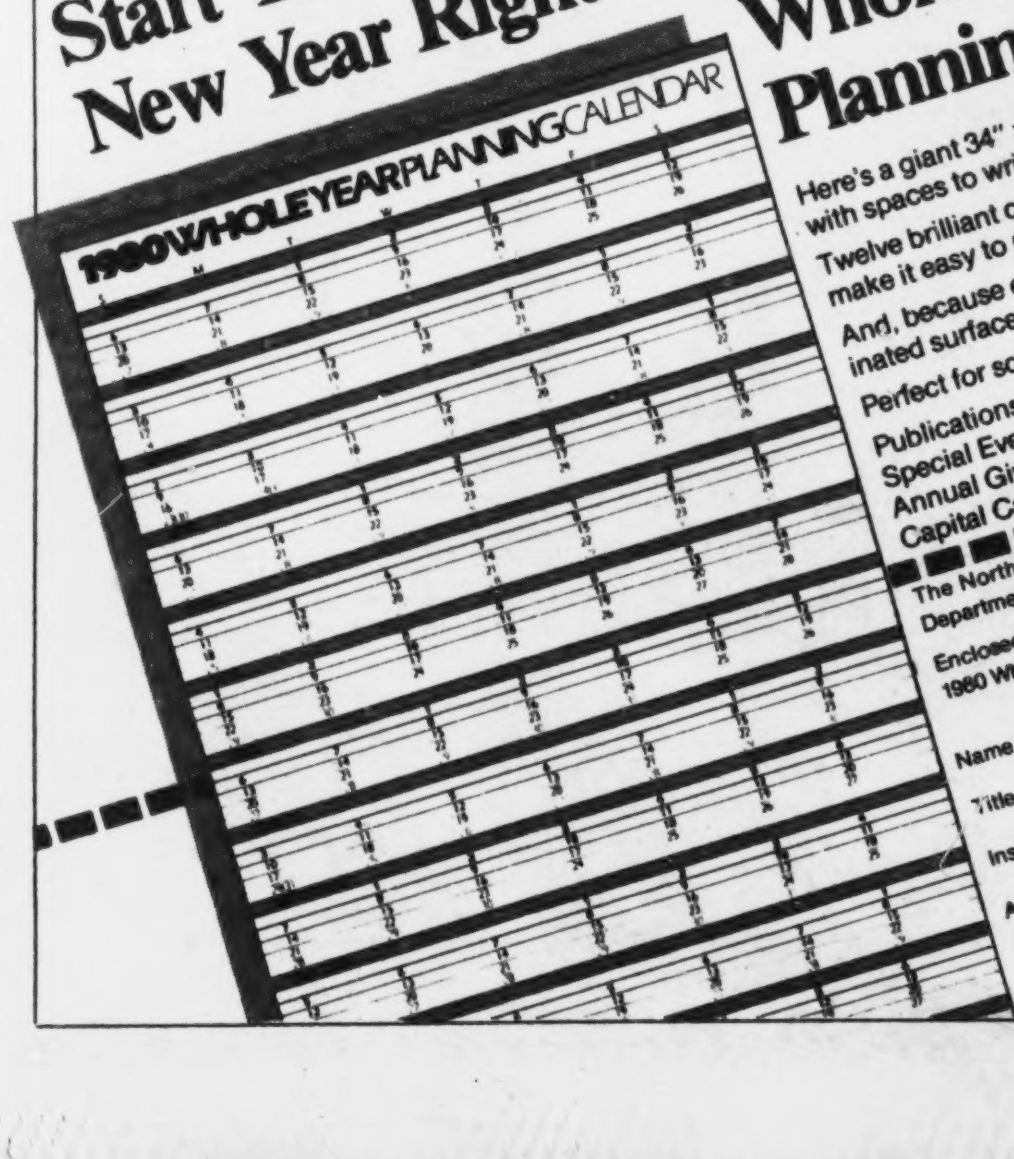
"If universities cannot furnish an exclusive license to developers for a limited period and thereby secure the investment of necessary capital, inventions are less likely to be developed to the point of marketability, and thus the public is less likely to receive the benefits from such inventions."

Some consumer advocates who feel that federally financed innovations should be made generally available tried to counter the university arguments with warnings that researchers and investors would reap windfall profits under the Senate bill.

Supporters of the Dole-Bayh approach say, however, that they have included a safeguard to protect against excessive profits.

The provision would require institutions seeking patent rights to pay the government 15 per cent of their yearly licensing income above $70,000. —A.C.R.

Start Your New Year Right with the 1980 Whole-Year Planning Calendar



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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Starting this year, equal contributions will buy equal pension benefits for men and women under T.I.A.A.-C.R.E.F. plans. Story on Page 2.

The 1980's are being greeted with little enthusiasm by some leaders in higher education. Story on Page 6.

Inflation may force colleges and universities to choose between giving faculty members across-the-board and merit raises. Story on Page 4.

Theatrical techniques are generating new excitement in foreign-language classes. Story on Page 3.

Testing leaders have proposed some "public-interest principles" to guide development of standardized admissions exams. Story on Page 5.

Scientific breakthroughs in the United States may be hindered by lack of investment in university research facilities and equipment. Story on Page 9.

Proposed changes in the allocation of U. S. student aid are prompting criticism. Story on Page 15.

An appeals court has struck down federal rules designed to regulate trade schools' admissions policies. Story on Page 15.

Nominees to top posts in the new Department of Education are expected to be announced later this month. Story on Page 18.

Some 18,000 Iranians in the U. S. on student visas have failed to report to immigration authorities. Story on Page 12.

The Vatican's decision to strip a prominent theologian of his right to teach may spark new debates about academic freedom in West German universities. Story on Page 11.

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FBI Destroys Files, Historians Charge

It and other agencies seek to circumvent 1966 Freedom of Information Act, they say

By Karen J. Winkler

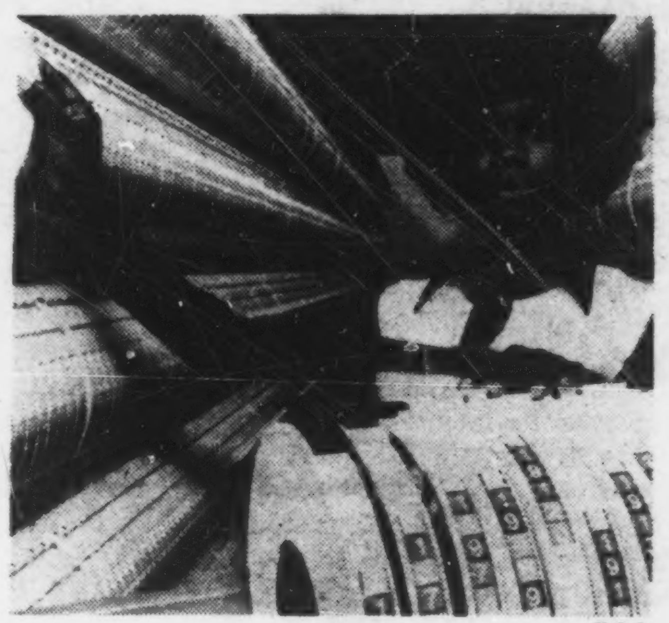
NEW YORK

Some government agencies, particularly the Federal Bureau of Investigation, appear to be destroying documents to avoid having to make them available to scholars and the public under the Freedom of Information Act.

The Freedom of Information Act "is the most powerful tool historians, journalists, researchers, and the public have for prying documents from the grip of secrecy," in the words of Howard Fruchtbaum, a historian at the New School for Social Research and Columbia University's school of public health.

"For well over a year, a movement to weaken the act has developed," Mr. Fruchtbaum told the annual meeting of the American Historical Association here.

"A backlash has been generated among public officials who fear public scrutiny," John Anthony Scott, a historian who teaches at the Rutgers University law school, said at the meeting. "If carried to completion, it will reduce the Freedom of Information Act to a dead letter."



F.B.I.

Computerized files at F.B.I. headquarters

The chief threat is the widespread destruction of government records, panelists here said. They charged that some government agencies were burning their records.

Nor is the National Archives and Record Service—whose job it is to insure the preservation of records of historic value—stopping the destruction, the panelists said.

They also warned that a proposed charter for the F.B.I., now before Congress, would give bureau officials far greater authority to destroy documents.

The Freedom of Information Act, as passed in 1966, provided for the disclosure of most government records, with the exception of such materials as personnel files, investigatory records in trials, and documents affecting national security. It granted the public the right to appeal the closing of records.

Problems quickly became evident. Researchers ran into lengthy delays and high fees for locating materials and reproducing them. They also found that some 40,000 government employees had the power to classify documents as secret.

Moreover, the Supreme Court refused to rule in a lawsuit by Rep. Patsy Mink,

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

Colleges Check Athletes' Academic Records as Scandal over Unearned Credit Spreads

By Lorenzo Middleton

A number of colleges and universities are taking a hard look at the academic records of their athletes, following reports that some players have received credit for courses they never attended.

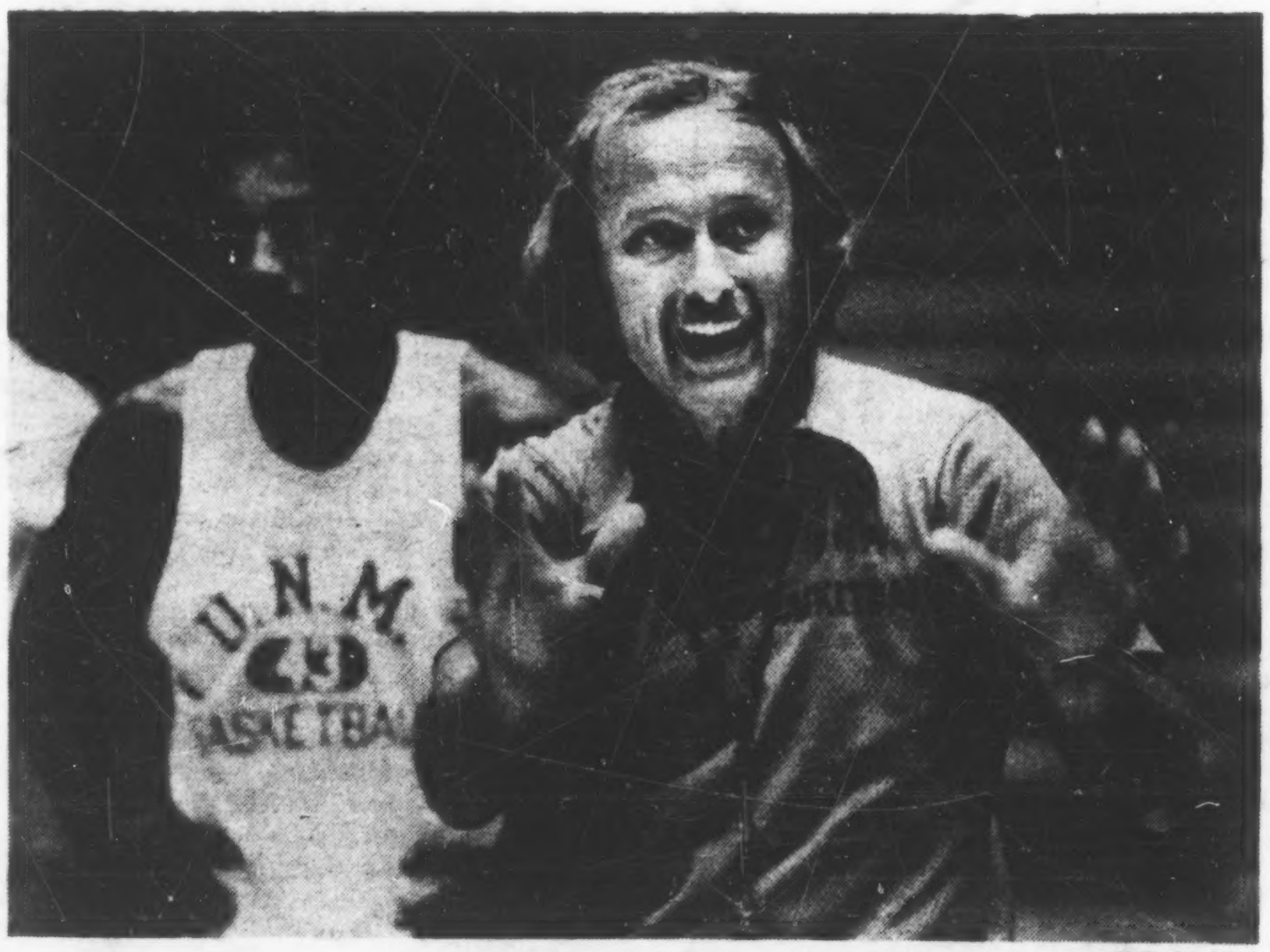
The reports began to spread in the wake of an athletic scandal at the University of New Mexico, where a grand jury is investigating charges that the former basketball coach and his chief recruiter falsified the transcript of a junior-college transfer student through a mail-fraud and bribery scheme.

Coach Norm Ellenberger was fired last month after the university's athletic council found that he had violated regulations of the university, the Western Athletic Conference, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

'Laundering' a Phony Transcript

Manny Goldstein, the assistant coach and recruiter, resigned just before he was scheduled to appear before the council.

Mr. Goldstein had recruited Craig Gilbert last summer from Oxnard College, a two-year institution in California. Investigators have charged that Mr. Gilbert did not have enough credits to play basketball as a transfer student, and that Mr. Goldstein forged the lacking credits on a phony transcript from a junior college in New Jersey and attempted to "launder" the transcript through Oxnard.



RICHARD PIPES

New Mexico's ex-coach, Norm Ellenberger

Mr. Gilbert has been declared ineligible to play and reportedly was planning to drop out of school. The university was in the midst of a semester break last week, and Mr. Gilbert could not be located for comment.

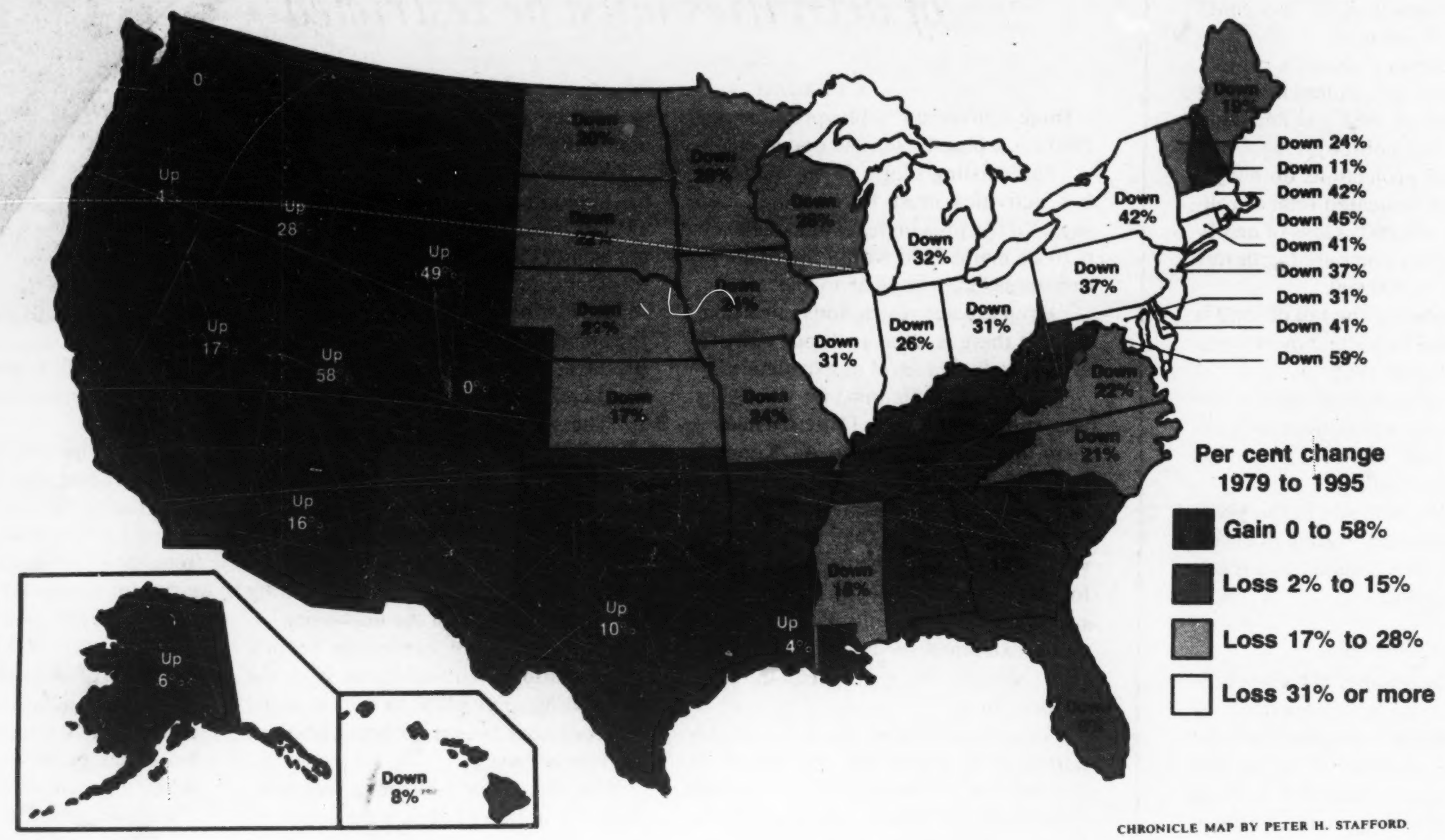
The university's investigation found that

Continued on Page 14, Column 2

FACT—FILE

Changing Numbers in High-School Graduating Classes

Projections show decline in all but 10 states between 1979 and 1995



CHRONICLE MAP BY PETER H. STAFFORD

	1978 (actual)	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Alabama	46,509	47,457	46,926	46,302	46,240	44,328	41,663	40,359	39,982	40,940	42,291	44,113	41,850	39,544	39,477	38,533	38,515	41,198
Alaska	5,058	5,482	5,625	5,587	5,563	5,208	5,032	4,960	4,810	5,101	5,365	5,441	5,254	5,163	5,296	5,347	5,559	5,832
Arizona	28,589	29,195	29,312	29,482	29,060	28,359	27,699	27,315	27,413	29,383	30,618	30,982	28,984	29,645	31,648	31,893	32,283	33,733
Arkansas	28,064	28,151	28,565	28,622	28,765	26,963	25,531	24,817	24,659	25,449	26,662	27,437	26,355	25,681	26,448	26,296	26,582	27,638
California	261,698	260,878	256,892	249,082	248,253	234,551	223,839	218,432	217,103	226,228	232,844	220,142	204,182	198,432	207,656	211,415	221,266	231,571
Colorado	37,373	37,265	37,281	36,703	36,392	34,616	32,207	32,495	33,139	34,658	36,581	36,267	33,388	33,433	33,892	34,858	35,578	37,384
Connecticut	39,204	39,051	37,607	37,879	37,154	35,560	33,202	31,543	30,299	30,529	30,560	28,528	25,201	23,554	23,132	22,632	22,403	22,845
Delaware	9,847	9,831	9,419	9,239	8,861	8,334	7,687	6,965	6,797	6,804	6,964	6,683	5,945	5,519	5,596	5,578	5,496	5,817
Florida	91,613	89,033	88,430	88,401	87,573	82,464	80,244	76,421	75,363	78,483	82,590	84,821	81,300	78,546	80,497	77,095	77,211	80,847
Georgia	61,095	64,649	65,444	64,335	65,379	62,747	59,756	57,299	57,457	58,188	60,514	60,293	49,048	46,681	54,360	52,094	51,645	55,014
Hawaii	11,464	11,468	11,611	11,674	11,106	10,360	9,766	9,241	9,168	9,600	10,010	9,712	9,167	9,112	9,192	9,373	9,903	10,526
Idaho	13,301	13,392	13,422	12,857	12,771	12,265	12,015	12,171	12,474	12,994	13,800	14,151	13,473	13,633	14,518	15,079	15,969	17,202
Illinois	140,690	139,153	134,735	130,617	127,968	119,200	112,352	107,546	104,840	105,894	109,078	106,777	97,055	91,963	91,963	92,103	92,611	96,403
Indiana	78,000	78,390	76,349	75,338	74,791	70,126	65,038	63,163	61,604	61,813	63,985	65,178	60,480	57,963	56,920	56,343	55,148	58,222
Iowa	43,726	44,132	42,956	41,893	40,229	37,317	34,959	33,500	32,733	33,242	34,215	33,219	30,695	28,955	30,205	30,787	30,943	33,420
Kansas	32,307	31,680	30,796	28,950	27,763	27,331	25,250	24,449	23,760	24,899	25,485	25,318	23,679	22,748	23,275	23,985	25,102	26,204
Kentucky	41,611	42,241	41,266	41,745	41,033	38,865	36,941	35,633	35,279	36,005	37,336	37,941	34,703	33,076	32,965	33,693	34,117	36,152
Louisiana	47,183	47,635	47,472	47,747	47,611	46,719	46,310	44,722	44,582	46,060	46,838	46,851	45,345	44,054	43,694	44,929	46,007	49,744
Maine	15,364	15,603	15,462	15,734	14,944	14,897	13,910	13,908	13,095	13,571	13,751	14,057	12,728	12,306	11,821	11,917	11,772	12,715
Maryland	61,991	62,116	61,488	62,502	61,682	57,617	54,942	52,992	51,552	51,266	52,201	50,056	45,240	40,830	40,661	40,398	40,351	42,771
Mass.	78,348	78,769	77,644	77,148	76,021	72,468	69,130	66,270	63,977	63,013	62,883	58,647	52,487	48,865	47,395	46,044	44,610	45,889
Michigan	132,759	131,984	127,462	124,342	121,647	114,582	109,163	105,814	102,733	103,705	107,714	104,156	94,750	91,223	88,557	86,312	84,669	89,204
Minnesota	68,414	68,086	67,616	64,910	61,772	57,494	54,164	52,732	51,893	53,145	53,911	51,676	46,707	44,080	45,212	45,860	46,161	48,888
Mississippi	27,665	28,160	27,672	27,669	27,006	26,333	25,200	24,447	24,404	25,084	25,677	24,754	23,145	22,587	22,257	21,945	21,742	22,981
Missouri	64,564	64,761	64,423	62,794	62,687	58,417	54,478	52,309	50,642	52,211	53,456	53,787	48,938	46,247	46,791	46,137	46,366	49,181
Montana	12,184	12,066	12,034	11,480	10,936	10,270	9,859	9,508	9,408	9,756	10,137	10,408	9,491	9,409	10,135	9,968	10,410	10,986
Nebraska	23,052	23,498	22,559	22,196	21,109	19,632	18,461	17,730	17,627	18,244	18,655	18,881	17,886	16,853	17,538	17,510	17,591	18,621
Nevada	8,233	8,763	8,795	8,933	9,118	8,819	8,116	8,050	7,954	8,639	9,076	9,494	8,720	8,401	8,644	8,597	9,507	10,220
N. Hamp.	11,748	11,807	11,719	11,927	11,775	11,337	11,173	10,766	10,911	11,108	11,543	11,655	10,620	10,051	10,110	9,663	9,738	10,512
N. Jersey	97,079	97,643	94,836	93,636	92,592	88,518	84,143	80,233	76,719	77,124	77,844	73,485	65,627	62,016	62,160	60,323	59,723	61,860
N. Mexico	18,444	18,942	18,476	18,097	17,900	16,569	15,481	15,184	14,820	15,004	15,117	14,975	14,880	14,544	14,882	14,700	15,471	16,111
New York	210,720	209,692	201,167	198,731	194,886	185,438	175,476	165,726	158,338	156,975	158,489	144,700	129,018	121,201	120,588	118,893	118,575	120,888
N. Carolina	70,953	71,898	70,550	69,043	69,276	65,500	62,219	61,155	60,277	60,998	63,918	64,656	60,038	57,633	56,357	54,108	53,884	56,499
N. Dakota	10,725	10,707	10,366	10,140	9,392	8,674	8,082	7,767	7,277	7,400	7,949	7,788	7,565	7,263	7,466	7,922	7,997	8,540
Ohio	152,002	151,534	143,851	139,215	137,353	128,542	122,341	118,557	115,430	116,464	120,566	120,670	110,141	103,393	103,241	102,043	100,029	103,912
Oklahoma	39,223	39,745	40,048	39,141	38,187	35,541	33,325	33,232	33,686	35,222	36,753	38,018	36,626	34,785	36,151	36,440	37,252	38,784
Oregon	29,998	30,851	30,515	29,652	29,125	27,850	27,149	27,230	27,571	29,307	30,647	29,943	28,085	27,462	27,890	28,616	29,892	32,147
Penn.	156,918	155,311	146,937	144,919	143,672	135,651	128,981	123,434	118,561	117,898	120,170	115,033	104,578	98,118	96,957	95,348	94746	98,210
Rhode I.	10,884	11,592	11,198	10,864	10,669	10,390	9,688	9,267	8,589	8,447	8,464	8,103	7,261	6,760	6,242	5,905	5,937	6,396
S. Carolina	36,824	37,845	37,829	38,241	38,462	36,860	34,939	33,783	33,305	34,100	35,442	36,977	35,066	34,683	34,335	33,083	33,783	35,338
S. Dakota	11,383	11,171	10,961	10,442	9,869	9,081	8,406	7,979	7,916	7,949	8,352	8,379	7,860	7,726	8,065	8,151	8,410	8,710
Tennessee	47,710	48,406	49,796	50,146	50,544	48,464	45,675	44,224	43,383	45,425	47,484	48,311	45,622	43,801	43,699	42,411	42,582	45,387
Texas	167,968	170,892	172,067	170,305	172,814	165,276	159,129	156,882	160,863	167,767	175,361	183,821	176,637	172,294	173,227	177,039	179,522	188,088
Utah	20,324	20,667	20,534	20,064	19,480	18,877	18,549	19,379	19,671	20,742	22,738	23,644	23,183	23,983	25,800	27,283	30,422	32,702
Vermont	6,773	6,867	6,862	6,700	6,648	6,217	5,967	5,737	5,663	5,820	6,144	5,979	5,539	5,060	5,113	4,997	5,027	5,194
Virginia	66,270	68,203	68,027	67,404	67,515	63,270	59,406	57,215	58,898	60,188	63,149	59,615	54,065	51,614	51,181	50,437	50,395	53,473
Washington	51,101	51,568	50,675	49,670	48,819	46,266	43,984	44,271	44,843	47,232	49,009	47,992	43,551	43,612	45,863	46,527	48,105	51,507
W. Virginia	23,986	23,570	23,197	22,883	22,683	21,658	20,604	20,023	19,877	20,392	20,643	21,527	20,456	19,215	19,253	19,477	19,915	20,913
Wisconsin	71,295	71,288	69,664	67,473	66,236	62,354	60,018	57,105	56,836	56,284	56,566	54,182	48,905	47,107	48,872	48871	48,792	51,422
Wyoming	6,074	6,102	6,150	6,120	6,163	5,869	5,658	5,812	5,995	6,502	7,015	7,300	7,390	7,426	7,896	8,285	8,242	9,063
Dist. of Col.	5,045	5,681	5,448	5,107	4,606	4,490	4,309	3,882	3,547	3,470	3,480	3,280	2,891	2,562	2,372	2,302	2,277	2,337
Total	2,833,353	2,844,871	2,790,136	2,744,081	2,712,160	2,568,534	2,441,616	2,365,634	2,327,723	2,376,722	2,450,040	2,409,803	2,221,800	2,130,812	2,157,465	2,149,545	2,170,233	2,279,201

Note: Projections include graduates of public high schools only, except in Alaska, Delaware, and Maryland, where graduates of nonpublic high schools also are included.

SOURCE: WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Roman Catholic scholars in the United States are afraid the Vatican's recent action against a West German theologian may herald other moves against academic freedom. Story on Page 11.

A ban on development of new weapons systems has been urged by the governing council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Story on Page 8.

Historians and other researchers must pay more attention to ethical and legal problems arising from the use of confidential material, some scholars say. Story on Page 3.

An engineering approach to surviving the 1980's is taken by Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute under its aerospace-age president, George Low. Story on Page 5.

Corporations' gifts to colleges and universities increased by 17 per cent in 1978, giving education a larger share of corporate contributions than health and welfare groups. Story on Page 6.

Elimination of 58 programs at public universities in Louisiana has been approved by the state board of regents. Story on Page 6.

A windfall-profit tax working its way through Congress could trim revenues for colleges and universities that own oil wells. Story on Page 15.

Some Chinese historians now argue that party ideology should not lead political leaders to try to rewrite history. Story on Page 9.

Students in Quebec are organizing a campaign to support a referendum calling for the province's independence from the rest of Canada. This report and others appear in a new department, "Notes from Canada," on Page 9.

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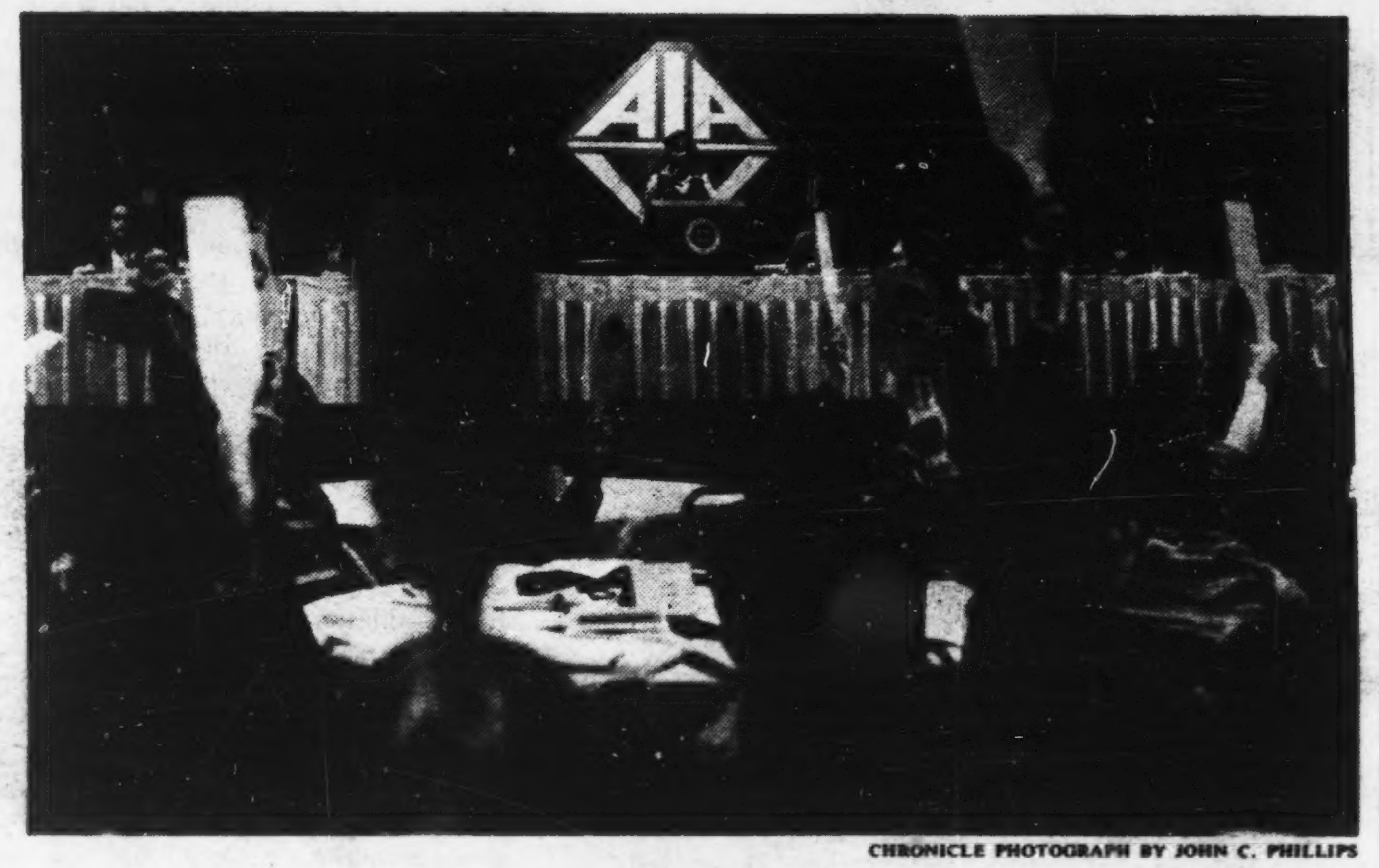
Women's Sports Group Stunned, Angered by NCAA Vote on Female Championships

The stories on this page are based on reports from Cheryl M. Fields in Washington and Lorenzo Middleton in New Orleans.



CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

A.I.A.W. delegates called for a five-year moratorium on N.C.A.A.'s plan to hold women's championships.

In what its opponents decried as a "power grab," the National Collegiate Athletic Association voted in New Orleans last week to establish women's championship events in five sports for small and medium-sized colleges and universities.

The male-dominated N.C.A.A. voted to begin the championships in the 1981-82 academic year, despite strong petitions from the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women to delay the action.

Anger Over Vote

The vote produced stunned anger among women's sports leaders attending the A.I.A.W.'s annual delegate assembly in Washington. The N.C.A.A. had voted down similar proposals in the past, and leaders of women's athletics had not expected them to pass this year.

Christine H. B. Grant, incoming president of the A.I.A.W. and director of women's athletics at the University of Iowa, told the assembly after word of the N.C.A.A. vote was received:

"This is an outrage. To be brief, the preservation of our organization is at stake. If we want to retain our present organization, we've got to fight—all of us. I don't know about you, but I'm fighting fit—and I'm going to battle this."

Added Charlotte West of Southern Illinois University, immediate past-president of A.I.A.W., "I'm not a quitter and I know you're not. So let's regroup and go get 'em."

Later the A.I.A.W. passed a motion that, among other things, called on the N.C.A.A. to declare a five-year moratorium on efforts to establish championship events for women.

The N.C.A.A. vote was considered a particular threat by the A.I.A.W. because many women's athletic directors have been under pressure from the generally much more powerful men's athletic direc-

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

U.S. Anti-Sex-Bias Rules 'Not Binding' on Colleges, Lawyers for NCAA Contend

Lawyers for the National Collegiate Athletic Association say colleges and universities are not legally bound to comply with the federal government's guidelines for ending sex discrimination in athletics. The long-awaited final guidelines were issued last month by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as an "athletics policy interpretation" of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

In a detailed analysis released at the N.C.A.A. annual convention in New Orleans last week, the association's Washington legal counsel condemned the guidelines as being overly complex, heavy-handed, and sometimes in conflict with the intent of the original legislation.

"The policy interpretation raises serious legal and other issues which must be taken into account by colleges and universities in assessing the interpretation and in formulating their response to it," the 29-page analysis concluded.

The most important consideration for colleges, the lawyers wrote, is that, because H.E.W. did not submit it to Congress for review, the new policy "is not binding . . . and can create no new requirements."

However, colleges and universities were warned against ignoring the guidelines altogether. "Let me make clear," said Michael Scott of the Squire, Sanders, and Dempsey law firm, "that Title IX and its implementing regulation are still law, at least until they are successfully challenged in court. "And the policy interpretation certainly does mean something of major practical importance to every institution. It represents what H.E.W. currently believes the athletic provisions of the Title IX regulation mean, and it further represents the basis upon which H.E.W. intends to seek compliance under the regulations.

"You are still free to read Title IX regulations for yourselves. And if you conclude that these documents mean something different from what H.E.W. says they mean, then act in accord with your convictions, and pray that H.E.W. decides to test its thinking on some other institution."

Mr. Scott predicted that H.E.W.'s attempt to enforce the regulation would result in numerous court challenges.

The N.C.A.A. sued H.E.W. in 1976, after the original guidelines were announced. The association charged that the government lacked authority to enforce the regulation in athletic departments that did not receive federal funds.

A federal district judge in Kansas ruled

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

NCAA Would Support Boycott of Olympics

NEW ORLEANS

The National Collegiate Athletic Association has unanimously pledged its support of any decision President Carter might make to boycott the 1980 Olympics in Moscow.

The organization resolved at its annual meeting last week that American interests in world affairs should take precedence over athletic events.

Education Gets Biggest Portion of Gifts from Private Companies

NEW YORK

Education replaced health and welfare organizations as the top recipient of corporate charity in 1978, the Council for Financial Aid to Education reports.

The council's latest survey of 759 corporations found that education's share of total corporate gifts in 1978 was 37 per cent, up from 35.6 per cent in 1977 and 36.7 per cent in 1976.

At the same time, the share going to health and welfare organizations declined, from 39.3 per cent in 1976 to 38.3 per cent in 1977 and 36.9 per cent in 1978.

Corporations gave 10.1 per cent of their 1978 contributions for culture and arts, 11.4 per cent for civic activities, and 4.6 per cent to other charitable organizations.

Based on an annual survey by the council and the Conference Board, a business-research organization, total corporate support of education in 1978 is estimated at $715-million, an increase of $105-million or 17.2 per cent over the previous year.

The growth in corporate support in 1978 followed estimated increases of 22.2 per cent in 1976 and 10.9 per cent in 1977.

For the three years combined, the financial-aid council said, the increase of 58.9 per cent was larger than for any three-year period since 1952-55.

Over the three years, company-sponsored foundations increased their reserves by about $200-million. The increase included $141-million added to reserves in 1978 alone.

Corporations transferred $419-million to their foundations in 1978, an increase of 46.9 per cent over the previous year.

Grants made by those foundations rose only 15.2 per cent, to $278-million, leaving the $141-million to increase reserves.

More Gifts Unrestricted

The growing reserves would permit the foundations to maintain the level of corporate giving in years of reduced corporate profits, the council said.

More corporate dollars arrived on the campuses without strings attached in 1978 than in earlier years. The percentage of corporate support in the form of unrestricted gifts rose from 16.9 per cent in 1977 to 18.5 per cent in 1978.

For corporations taking part in the survey, gifts to educational institutions amounted to $1.79 for each $1,000 of net income before taxes. That was a slightly larger share of corporate profits than the $1.70 per $1,000 reported for 1977.

Rates of giving to education by industry groups ranged from $4.09 per $1,000 net, before-tax income by the rubber industry to 73 cents per $1,000 by the utilities industry.

Following are the gifts to education per $1,000 of net income before taxes, by industry, as reported by C.F.A.E. for 1977 and 1978:

	1977	1978
Rubber	$2.37	$4.09
Mining	6.10	3.98
Textiles and apparel	3.31	3.46
Primary metal	16.28	3.36
Printing and publishing	3.10	3.23
Stone, clay, and glass	2.54	3.08
Pharmaceuticals	3.01	2.95
Paper, allied products	2.44	2.66
Chemicals	2.78	2.52
Food, bev., tobacco	1.87	2.21
Electrical machinery	2.04	2.17
Life insurance	1.59	1.98
Fabricated metal	1.74	1.94
Banks	2.04	1.87
Merchandising	1.72	1.85
Transportation equip.	1.56	1.80
Business services	2.77	1.76
Machinery	1.80	1.59
Transportation	1.10	1.56
Petroleum and gas	1.22	1.42
Finance	1.18	1.24
Engineering, const.	1.34	1.13
Property, liability insur.	.87	1.10
Telecommunications	.79	.92
Utilities	.79	.73

FACT-FILE

Average Alumni Gifts Range from $13 to $333

66 major private universities	Alumni gifts to annual fund 1977-78	Per cent of alumni who gave	Average gift per alumnus
Adelphi U.	$ 118,610	19.8%	$ 19.28
Baylor U.	99,402	18.5%	13.47
Boston C.	508,770	16.0%	50.04
Boston U.	967,261	16.3%	47.75
Bradley U.	92,498	6.2%	57.81
Brandeis U.	327,085	27.9%	94.34
Brown U.	1,328,388	26.2%	97.67
Cal. Inst. of Tech.	683,325	35.4%	150.78
Carnegie-Mellon U.	443,653	12.2%	91.70
Case Western Reserve U.	1,674,805	24.4%	98.70
Catholic U.	353,017	8.5%	82.77
Claremont C.	887,096	24.5%	108.21
Clark U.	177,646	25.7%	51.81
Columbia U.	2,793,790	15.0%	126.80
Cornell U	4,822,111	19.8%	161.78
Dartmouth C.	4,090,344	56.1%	198.07
U. of Dayton	320,450	10.8%	82.63
U. of Denver	476,886	11.1%	70.32
De Paul U.	77,437	3.9%	42.06
U. of Detroit	375,907	6.1%	162.10
Drake U.	182,948	18.1%	25.33
Duke U.	1,270,084	18.7%	118.93
Duquesne U.	315,958	17.7%	46.99
Emory U.	1,194,940	26.9%	119.21
Fairleigh Dickinson U.	140,171	8.4%	37.68
Fordham U.	522,524	10.2%	93.16
George Washington U.	459,754	19.8%	34.15
Georgetown U.	1,011,580	20.5%	91.64
Harvard U.	9,861,947	26.0%	193.96
Hofstra U.	171,992	7.9%	47.78
Johns Hopkins U.	1,339,681	23.6%	90.67
Lehigh U.	1,435,256	33.8%	159.81
Long Island U.	82,136	4.8%	31.82
Loyola U.	234,220	8.8%	117.29
Loyola U. of Chicago	3,168,891	16.7%	333.53
Marquette U.	463,684	17.4%	50.22
Mass. Inst. of Tech.	4,827,806	33.2%	231.56
U. of Miami	1,267,214	12.9%	155.24
New York U.	2,033,530	25.9%	47.59
Northeastern U.	343,677	12.9%	32.47
Northwestern U.	1,030,321	12.6%	54.29
U. of Notre Dame	4,548,651	41.0%	214.53
U. of the Pacific	105,760	17.0%	30.80
U. of Pennslvania	3,192,778	17.8%	111.29
U. of Pittsburgh	1,082,909	18.8%	52.10
U. of Portland	69,413	20.1%	28.75
Princeton U.	4,151,942	44.3%	201.12
Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	580,052	26.3%	67.00
Rice U.	1,196,960	36.4%	163.65
U. of Rochester	636,609	25.6%	52.11
St. John's U.	113,563	5.6%	38.03
St. Louis U.	535,603	9.1%	98.40
U. of Santa Clara	885,582	16.5%	244.37
Southern Methodist U.	704,201	9.1%	140.08
Stanford U.	5,309,566	25.4%	169.06
Syracuse U.	849,438	17.0%	34.48
Temple U.	482,177	9.4%	42.58
Texas Christian U.	235,307	14.2%	51.74
Tufts U.	939,490	18.9%	100.47
Tulane U.	1,496,668	25.4%	130.38
U. of Tulsa	88,810	3.2%	94.88
Vanderbilt U.	963,683	25.9%	75.71
Villanova U.	309,642	16.2%	56.19
Wake Forest U.	869,566	25.8%	137.85
Washington U.	865,235	24.7%	58.04
Yale U.	5,235,421	33.0%	159.98

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR FINANCIAL AID TO EDUCATION

58 Degree Programs to Be Eliminated at Louisiana's Public Universities

BATON ROUGE, LA.

In an attempt to undo some of the proliferation of degree programs that occurred in the 1960's, Louisiana's state board of regents has eliminated 58 programs at 10 public universities.

No new students may be admitted to the eliminated programs, but those already enrolled will be allowed to complete their degrees.

The board's action followed a review of 218 degree programs.

The aim of the review, board officials said, was to cut programs of poor quality, strengthen those of strong quality, and reduce duplication among institutions.

Two of the programs whose continuation was approved by the board were cited for excellence: the master's-degree programs in history at the University of Southwestern Louisiana and the University of New Orleans.

In earlier reviews, beginning in 1975, the board had evaluated 121 programs and eliminated 25 of them.

In the latest round of reviews the board included programs in four disciplines: forestry, mathematics, history, and education.

Fifty-five of the 58 programs eliminated in the recent reviews were education programs at the master's and specialist levels. In an earlier round, the board had terminated eight doctoral programs in education.

"We don't see the program terminations to date as limiting graduate opportunities in education," said William Arceneaux, state commissioner of higher education.

"The programs which are maintained and strengthened should be able to accommodate any enrollment increases which may result," he said, "and should be the better programs for it."

The board found that some of the programs being eliminated had been created by giving new names to existing curricula after making a few superficial changes.

Commissioner Arceneaux said that in this state, as elsewhere, programs proliferated during the period of rapid enrollment growth and strong demand for schoolteachers in the 1960's and early 70's.

"Unfortunately," Mr. Arceneaux said, "the boom is long since gone, but the programs are still with us."

Following is a list of programs terminated as a result of the board's latest review:

GRAMBLING STATE UNIVERSITY: M.S. in elementary education (reading and guidance); M.S. in elementary education (social studies–community relations); M.S. in elementary education (social studies); M.S. in elementary education (reading and social studies); M.S. in early-childhood education (reading–language); M.S in early-childhood education (reading–guidance); M.S. in early-childhood education (child development); M.S. in early-childhood education (child growth–family life); M.S. in early-childhood education (special education); M.A. in teaching (French).

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY–BATON ROUGE: Education specialist in research.

LOUISIANA TECH UNIVERSITY: Specialist in education in elementary education; specialist in education in secondary education.

MCNEESE STATE UNIVERSITY: M.E. in history; education specialist in music; education specialist in health and physical education; education specialist in educational technology; education specialist in reading (conditionally continued).

NICHOLLS STATE UNIVERSITY: M.A. in administration and supervision; M.A. in curriculum and instruction; and the following six programs which are consolidated into one new program (specialist in education in curriculum and instruction): specialist in education in elementary, specialist in education in health and physical education, specialist in education in psychology, specialist in education in reading, specialist in education in secondary, and specialist in education in special education.

NORTHEAST LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY: M.S. in mathematics; M.E. in secondary education (art concentration); M.E. in secondary education (mathematics); M.E. in secondary education (science); M.E. in secondary education (social sciences); M.E. in secondary education (speech).

NORTHWESTERN LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY: M.S. in mathematics; M.E. in elementary-school administration and M.E. in secondary-school administration (consolidated into M.E. in School Administration, elementary and secondary); M.S. in health, physical education, and recreation; M.A. in education in speech; specialist in education in health and physical education; specialist in education in secondary-school principalship and specialist in education in elementary-school principalship (consolidated into specialist in education in school principalship).

SOUTHEASTERN LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY: M.E. in math education; M.E. in business education; M.M.E. in music; specialist in education in secondary teaching; specialist in education in guidance and counseling; specialist in education in reading.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY–BATON ROUGE: M.A. in social sciences (history concentration); M.A. in elementary education; M.A. in secondary education; M.A. in administration and supervision; M.A. in counselor education.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA: M.E. in administration and supervision; M.A. in elementary education; M.A. in secondary education; M.A. in guidance and counseling; M.A. in administration and supervision.

Enrollments Rise 1.9 Pct. at Church-Related Colleges

WASHINGTON

Church-related institutions of higher education showed a greater increase in enrollment last fall than other private colleges, according to a sample survey.

Total enrollment at church-related colleges last fall was up 1.9 per cent from the fall of 1978, compared to an increase of 0.5 per cent at other private institutions, the survey found.

The survey of 132 representative private institutions by the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities showed the following enrollment changes:

▶ First-year students—up 1.9 per cent at church-related colleges, up 1.2 per cent at others.

▶ Transfer students—up 10.8 per cent at church-related colleges, up 1.7 per cent at others.

▶ Graduate students—up 0.3 per cent at church-related colleges, down 0.1 per cent at others.

Enrollment of students in first-professional-degree programs declined 0.1 per cent in church-related colleges and 0.2 per cent in other private institutions.

The overall increase in enrollment at private colleges and universities sampled by the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities was 1.5 per cent, compared with 1.7 per cent estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics on the basis of a much larger sample.

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E CHRONICLE
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Volume XIX, Number 18

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Economists say the theory and practice of their discipline are undergoing the most serious questioning since the 1930's. Story on Page 3.

JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Ralph Nader (above) has charged the Educational Testing Service with making "false and unsubstantiated" claims. Story on Page 5.

An unexpected decline in black enrollments has hindered college desegregation in five Southern states. Story on Page 15.

The co-deans of Antioch University's law school have been fired in a dispute over the financial management of the school. Story on Page 11.

An organization devoted to the teachings of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon has been accused of misleading students invited to a "leadership" seminar. Story on Page 2.

Academic exchanges with the Soviet Union are expected to continue despite the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. Story on Page 9.

An analysis of a college-admissions test in China indicates that high-school students there may lag behind American students in several areas. Story on Page 9.

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Federal Court Orders FBI to Halt Destruction of Files

Judge takes action after finding that government archivists have failed to prevent loss of materials important to historians and to alleged victims of agency's abuses

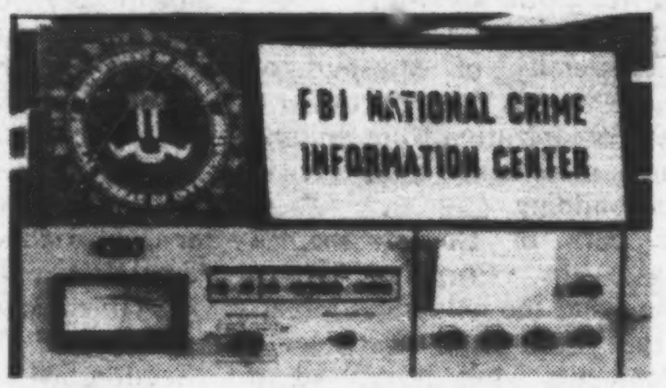
By Cheryl M. Fields

WASHINGTON

A district-court judge has ordered the Federal Bureau of Investigation not to destroy any more of its files, saying government archivists were allowing the destruction of material important to historians and to alleged victims of F.B.I. abuses.

Not only did archivists fail to carry out their legal responsibilities to preserve such material, they also acquiesced in "F.B.I. measures to escape the burdens of the Freedom of Information Act by disposing of some of its files," said Judge Harold H. Greene of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia in ordering the temporary halt.

"The evidence before the court shows that the Archivist [of the United States] and those under his supervision have failed for a period of over 30 years adequately to carry out" their responsibilities to oversee which files were destroyed and which were retained by the F.B.I., Judge Greene said.



Several federal laws give the National Archives the responsibility of monitoring the destruction and preservation of files by all federal agencies.

Besides issuing a preliminary injunction ordering the halt in destruction of F.B.I. files, Judge Greene directed the bureau and the National Archives to produce, within 90 days, "detailed records-retention plans and schedules, encompassing both headquarters and field-office files."

He said the plans should be "based on inspection of F.B.I. files by trained archivists and historians."

The judge must approve the plans before they can take effect.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice said officials had not decided whether to appeal the ruling.

Until 1978, although they approved the F.B.I.'s proposals for destroying or retaining documents, the government archivists did not see a single F.B.I. file, said Judge Greene. "All decisions were made on the basis of representations of the F.B.I.—representations which . . . were in some respects incorrect, and in all respects unverified," the judge said.

Some employees of the National Archives testified that they could appraise "F.B.I. record-retention and destruction plans" without seeing the documents involved.

"The court finds those representations

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

Canadian Universities Are Swamped with Inquiries from Iranians in U.S.

By Ken Whittingham

MONTREAL

Iranian students in the United States have been flooding Canadian immigration offices with requests for information about transferring to colleges and universities in Canada.

No official statistics have been released, but Canadian government spokesmen confirm that requests for visa applications have soared since Iranian militants occupied the U. S. embassy in Teheran in November.

Many Canadian universities have been swamped with calls and letters requesting information about transfers. A spokesman at the University of Alberta said the university had been getting from 6 to 12 calls daily from worried Iranians in the United States. Normally, the university gets only three or four inquiries a month, he added.

From 6 to 60

At the University of Calgary, officials recently reported that the number of inquiries from Iranians had increased from 6 in one week to 60 the next.

In a two-week period in December, Bishop's University in Quebec received letters from 30 Iranians. Normally, said Greg Marcotte, director of admissions, the university receives about five inquiries from Iranians each year.

Not only do large numbers of Iranians face deportation from the United States—American immigration officials put the number as high as 8,500—but many who are in "good standing" at American universities apparently are afraid to remain in the United States.

While no one is willing to say how many Iranians might eventually transfer to Canadian institutions, some officials have put the figure as high as several thousand.

Government officials have thus far rejected any thought of restricting the entry of Iranians as a means of supporting the American position in the Teheran crisis.

Ron Atkey, Canada's Minister of Immigration, has said Iranians will be treated like other foreign students. Each application will be judged on its own merits, he added.

Mr. Atkey rejected a suggestion made last month in the House of Commons that Iranian students be barred altogether until the American hostages in Teheran are released.

1,454 in Canada

As of December 1, 1,454 Iranian students were legally enrolled at all levels of education in Canada—most of them at colleges and universities. As a group, Iranians form the sixth largest contingent of foreign students in the country.

While normal immigration procedures were being followed for the Iranians applying from the United States, a spokesman for the immigration department said last week that the department was demanding "ironclad guarantees" from the Iranians that they have sufficient funds to support themselves.

Canadian law prohibits foreign students from taking part-time jobs to supplement their incomes, and immigration officials fear that U. S. authorities may freeze whatever funds the Iranians have in the

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

1,212 Iranian Students Admitted Since Crisis

WASHINGTON

The federal government admitted 1,212 Iranian students to the United States between November 14 and December 31.

During the same period, immigration officials conducted a nationwide search for Iranian students who were here illegally, and began deportation proceedings against 6,784 students found in violation of their visas.

A spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service said the visas for most of the new arrivals probably had been processed before the takeover of the U. S. embassy in Teheran.

FACT-FILE

Scientific and Technical Articles by U.S. Scientists and Engineers

Field and type of research	U. S. total		Colleges and universities			
			1973		1977	
	1973	1977	Number	Per cent of U. S. total	Number	Per cent of U. S. total
Biology						
Basic research	7,485	6,862	5,474	73%	5,218	76%
Applied Research	3,667	3,042	2,259	62%	1,951	64%
Biomedicine						
Basic research	15,481	15,538	11,869	77%	12,176	78%
Applied Research	640	648	451	70%	451	70%
Chemistry						
Basic research	9,861	8,418	7,046	71%	6,143	73%
Applied Research	705	558	189	27%	132	24%
Clinical medicine						
Basic research	12,596	13,088	8,450	67%	9,088	69%
Applied Research	19,967	20,334	12,331	62%	13,033	64%
Earth and space sciences						
Basic research	5,067	4,203	3,500	69%	3,047	72%
Applied Research	524	607	270	52%	300	49%
Engineering and technology						
Basic research	879	919	318	36%	287	31%
Applied Research	11,074	9,158	4,397	40%	3,583	39%
Mathematics						
Basic research	3,650	2,728	3,405	93%	2,523	92%
Applied Research	476	384	377	79%	319	83%
Physics						
Basic research	11,293	10,500	7,079	63%	6,574	63%
Applied Research	417	487	159	38%	198	41%
Psychology						
Basic research	2,332	1,893	2,061	88%	1,719	91%
Applied Research	3,207	3,057	2,722	85%	2,576	84%

U. S. Scientific and Technical Articles in Foreign Journals

Field	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Biology	1,660	1,711	1,999	2,180	2,049
Biomedicine	4,124	4,092	4,098	4,544	4,306
Chemistry	2,346	2,342	2,107	1,970	2,018
Clinical medicine	4,695	4,850	5,000	4,854	4,975
Earth and space sciences	1,200	1,131	996	1,109	1,126
Engineering and technology	1,382	1,338	1,195	1,255	1,302
Mathematics	1,089	1,010	1,005	1,035	855
Physics	2,661	2,702	2,513	2,516	2,742
Psychology	784	695	591	728	779
All fields	**19,941**	**19,871**	**19,504**	**20,191**	**20,152**

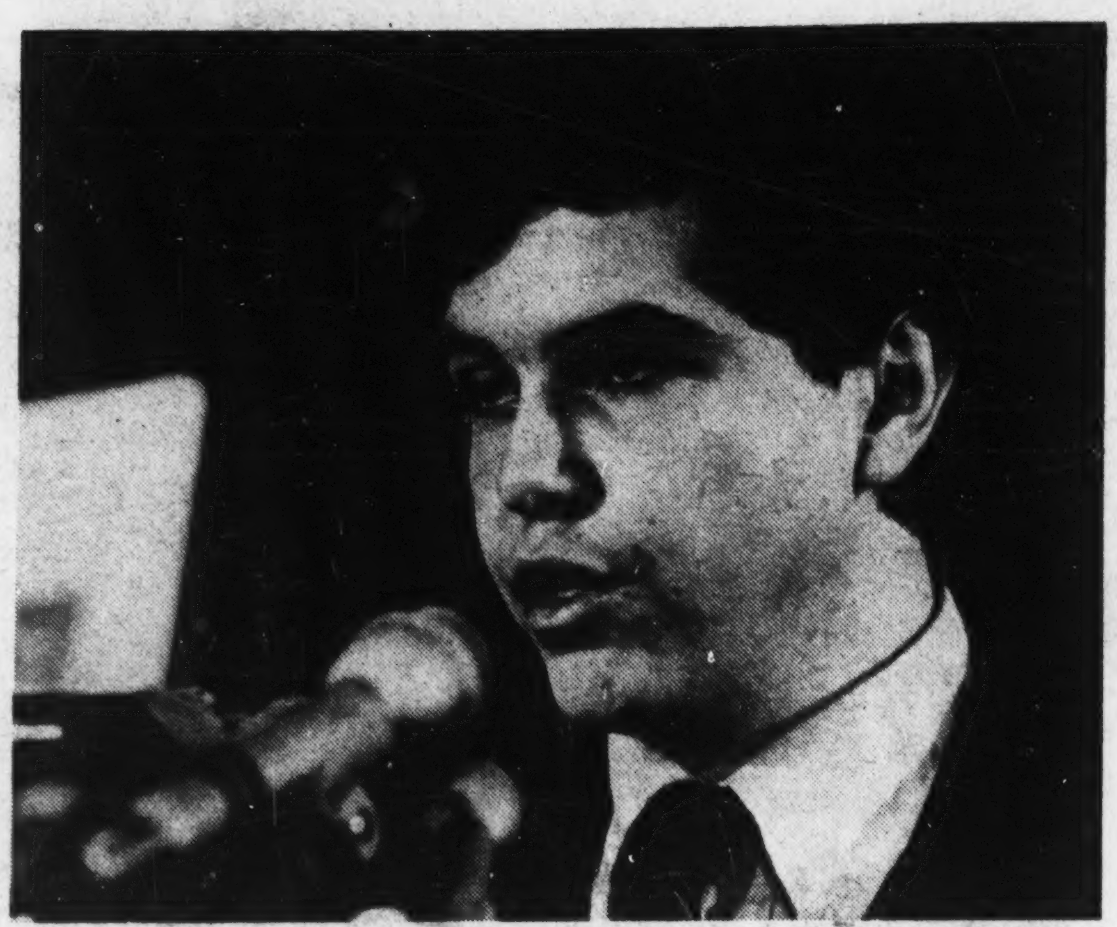
Foreign Scientific and Technical Articles in U. S. Journals

Field	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Biology	2,013	1,889	1,865	1,803	1,971
Biomedicine	4,148	4,340	5,144	5,154	5,377
Chemistry	5,484	5,700	6,270	7,062	6,583
Clinical medicine	6,794	6,867	6,882	7,560	7,923
Earth and space sciences	1,284	1,204	1,108	1,170	1,146
Engineering and technology	3,723	3,611	3,748	3,618	3,848
Mathematics	861	907	974	1,087	1,067
Physics	4,118	4,384	4,434	5,048	5,143
Psychology	845	859	817	853	895
All fields	**29,270**	**29,761**	**31,242**	**33,355**	**33,953**

U. S. Share of World Production of Scientific and Technical Articles

Field	1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Number	Per cent of world total	Number	Per cent of world total	Number	Per cent of world total	Number	Per cent of world total
Biology	10,700	46%	10,400	45%	10,573	44%	9,904	42%
Biomedicine	15,607	38%	15,901	39%	16,271	39%	16,197	39%
Chemistry	9,867	22%	9,222	22%	9,337	22%	8,852	22%
Clinical medicine	31,691	43%	31,334	43%	32,920	43%	33,516	43%
Earth and space sciences	5,371	47%	4,975	44%	5,537	46%	5,197	45%
Engineering and technology	11,088	42%	10,431	41%	10,346	41%	10,081	40%
Mathematics	3,797	46%	3,652	44%	3,484	43%	3,112	41%
Physics	11,945	33%	11,363	32%	11,502	31%	10,995	30%
Psychology	5,694	75%	5,155	75%	5,292	74%	5,102	74%
All fields	**105,760**	**39%**	**102,432**	**38%**	**105,262**	**38%**	**102,955**	**38%**

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD



CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Allan Nairn, author of the report on E.T.S.

Nader

Continued from Preceding Page

lyzing practices at individual campuses and "making them the subject of community-wide debate." It called for public meetings to examine such questions as:

▶ "How important are the tests in the admissions process? What are the actual formulas used for determining admissions, and how heavily do these weight the tests? How does the school take into account the tendency of the tests to distribute scores systematically along class and ethnic lines?"

▶ "Who is excluded through reliance on the tests?"

▶ "What does the institution claim to gain from requiring the test and using it in the manner it does?"

In addition, the Nader report called for colleges and universities, rather than test takers, to bear the costs of the tests.

The Educational Testing Service has often responded to criticisms of its tests by acknowledging that they are less-than-perfect devices whose scores are subject to misuse and should not be the sole basis for admissions decisions.

"I think that any institution that is using the scores on any of these tests to the exclusion of other information is doing a very bad job of admissions," Mr. Turnbull said last week.

Test Reforms Proposed

The Nader report suggested that a number of ideas for test reform—already proposed internally at E.T.S., but never acted upon there—would form the initial basis for a "sweeping challenge" to E.T.S.'s current testing system.

The ideas included full disclosure of S.A.T. questions and answers, "abandonment of the claim to be measuring global constructs such as 'scholastic aptitude,' " and phasing out the S.A.T. in favor of various "diagnostic instruments" to measure particular skills or competencies.

The E.T.S. and several of its clients recently published a list of "public-interest principles" that they said were designed to provide more information to students, parents, and researchers; insure proper use of the tests; and guarantee students the right to challenge their test-scores.

Mr. Nairn dismissed the principles, saying, "They just say openness and accountability are good. But E.T.S. is still against truth-in-testing laws and is still trying to gut the New York law. Until it changes its lobbying stance, the principles can't be seen as more than a political move."

Although the Nader report is probably the most concentrated published attack to date on the Educational Testing Service and its leading products, much of the material cited in the report has appeared elsewhere.

The report contains hundreds of references to previous research findings, technical documents, E.T.S. policy statements, and interviews with past and present E.T.S. officials, among other testing specialists. Many of the documents are 5 to 10 years old.

Nevertheless, the report's cumulative effect is to present a detailed and often unflattering portrait of E.T.S. as a powerful force in shaping both educational institutions and the lives of people who seek admission to them.

Mr. Nader, who has long been publicly at odds with the agency, said in the report's preface that E.T.S. had reacted to his investigation with pervasive "fear and secrecy"—and with an "even greater siege mentality" than he had encountered in earlier consumer-oriented studies of General Motors and other profit-making corporations.

The report also strongly criticized the role of E.T.S. tests in influencing law-school admissions.

The Law School Admission Test, it said, has enabled E.T.S. to become "the primary arbiter of who [will] . . . be permitted to enter the American legal profession." But it said the test, which has often been "the single most important factor in ranking a pool of applicants," has questionable validity and has "not been found to be associated with the ability to practice law."

The report predicted that the opposition of testing interests was "not likely to roll back the gains" made so far by the testing-reform movement.

"The rise of the truth-in-testing movement sets the stage for the emergence of a new national issue," the report said.

It cited a "confidential" memo Mr. Turnbull had sent to his senior staff in 1978. In it, the E.T.S. president is quoted as acknowledging that, "although many of the criticisms grow out of ignorance and some are wrong, others have substance. Moreover, the furor is widespread and shows no signs of going away."

Mr. Turnbull also is known to have been concerned for several years about the potential effects of the Nader investigation on E.T.S.

In the spring of 1977, after meeting the consumer advocate for the first time, Mr. Turnbull told *The Chronicle* that he was anticipating a strong attack.

"Any time Nader forces attack an organization like E.T.S.," he remarked, "the organization will suffer, regardless of the merits of the argument."

Copies of the 554-page report, *The Reign of ETS: The Corporation that Makes Up Minds,* are available for $30 from the Learning Research Project, P.O. Box 19312, Washington 20036.

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The attitudes of freshmen toward money and success changed dramatically during the last decade—particularly those of female students. Story on Page 3 and a Fact-File comparing students' attitudes on Pages 4-5.

A federal judge has barred enforcement of parts of New York State's "truth in testing" law in connection with the Medical College Admission Test. Story on Page 2.

President Carter is gaining grudging support from college athletic groups for his proposed boycott of the summer Olympics in Moscow. Story on Page 6.

The exile of dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov by Soviet officials may threaten academic and scientific exchanges between the U.S.S.R. and the West. Story on Page 7.

Shock waves still are reverberating in university circles in Britain from the disclosure that a prominent art historian once spied for Russia. Story on Page 7.

Congress's crowded agenda for its new session includes bills to guide future federal support for student-aid programs and for medical and nursing schools. Story on Page 13.

The Veterans Administration is weighing a plan for settling a dispute with colleges over payment of GI Bill benefits. Story on Page 14.

Brief descriptions of 322 undergraduate textbooks published for the current academic year appear on Pages 19-24.

Research grants recently awarded to colleges and universities by the National Institutes of Health appear on Pages 27-28.

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Carnegie Panel Says Enrollment Declines Will Create a 'New Academic Revolution'

In final report, council says next 20 years will bring threats to colleges' quality, integrity

By Malcolm G. Scully

WASHINGTON

The "demographic depression" of the next two decades will lead to declines in undergraduate enrollment of from 5 to 15 per cent and bring fundamental changes to many American colleges and universities, according to the final report of the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education.

Although the report, released at a news conference here last week, does not paint as gloomy a picture of that depression as some other recent reports have done, it says the problems will be serious enough to threaten the survival of some colleges and universities and the quality and integrity of others.

Excerpts from the final report of the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education begin on Page 9.

By the year 2000, the Carnegie Council says, those problems will have radically altered the makeup of many institutions of higher education.

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Clark Kerr, right, retiring head of Carnegie Council, in Washington last week with Ernest L. Boyer, Jr., new president of Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching.

Changes in Predictions

The council's chairman, Clark Kerr, said last week that changes in the international situation could significantly affect its predictions on enrollments at colleges and universities.

"One of the great unknowns is what is going to happen to military service," he said. The council opposes the reinstatement of the draft (see story below).

"A new academic revolution is upon us," the council's report says. "In the 1960's, the revolution consisted of many institutions trying to become research universities and mostly failing. In the 1980's and 1990's, it will take more and more the form of following the long-time example of the community colleges in adjusting to the market, and often succeeding.

"Excellence was the theme. Now it is survival. Institutions were trading up; now they are trading down."

By the year 2000, the council says, colleges and universities will enroll "more women than men, as many people over 21 as 21 and under, [and] nearly as many part-time as full-time attendees." A quarter of

Continued on Page 11, Column 2

President Asks for Legislation Requiring 18-to-26-Year-Olds to Register for Draft

WASHINGTON

President Carter said last week he would ask Congress to pass legislation requiring youths aged 18 to 26 to register for the military draft.

The President made his announcement, reversing the Administration's previous opposition to draft registration in peacetime, in his annual State of the Union address, delivered to a joint session of Congress Wednesday night amid growing international tensions following the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union.

"I will send legislation and budget proposals to the Congress next month so that we can begin registration and then meet future mobilization needs rapidly if they arise," Mr. Carter said.

"I am convinced that our volunteer forces are adequate for our current defense needs. I hope that it will not become necessary to reimpose the draft.

"However, we must be prepared for that possibility. For this reason, I have determined that the Selective Service System must now be revitalized."

Military-age youths could not actually be drafted or inducted without an act of Congress.

Congressional support for a return to the draft is uncertain, but a bill to reinstitute registration was approved by the Senate Armed Services Committee last summer. The measure, S 109, was considered in a closed session on the Senate floor last September, but was not brought to a final vote.

Congressional sentiment on the issue has probably hardened in light of recent international developments, said Barry W. Lynn, chairman of the Committee Against Registration for the Draft. "There is going to be massive resistance" to registration, Mr. Lynn predicted.

In calling for registration, the Administration is "succumbing to the militaristic mood" of the country, said Joel Packer, until recently legislative director of the United States Student Association. "We have no problems with the idea of preparing to mobilize in the event of war, but registration is inappropriate right now."

President Carter's decision was announced while the White House staff was still conducting a Congressionally mandated study on the draft.

The Administration's report on the costs and feasibility of reviving the registration, examination, and classification of military-age youths must be delivered to Congress by February 9.

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

HAVE BEEN FILMED

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FACT-FILE

Characteristics and Attitudes

A 10-year comparison based on data gathered in

Student Goals

	Women		Men	
	1969	**1979**	**1969**	**1979**
Reasons reported as very important in deciding to go to college				
Parents wanted me to go	—	31.3%	—	28.0%
Could not find a job	—	5.6%	—	4.6%
Get away from home	—	8.1%	—	7.4%
Get a better job	—	78.0%	—	77.5%
Gain general education	—	74.5%	—	62.1%
Improve reading, study skills	—	41.7%	—	36.3%
Nothing better to do	—	1.9%	—	2.1%
Become more cultured	—	39.0%	—	28.5%
Make more money	—	59.2%	—	68.9%
Learn more about things	—	78.4%	—	68.8%
Meet new, interesting people	—	63.8%	—	48.4%
Prepare for graduate school	—	45.9%	—	44.8%
Reasons noted as very important in selecting this college				
Relatives' wishes	—	6.7%	—	5.1%
Teacher's advice	—	4.0%	—	4.0%
Good academic reputation	—	52.8%	—	45.3%
Financial aid offered	—	16.7%	—	15.1%
Not accepted anywhere else	—	2.5%	—	3.4%
Advice of former student	—	15.7%	—	13.1%
Special education programs	—	30.8%	—	21.7%
Low tuition	—	17.2%	—	16.0%
Guidance counselor's advice	—	7.7%	—	7.3%
Wanted to live at home	—	11.8%	—	10.2%
Friend's suggestion	—	7.5%	—	6.4%
College recruiter	—	3.8%	—	5.6%
Number of other colleges applied to for admission this year:				
None	52.6%	40.5%	50.3%	38.5%
One	20.7%	18.8%	19.4%	16.5%
Two	13.6%	17.0%	14.1%	16.5%
Three	7.4%	12.1%	8.3%	14.0%
Four	3.3%	5.5%	4.2%	6.6%
Five	1.5%	3.2%	2.1%	4.0%
Six or more	0.9%	3.0%	1.7%	3.9%
College attended is student's:				
First choice	—	76.4%	—	74.8%
Second choice	—	18.4%	—	18.7%
Third choice	—	3.7%	—	4.3%
Less than third choice	—	1.5%	—	2.3%
Highest degree planned:				
None	2.3%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%
Associate	10.9%	8.9%	7.1%	5.6%
Bachelor's	44.0%	37.5%	33.7%	35.4%
Master's	32.6%	32.1%	33.2%	32.4%
Ph.D. or Ed.D.	6.1%	8.0%	13.4%	9.4%
M.D., D.C., D.D.S., or D.V.M.	1.8%	5.5%	5.9%	7.0%
LL.B. or J.D.	0.4%	3.5%	2.2%	5.2%
B.D. or M. Div.	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%
Other	1.9%	2.3%	2.1%	2.4%
Probable field of study:				
Arts and humanities				
Art, fine	10.4%	—	7.4%	—
Art, fine and applied	—	3.0%	—	1.5%
English	6.1%	1.2%	1.7%	0.6%
History, political science	5.0%	2.2%	7.2%	3.2%
History	—	0.4%	—	0.9%
Journalism	—	1.9%	—	1.3%
Language (except English)	—	0.7%	—	0.2%
Music	—	1.4%	—	1.4%
Philosophy	—	0.1%	—	0.2%
Speech	—	0.2%	—	0.1%
Theater and drama	—	1.0%	—	0.6%
Theology or religion	—	0.1%	—	0.4%
Other arts and humanities	—	0.7%	—	0.3%
Biological sciences	2.7%	3.9%	3.8%	4.3%
Biology (general)	—	1.6%	—	1.8%
Biochemistry, biophysics	—	0.4%	—	0.5%
Botany	—	0.1%	—	0.1%
Marine (life) science	—	0.4%	—	0.7%
Microbiology, bacteriology	—	0.4%	—	0.2%
Zoology	—	0.4%	—	0.4%
Other biological sciences	—	0.6%	—	0.6%
Business	12.5%	23.1%	19.1%	25.1%
Accounting	—	6.0%	—	6.3%
Business administration	—	5.5%	—	9.4%
Finance	—	0.4%	—	0.9%
Marketing	—	1.9%	—	1.8%
Management	—	2.8%	—	5.6%
Secretarial studies	—	5.2%	—	0.0%
Other business	—	1.3%	—	1.1%
Education	19.2%	12.5%	4.8%	3.6%
Business education	—	0.3%	—	0.1%
Elementary education	—	4.7%	—	0.3%
Music or art educaton	—	0.5%	—	0.2%
Physical ed., recreation	—	2.3%	—	2.2%
Secondary education	—	0.8%	—	0.5%
Special education	—	3.3%	—	0.2%
Other education	—	0.6%	—	0.1%
Engineering	0.4%	2.5%	18.0%	19.2%
Aeronautical	—	0.2%	—	1.8%
Engineering (continued)				
Civil	—	0.3%	—	2.2%
Chemical	—	0.5%	—	1.5%
Electrical or electronic	—	0.4%	—	6.2%
Industrial	—	0.2%	—	0.9%
Mechanical	—	0.3%	—	3.8%
Other engineering	—	0.6%	—	2.8%
Physical sciences	1.0%	1.8%	3.6%	3.9%
Astronomy	—	0.0%	—	0.1%
Atmospheric science	—	0.0%	—	0.2%
Chemistry	—	0.6%	—	1.1%
Earth science	—	0.2%	—	0.5%
Marine science	—	0.2%	—	0.4%
Mathematics, statistics	3.8%	0.6%	3.3%	0.7%
Physics	—	0.1%	—	0.7%
Other physical sciences	—	0.1%	—	0.2%
Professional				
Architecture, urban plan.	—	0.6%	—	1.8%
Home economics	—	1.4%	—	0.2%
Health professions (non-M.D.)	10.7%	—	1.5%	—
Health technology	—	3.4%	—	0.8%
Library or archival science	—	0.1%	—	0.0%
Nursing	—	6.8%	—	0.2%
Pharmacy	—	0.5%	—	0.5%
Pre-professional	2.3%	2.9%	9.4%	3.6%
Therapy (physical, etc.)	—	2.7%	—	0.4%
Other professional	—	1.7%	—	1.4%
Social Science				
Anthropology	—	0.1%	—	0.1%
Economics	—	0.3%	—	0.5%
Geography	—	0.0%	—	0.1%
Political science	—	1.8%	—	2.3%
Psychology, sociology, and anthropology	12.6%	4.4%	5.7%	1.6%
Psychology	—	3.7%	—	1.3%
Social work	—	2.8%	—	0.3%
Sociology	—	0.6%	—	0.2%
Other social sciences	—	0.3%	—	0.2%
Technical				
Building trades	—	0.0%	—	0.8%
Data processing, computer programming	—	1.6%	—	2.1%
Drafting or design	—	0.3%	—	1.0%
Electronics	—	0.1%	—	1.3%
Mechanics	—	0.0%	—	0.9%
Other technical	—	0.1%	—	0.7%
Other fields				
Agriculture and forestry	0.2%	—	3.7%	4.5%
Agriculture	—	1.3%	—	3.1%
Communications	—	1.7%	—	1.9%
Computer science	—	1.4%	—	2.1%
Forestry	—	0.4%	—	1.4%
Law enforcement	—	1.0%	—	2.0%
Military science	—	0.0%	—	0.2%
Other fields	—	1.7%	—	1.1%
Undecided	2.1%	5.6%	2.4%	3.9%
Probable career occupation:				
Accountant or actuary	—	5.8%	—	5.6%
Actor or entertainer	—	1.1%	—	0.9%
Architect or urban planner	—	0.8%	—	2.8%
Artist	—	2.1%	—	1.3%
Artist (including performer)	7.6%	—	4.3%	—
Business	3.6%	15.0%	16.9%	17.8%
Clerical	—	4.1%	—	0.4%
Executive	—	8.2%	—	11.6%
Proprietor	—	1.2%	—	4.5%
Salesperson, buyer	—	1.5%	—	1.3%
Clergy	0.3%	0.1%	1.4%	0.7%
Clinical psychologist	—	1.6%	—	0.5%
College teacher	0.8%	0.2%	1.3%	0.3%
Computer programmer, analyst	—	3.3%	—	4.7%
Conservationist or forester	—	0.7%	—	1.8%
Dentist or physician	1.3%	3.5%	4.9%	5.2%
Dentist	—	0.6%	—	1.2%
Dietitian or home economist	—	0.7%	—	0.1%
Engineer	0.3%	2.3%	14.5%	16.8%
Farmer or forester	0.2%	—	3.0%	—
Farmer or rancher	—	0.5%	—	2.0%
Foreign-service worker	—	0.6%	—	0.3%
Health professional (non-M.D.)	6.0%	—	2.7%	—
Homemaker (full-time)	—	0.4%	—	0.0%
Interior decorator	—	1.1%	—	0.1%
Interpreter, translator	—	0.3%	—	0.0%
Lab. technician or hygienist	—	2.7%	—	0.6%
Law enforcement officer	—	0.7%	—	1.7%
Lawyer or judge	0.8%	3.4%	5.6%	5.0%
Military service	—	0.3%	—	1.9%
Musician	—	1.1%	—	1.6%
Nurse	6.0%	7.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Optometrist	—	0.2%	—	0.3%
Pharmacist	—	0.6%	—	0.6%
Physician	—	2.9%	—	4.0%
Probable career occupation (continued):				
Research scientist	1.4%	1.3%	3.3%	2.4%
School counselor	—	0.4%	—	0.1%
School administrator	—	0.0%	—	0.0%
Social, welfare, or recreation worker	—	3.9%	—	0.6%
Statistician	—	0.1%	—	0.1%
Therapist (physical, etc.)	—	3.5%	—	0.6%
Teacher (elementary)	19.3%	7.0%	1.0%	0.5%
Teacher (secondary)	17.2%	3.0——	9.9%	2.1%
Veterinarian	—	1.4%	—	0.9%
Writer or journalist	—	2.7%	—	1.7%
Skilled trades	—	0.4%	—	2.7%
Other	—	8.9%	—	6.2%
Undecided	11.0%	11.4%	11.6%	9.4%

Student Background

	Women		Men	
	1969	**1979**	**1969**	**1979**
Age by December 31:				
16 or younger	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
17	4.8%	3.5%	3.1%	2.2%
18	79.3%	77.2%	70.0%	71.0%
19	10.6%	14.9%	17.0%	20.9%
20	1.3%	1.5%	2.7%	2.6%
21	0.6%	0.5%	1.3%	1.1%
Older than 21	3.3%	2.2%	5.8%	2.2%
Racial group				
White	90.0%	85.4%	91.6%	87.2%
Black	7.1%	10.1%	5.1%	8.2%
American Indian	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%	1.0%
Oriental	1.5%	1.2%	1.8%	1.6%
Mexican-American	—	1.2%	—	1.1%
Puerto Rican	—	1.0%	—	1.1%
Other	—	1.8%	—	2.2%
Religious preference:				
Protestant	50.8%	34.3%	48.0%	33.0%
Roman Catholic	30.2%	38.2%	28.9%	38.1%
Jewish	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%	3.8%
Other	4.8%	17.5%	4.5%	15.8%
None	10.6%	6.6%	15.3%	9.4%
Average grade in high school:				
A or A +	5.8%	10.8%	3.2%	7.5%
A –	10.7%	13.4%	6.3%	9.6%
B +	19.9%	21.7%	12.3%	16.8%
B	27.8%	28.1%	20.6%	25.8%
B –	14.5%	11.4%	16.6%	16.1%
C +	12.6%	8.9%	20.3%	14.8%
C	8.4%	5.4%	19.4%	9.0%
D	0.3%	0.2%	1.3%	0.5%
Type of secondary school:				
Public	83.4%	86.2%	83.7%	85.3%
Private, denominational	13.1%	10.9%	12.1%	11.2%
Private, nondenominational	2.9%	2.9%	3.5%	3.5%
Other	0.6%	—	0.8%	—
Remedial work needed in:				
English	—	10.1%	—	13.5%
Reading	—	4.6%	—	5.7%
Mathematics	—	24.2%	—	19.5%
Social studies	—	3.2%	—	2.3%
Science	—	11.4%	—	7.1%
Foreign language	—	8.1%	—	9.4%
Physically handicapped:				
No	—	97.5%	—	97.0%
Yes	—	2.5%	—	3.0%
Type of handicap:				
Hearing	—	9.1%	—	10.9%
Speech	—	2.3%	—	5.3%
Visual	—	38.5%	—	35.0%
Orthopedic	—	15.3%	—	17.2%
Learning disability	—	4.4%	—	4.9%
Other	—	14.3%	—	15.8%
Residence preferred in fall term:				
With parents or relatives	—	19.4%	—	21.9%
Other home or apartment	—	22.9%	—	25.9%
College dormitory	—	47.4%	—	40.5%
Fraternity or sorority	—	3.6%	—	5.0%
Other campus housing	—	4.0%	—	3.6%
Other	—	2.7%	—	3.2%

Student Finances

	Women		Men	
	1969	**1979**	**1969**	**1979**
Concern about financing college:				
No concern	33.0%	30.0%	35.2%	37.8%
Some concern	55.9%	53.9%	55.4%	49.4%
Major concern	11.1%	16.1%	9.4%	12.8%

# of First-Year College Students

national surveys of freshmen in 1969 and 1979

	Women		Men	
	1969	1979	1969	1979
Estimated parental income				
Less than $4,000	5.9%	4.8%	5.2%	3.4%
$4,000-$5,999	9.3%	4.2%	8.8%	3.2%
$6,000-$7,999	13.7%	4.2%	13.2%	3.5%
$8,000-$9,999	15.7%	4.8%	17.3%	3.7%
$10,000-$14,499	27.6%	16.0%	29.4%	14.3%
$15,000-$19,999	13.1%	13.4%	12.1%	14.5%
$20,000-$24,999	6.6%	15.9%	5.9%	17.3%
$25,000-$29,999	3.0%	9.7%	2.7%	10.8%
$30,000 or more	5.0%	26.9%	5.4%	29.3%
$30,000-$34,999	—	7.8%	—	8.6%
$35,000-$39,999	—	5.5%	—	5.6%
$40,000-$49,999	—	5.8%	—	6.2%
$50,000-$99,999	—	5.9%	—	6.7%
$100,000 or more	—	1.9%	—	2.2%
Major sources of support for college expenses:				
Personal savings or earnings	20.6%	—	36.0%	—
Parental or family aid	57.5%	—	42.9%	—
Repayable loan	14.1%	—	11.7%	—
Scholarship, grant, gift	18.4%	—	18.0%	—
Amount of parental aid:				
None	—	30.9%	—	33.3%
$1-$499	—	21.7%	—	20.2%
$500-$999	—	10.4%	—	11.0%
$1,000-$1,499	—	7.7%	—	8.4%
$1,500-$2,000	—	7.0%	—	6.6%
Over $2,000	—	22.2%	—	20.5%
From Basic Educational Opportunity Grant:				
None	—	67.2%	—	70.0%
$1-$499	—	10.3%	—	9.4%
$500-$999	—	10.4%	—	9.3%
$1,000-$1,499	—	7.5%	—	6.8%
$1,500-$2,000	—	3.7%	—	3.3%
Over $2,000	—	0.9%	—	1.2%
Applied for aid	—	46.6%	—	42.7%
Qualified for aid	—	34.7%	—	31.3%
From Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant:				
None	—	92.9%	—	92.7%
$1-$499	—	3.6%	—	3.5%
$500-$999	—	2.1%	—	2.3%
$1,000-$1,499	—	0.9%	—	1.0%
$1,500-$2,000	—	0.3%	—	0.4%
Over $2,000	—	0.1%	—	0.2%
From state scholarship or grant:				
None	—	84.4%	—	85.5%
$1-$499	—	8.2%	—	7.3%
$500-$999	—	4.0%	—	3.8%
$1,000-$1,499	—	1.9%	—	1.8%
$1,500-$2,000	—	1.1%	—	1.0%
Over $2,000	—	0.5%	—	0.6%
From college grant:				
None	—	88.2%	—	89.2%
$1-$499	—	4.9%	—	4.1%
$500-$999	—	3.1%	—	2.7%
$1,000-$1,499	—	1.8%	—	1.7%
$1,500-$2,000	—	0.9%	—	0.9%
From college grant (continued):				
Over $2,000	—	1.1%	—	1.4%
From other private grant:				
None	—	92.5%	—	93.8%
$1-$499	—	4.1%	—	3.0%
$500-$999	—	1.8%	—	1.5%
$1,000-$1,499	—	0.8%	—	0.8%
$1,500-$2,000	—	0.4%	—	0.4%
Over $2,000	—	0.3%	—	0.5%
From federal guaranteed student loan:				
None	—	87.5%	—	86.0%
$1-$499	—	1.6%	—	1.9%
$500-$999	—	1.8%	—	2.2%
$1,000-$1,499	—	2.6%	—	2.7%
$1,500-$2,000	—	2.9%	—	2.9%
Over $2,000	—	3.5%	—	4.4%
Applied for aid	—	7.8%	—	9.6%
Qualified for aid	—	8.3%	—	10.3%
From National Defense Student Loan:				
None	—	91.9%	—	92.6%
$1-$499	—	2.6%	—	2.2%
$500-$999	—	2.4%	—	2.3%
$1,000-$1,499	—	1.8%	—	1.8%
$1,500-$2,000	—	0.7%	—	0.6%
Over $2,000	—	0.6%	—	0.6%
From college loan:				
None	—	96.8%	—	96.4%
$1-$499	—	0.9%	—	0.9%
$500-$999	—	0.7%	—	0.8%
$1,000-$1,499	—	0.7%	—	0.7%
$1,500-$2,000	—	0.5%	—	0.5%
Over $2,000	—	0.5%	—	0.7%
From other loan:				
None	—	96.4%	—	96.6%
$1-$499	—	0.8%	—	0.8%
$500-$999	—	0.7%	—	0.7%
$1,000-$1,499	—	0.7%	—	0.6%
$1,500-$2,000	—	0.6%	—	0.5%
Over $2,000	—	0.7%	—	0.7%
From college work-study program:				
None	—	87.3%	—	89.4%
$1-$499	—	6.3%	—	4.9%
$500-$999	—	4.8%	—	4.0%
$1,000-$1,499	—	1.3%	—	1.2%
$1,500-$2,000	—	0.2%	—	0.2%
Over $2,000	—	0.1%	—	0.2%
From part-time employment:				
None	—	76.5%	—	74.9%
$1-$499	—	17.5%	—	16.5%
$500-$999	—	4.2%	—	5.6%
$1,000-$1,499	—	1.0%	—	1.6%
$1,500-$2,000	—	0.3%	—	0.6%
Over $2,000	—	0.4%	—	0.8%
From full-time employment:				
None	—	98.3%	—	97.3%
Full-time employment (continued):				
$1-$499	—	0.8%	—	1.2%
$500-$999	—	0.4%	—	0.6%
$1,000-$1,499	—	0.2%	—	0.4%
$1,500-$2,000	—	0.1%	—	0.2%
Over $2,000	—	0.2%	—	0.5%
From summer employment:				
None	—	58.3%	—	55.7%
$1-$499	—	25.6%	—	21.3%
$500-$999	—	10.5%	—	12.7%
$1,000-$1,499	—	3.8%	—	6.0%
$1,500-$2,000	—	1.1%	—	2.3%
Over $2,000	—	0.6%	—	2.0%
From other savings:				
None	—	82.2%	—	81.9%
$1-$499	—	12.1%	—	11.1%
$500-$999	—	2.8%	—	3.3%
$1,000-$1,499	—	1.5%	—	1.5%
$1,500-$2,000	—	0.6%	—	0.7%
Over $2,000	—	0.8%	—	1.4%
From spouse:				
None	—	99.1%	—	99.3%
$1-$499	—	0.5%	—	0.3%
$500-$999	—	0.2%	—	0.1%
$1,000-$1,499	—	0.1%	—	0.1%
$1,500-$2,000	—	0.0%	—	0.0%
Over $2,000	—	0.1%	—	0.1%
From personal G.I. benefits:				
None	—	99.6%	—	98.7%
$1-$499	—	0.2%	—	0.4%
$500-$999	—	0.1%	—	0.2%
$1,000-$1,499	—	0.0%	—	0.2%
$1,500-$2,000	—	0.0%	—	0.1%
Over $2,000	—	0.1%	—	0.5%
From parent's G.I. benefits:				
None	—	98.8%	—	98.9%
$1-$499	—	0.6%	—	0.5%
$500-$999	—	0.2%	—	0.2%
$1,000-$1,499	—	0.1%	—	0.1%
$1,500-$2,000	—	0.1%	—	0.1%
Over $2,000	—	0.2%	—	0.2%
From Social Security benefits:				
None	—	94.1%	—	95.3%
$1-$499	—	3.1%	—	2.1%
$500-$999	—	1.0%	—	0.9%
$1,000-$1,499	—	0.7%	—	0.7%
$1,500-$2,000	—	0.5%	—	0.4%
Over $2,000	—	0.5%	—	0.7%
From other sources:				
None	—	96.6%	—	95.9%
$1-$499	—	1.5%	—	1.3%
$500-$999	—	0.6%	—	0.5%
$1,000-$1,499	—	0.3%	—	0.3%
$1,500-$2,000	—	0.2%	—	0.2%
Over $2,000	—	0.7%	—	1.9%

Student Attitudes

	Women		Men	
	1969	1979	1969	1979
Students' political views:				
Far left	2.2%	1.9%	3.8%	2.2%
Liberal	28.3%	22.0%	30.5%	23.1%
Middle of the road	47.3%	61.5%	42.2%	54.1%
Conservative	20.6%	14.0%	20.4%	19.4%
Far right	1.6%	0.7%	3.1%	1.2%
Students agree strongly or somewhat that:				
Colleges should regulate students off campus	19.1%	13.9%	20.4%	16.8%
Students should evaluate faculty	66.3%	70.7%	68.5%	70.4%
Colleges should regulate student publications	52.0%	41.2%	52.0%	39.3%
Colleges have a right to ban speakers	28.9%	23.8%	34.7%	27.6%
Marijuana should be legalized	22.4%	43.6%	28.1%	48.6%
The disadvantaged should receive preferential treatment	39.0%	37.5%	43.3%	39.0%
Capital punishment should be abolished	59.0%	40.7%	50.0%	28.0%
Criminals have too many rights	46.8%	57.0%	60.0%	68.1%
Abortion should be legal	74.1%	53.6%	77.9%	53.0%
Divorce laws should be liberalized	35.2%	46.0%	46.5%	51.6%
Government is not controlling pollution	—	84.1%	—	77.3%
Government is not protecting consumers	—	76.7%	—	70.8%
Federal government should discourage energy use	—	84.7%	—	80.6%
More money is needed to solve urban problems	—	48.4%	—	49.9%
They should not obey laws against their own views	—	31.0%	—	35.7%
Inflation is the biggest domestic problem	—	81.4%	—	78.6%
A national health care plan is needed	—	62.8%	—	59.0%
Energy shortages may cause a depression	—	88.2%	—	86.7%
Grading in high school is too easy	—	60.2%	—	59.9%
Living together before marriage is all right	—	38.0%	—	50.3%
Student agrees strongly or somewhat that:				
Large families should be discouraged	—	41.1%	—	51.1%
Sex is okay if people like each other	—	33.7%	—	65.7%
Women should get job equality	—	96.1%	—	88.4%
Wealthy people should pay more taxes	—	68.5%	—	71.9%
Busing pupils for racial balance is okay	—	46.5%	—	41.5%
Homosexual relations should be prohibited	—	39.0%	—	56.2%
College grades should be abolished	—	14.1%	—	18.4%
Public colleges should adopt open admissions	—	34.3%	—	36.3%
The same degree standard should be used for all	—	76.6	—	78.7%
Objectives considered to be essential or very important:				
Achieve in a performing art	13.7%	13.6%	9.5%	10.9%
Be an authority in my field	54.3%	70.5%	62.9%	75.3%
Obtain recognition from peers	35.3%	49.8%	45.3%	54.7%
Influence political structure	12.0%	12.0%	19.6%	19.1%
Influence social values	37.1%	33.9%	31.5%	29.8%
Raise a family	77.8%	64.8%	66.5%	65.0%
Have administrative responsibility	16.4%	34.5%	29.8%	39.5%
Be very well-off financially	32.1%	56.7%	54.1%	69.1%
Help others in difficulty	75.0%	71.4%	58.2%	55.4%
Make theoretical contributions to science	5.5%	11.2%	14.0%	17.6%
Write original works	16.2%	13.8	11.8%	10.9%
Create works of art	21.2%	16.7%	11.3%	11.3%
Keep up with political affairs	49.8%	33.4%	52.5%	43.2%
Succeed in my own business	33.1%	42.5%	55.5%	55.9%
Develop a philosophy of life	85.8%	54.7%	78.5%	51.0%
Be involved in environmental cleanup	—	24.6%	—	27.6%
Promote racial understanding	—	35.0%	—	28.9%
Participate in community action	—	28.3%	—	23.5%

SOURCE: "THE AMERICAN FRESHMAN: NATIONAL NORMS FOR FALL, 1979," PUBLISHED BY AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES.

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

President Carter's budget for fiscal 1981 asks for major increases in research spending but cuts in student-aid programs. Stories on Page 11 and Fact-File on Pages 14-15.

Anti-draft rallies occurred on several campuses following President Carter's call for resumption of draft registration, but not all students oppose the idea. Story on Page 10.

Can one historically black and one predominantly white university merge to create a new institution acceptable to the traditional clienteles of both? Story on Page 3.

The public image of nurses has lagged behind their real responsibilities for providing health care, nursing educators say. Story on Page 9.

Princeton University is embroiled in a legal battle over its right to regulate political activities by outsiders on its campus. Story on Page 2.

A new computer system is being blamed for delays and errors in the admissions-test scores that the Educational Testing Service has been reporting to many law schools. Story on Page 7.

GI Bill benefits would increase 15 per cent under a bill passed by the Senate last week. Story on Page 13.

Some universities are reported to have offered their facilities as possible alternative sites for the summer Olympic games. Story on Page 6.

Japanese women can now take the entrance examinations at several colleges and universities previously closed to them. Story on Page 17.

"Fire in the Streets," political columnist Milton Viorst's look at the social disorder of the 1960's, is described in "Books" on Page 20.

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Research Gains, Loan Programs Lag in Carter's Higher-Education Budget

Spending for new Department of Education would total $15.5-billion in fiscal 1981

By Cheryl M. Fields

WASHINGTON

President Carter has asked Congress for approximately $18-billion for higher-education programs and related activities for fiscal 1981, about the same amount as was appropriated for the current fiscal year.

What he called his "prudent and responsible" budget for the 12 months beginning October 1 would continue a pattern of providing generous increases for research and development, while attempting to cut back on student-loan programs and support for health-professions schools and students.

The increased appropriations for many research programs would more than keep pace with the 8.6-per-cent inflation rate that Mr. Carter is predicting for fiscal 1981. Overall federal spending on basic research would climb 12 per cent, budget officials said, while research-and-development spending would rise 13 per cent. (See story, Page 11.)

Appropriations for many other higher-education programs, however, would not keep pace.

The budget of the new Department of Education would total $15.5-billion, if Mr. Carter got what he asked for last week. That would be about $1-billion, or 6.5 per cent, more than the $14.5-billion expected to be spent in the current fiscal year for the programs grouped in the new agency.

Education Secretary Shirley M. Hufstedler said, however, that her department's budget was particularly responsive "to the needs of the seriously disadvantaged."

Some $900-million of the $1-billion increase would go for the Education Department's portion of the President's proposed

Continued on Page 14, Column 3

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Shirley M. Hufstedler, Secretary of Education, presents 1981 budget.

Quake Damage Tops $2-Million at Nuclear Weapons Laboratory

LIVERMORE, CAL.

Officials at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory are assessing the extent of damage done to their $341.5-million nuclear-weapons research facility by a recent series of earthquakes in this town about 30 miles southeast of San Francisco.

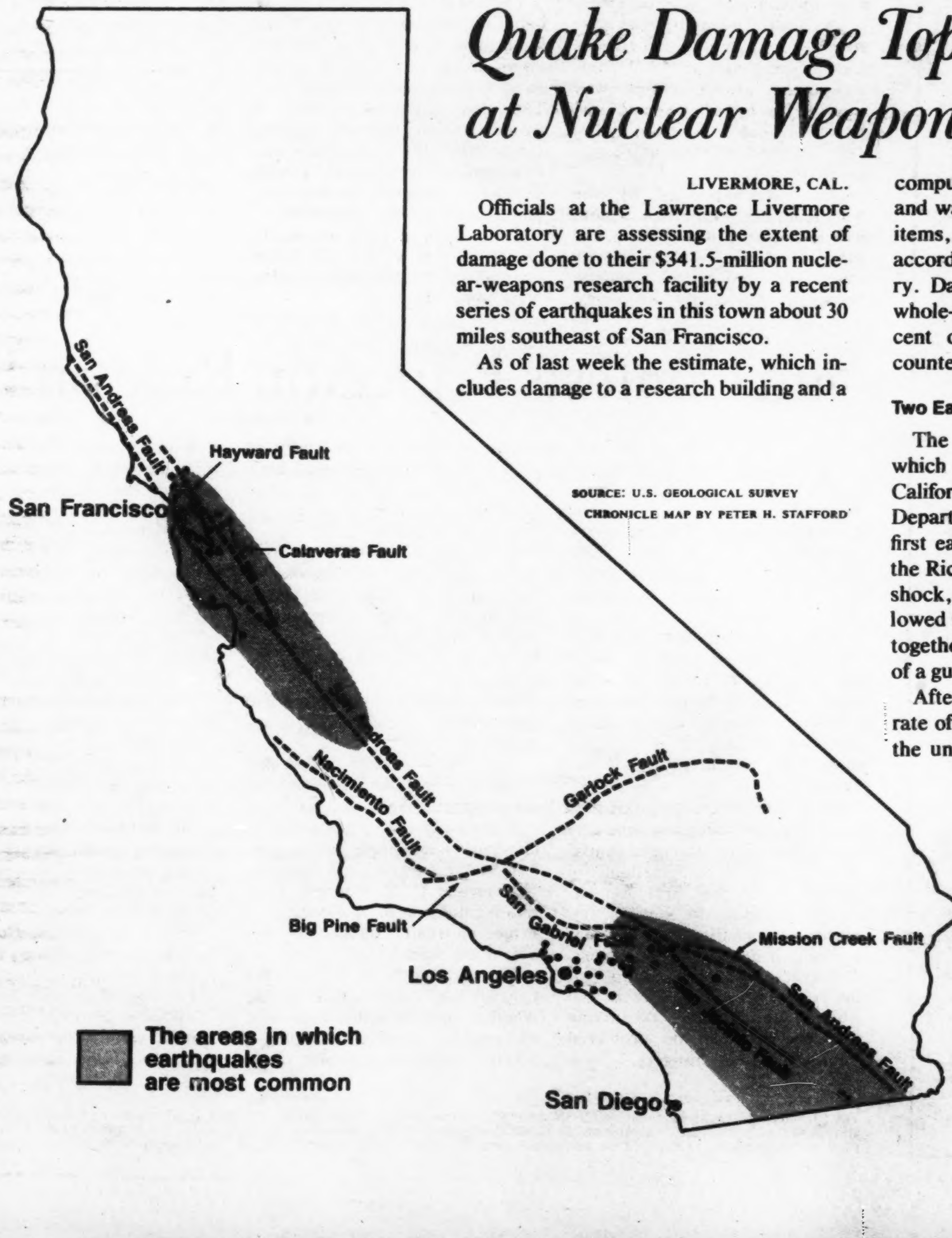
As of last week the estimate, which includes damage to a research building and a computer system, utility-line breaks, gas and water leaks, and a number of broken items, had reached more than $2-million, according to a spokesman for the laboratory. Damage to Livermore's facilities for whole-laser-fusion research—about 10 per cent of the laboratory's activities—accounted for half that amount, he said.

Two Earthquakes Seconds Apart

The nuclear-weapons research facility, which is managed by the University of California under a contract with the U. S. Department of Energy, experienced the first earthquake, which registered 5.5 on the Richter scale, on January 24. Another shock, registering 5.2 on the scale, followed seconds later. The effect of the two together was "like looking down the barrel of a gun," said the spokesman.

Aftershocks continued last week at the rate of two or three an hour. Scientists at the university's seismographic station in

Continued on Page 6, Column 1



SOURCE: U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CHRONICLE MAP BY PETER H. STAFFORD

Dots indicate colleges and universities in or near California's earthquake-prone areas.

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

HAVE BEEN FILMED

p. 1, 14-15.

1981 Budget

Continued from Page 1

new $2-billion youth-education-and-training program. By providing basic education and job skills, the program is designed to combat high unemployment rates for poor youths aged 14 to 21.

"Overall, if the new funds for youth employment and training are not counted, the education budget is virtually the same as last year," said Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers. "It does not account for the [1979] 13-per-cent inflation rate.

"Much more will be needed from the Congress to make this budget proposal workable and equitable for education."

Whether Congressional budget and appropriations committees will agree to any significant increases will become known in coming weeks as the panels make their own analyses of national needs and set spending targets and specific appropriations for federal programs.

The President's budget requested a net decrease of $254-million for the Department of Education's student-loan programs. The budget reflects the Administration's legislative proposals—sent to Congress last summer—that the existing direct and guaranteed student loans be replaced with a new program of basic and supplemental loans. (See story, Page 11.)

Commercial Rates on Loans

Secretary Hufstedler argued that the loan plan would cut costs by eliminating inefficiencies in the programs and adjusting interest rates to standard commercial levels, not by reducing the number of students served.

The budget asked $2.309-billion for the government's largest student-aid program, the Basic Educational Opportunity Grants. That is a $47-million, or 2-per-cent, increase over this year's level of $2.262-billion.

Budget officials said their estimates indicated that the $2.309-billion would allow the maximum basic grant to rise from $1,800 to $1,900 and would provide awards to all eligible students who applied. If the amount isn't enough, they said, they will seek a supplemental appropriation.

No increases were proposed for Supplemental Opportunity Grants, College Work-Study, or State Student Incentive Grants.

"The dollars requested for the student-loan program are based on the assumption that proposed Administration changes in the present loan program will become law by September of this year. A.F.T. feels this is a highly unrealistic projection," said Mr. Shanker. More appropriations probably will be needed for basic grants, he said, and "the other student-aid programs will suffer at level funding because our 13-per-cent inflation rate has eroded their purchasing power."

The President's budget proposed, as it has for the last two years, to eliminate funds for enrollment-based grants to medical and other health-professions schools. In addition, the

FACT-FILE

Funds for Higher Education in Education Dept. Budget

	Actual Fiscal 1979	Fiscal 1980 Estimated	Fiscal 1980 Supplemental	Fiscal 1981 Requested
Student assistance:				
Basic opportunity grants	$2,431,000,000	$2,262,034,000	0	$2,309,000,000
Supplemental opportunity grants	340,100,000	370,000,000	0	370,000,000
College work-study	550,000,000	550,000,000	0	550,000,000
State student-incentive grants	76,750,000	76,750,000	0	76,750,000
National direct loans	328,900,000	300,800,000	0	0[1]
Interest on guaranteed loans	762,928,000	793,624,000	614,545,000	866,055,000
Defaults on guaranteed loans	184,635,000	165,997,000	47,253,000	256,591,000
Basic loans	0	0	0	491,000,000[2]
Supplemental loans	0	0	0	48,600,000[2]
Programs for the disadvantaged	131,300,000	137,800,000	0	157,500,000
Educational information centers	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	0
Graduate/professional opportunities	8,000,000	8,850,000	0	13,000,000
Institutional assistance:				
Developing institutions	120,000,000	110,000,000	0	140,000,000
Minority institutions science improvement	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	5,000,000
International education	20,000,000	20,000,000	0	30,000,000
University community services	16,000,000	10,000,000	0	0
Cooperative education	15,000,000	15,000,000	0	23,000,000
Veterans cost-of-instruction	19,000,000	14,380,000	0	12,039,000
Construction loan subsidies	29,000,000	29,000,000	0	26,000,000
College housing loans	13,338,000	12,251,000	0	14,450,000
Architectural barriers removal	0	25,000,000	0	0
College personnel development:				
Public-service fellowships	4,000,000	4,000,000	0	0
Mining fellowships	4,500,000	4,500,000	0	0
Library resources:				
College libraries	9,975,000	4,988,000	0	4,988,000
Research libraries	6,000,000	6,000,000	0	7,000,000
Training & demonstration	3,000,000	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
Interlibrary cooperation	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	12,000,000
Professional development:				
Teacher centers	12,625,000	13,000,000	0	14,300,000
Teacher corps	37,500,000	30,000,000	0	37,500,000
Pre-college science teacher training	1,110,000	2,500,000	0	2,500,000
Migrant college assistance program	1,105,000	1,173,000	0	1,208,000
Vocational education	681,614,000	784,041,000	0	784,041,000
Adult education	100,000,000	105,000,000	0	122,000,000
Youth educational, employment initiative	0	0	0	900,000,000
Women's educational equity	9,000,000	10,000,000	0	20,000,000
Bilingual training grants	29,625,000	30,325,000	0	37,075,000
Rehabilitation training	31,500,000	28,500,000	0	25,500,000
National Institute of Handicapped Research	30,500,000	31,500,000	0	37,000,000
Legal training	3,000,000	5,000,000	0	1,000,000
Law enforcement education	25,250,000	0	0	0
National Institute of Education	83,088,000	77,114,000	0	88,050,000
Fund for Improvement of Postsec. Ed.	13,000,000	13,500,000	0	17,000,000
Natl. Ctr. for Education Statistics	10,561,000	9,947,000	0	11,793,000
Institute for Museum Services	7,852,000	10,900,000	22,000	12,900,000
Office for Civil Rights	45,245,000	46,243,000	1,891,000	49,215,000
Handicapped education:				
Innovation and development	20,000,000	20,000,000	0	20,000,000
Personnel development	57,687,000	55,375,000	0	58,000,000
Vocational, postsecondary programs	2,400,000	2,400,000	0	4,000,000
State postsecondary commissions	3,500,000	3,000,000	0	0
Aid to land-grant colleges	2,700,000	2,700,000	0	2,700,000

[1] Proposed to be phased out under Administration's plans for revising loan programs under the Higher Education Act.

[2] New loan program proposed under Administration's revisions in Higher Education Act.

President asked Congress to rescind $88-million it already had appropriated for the enrollment-based grants for the current fiscal year, as well as $17-million appropriated for direct loans to health-professions students.

Congress ignored similar requests from the President last year. When it passes new legislation to support health-professions education, however, it is expected to agree to end the enrollment-based grants, which were established to encourage the production of more doctors and other health workers. That strategy, the Carter Administration argues, has succeeded, and now funds should be concentrated on correcting the maldistribution of health workers.

For the same reason, the budget proposed, for the third time, to eliminate most programs providing aid to nursing schools and their students. The budget proposed a $77-million cut in such support, from $106-million in 1980 to just $29-million in fiscal 1981.

Nursing educators persuaded Congress not to make substantial cuts last year, but Patricia R. Harris, Secretary of Health and Human Services, said the Administration was "convinced that the training opportunities and number of nurses are adequate. We have distribution problems and problems with nurses leaving the profession, but to encourage the production of more nurses is not wise."

Increases for Health Programs

The proposed cuts for health education were offset by a number of increased budget requests in other health programs. To try to deal with poor geographic and specialty distribution of health workers, the Administration proposed increasing funds from $86-million to $94-million for National Health Service Corps scholarships, a 9-per-cent increase. Students agree to work in an underserved area one year for each year they receive a scholarship.

The President also would increase from $2-million to $12-million the money allocated "to repay the educational loans of health professionals who practice in underserved areas."

The budget called for raising appropriations for the National Health Service Corps from $82-million to $134-million, a 63-per-cent increase. That would make it possible for the corps to assign an additional 1,700 people to work in areas with shortages of health professionals, bringing the total to more than 4,500.

The budget would increase appropriations from $65-million to $83-million for programs training doctors specializing in primary care.

Programs for Minorities

The President asked for higher spending for several programs designed to aid minority-group students and institutions, both in and out of the health professions.

For example, the fiscal 1981 budget requested:

▶ An increase from $7-million to $9.2-million in financial-distress grants "to meet operating deficits in health-professions schools, especially the traditional black schools."

▶ A $30-million increase in aid to developing institutions, from $110-million to $140-million.

▶ A $12-million increase, from $147.5-million to $159.5-million, for a group of programs assisting disadvantaged students to enter and graduate from college.

▶ A $4-million increase, from $9-million to $13-million, for fellowships to allow people from disadvantaged groups to enter graduate and professional programs.

Several more of Mr. Carter's budget requests should please college and university administrators, including a proposed increase from $77.1-million to $88.1-million for the National Institute of Education; from $13.5-million to $17-million for the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education; and from $20-million to $30-million for international education programs.

The President also asked that the budget for the Women's Educational Equity program be increased from $10-million to $20-million, to finance grants "to educational institutions at all levels to help them comply with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972." Title IX bars sex bias in federally financed educational activities.

No Funds for Renovation

John W. Peltason, president of the American Council on Education, said, "The college community applauds President Carter's budget requests for the strengthening of the nation's basic research effort, and his increased support for international education and several other important higher-education programs.

"We are concerned, however, that his recommendations will not provide sufficient grants and loans for needy students to keep pace with rising college costs, that proposed cuts in health manpower programs would seriously curtail the training of health professionals, and that no funds are requested for the needed renovation of academic facilities."

Last year Congress appropriated $25-million to help institutions remove architectural barriers for physically handicapped students on their campuses.

This year officials said that such renovation ranked lower than other priorities for spending in a tight budget year.

Under other higher-education-related budget requests for fiscal 1981:

▶ Appropriations for the National Science Foundation would increase 15.5 per cent, from $993.8-million this year to $1.15-billion.

▶ Appropriations for biomedical research financed by the National Institutes of Health would not keep pace with the increases asked in other research areas. Spending would grow by $139-million, or about 4 per cent—from $3.44-billion this year to $3.58-billion.

▶ Grants to college students who are the dependents of deceased or disabled Social Security recipients would total an estimated $1.75-billion, up from $1.57-billion this year. The President did not recommend phasing out the benefits, as he unsuccessfully urged Congress to do in his last budget.

▶ GI Bill benefits paid to veterans attending college would total about $1.54-billion, down from $1.76-billion this year because of the declining number of eligible veterans. The Senate, however, recently voted to increase payments by 15 per cent, a move that the Congressional Budget Office said would cost about $366-million in fiscal 1981.

▶ Appropriations for the National Endowment for the Arts would total nearly $168-million and those for the National Endowment for the Humanities, $164.3-million—increases of 9 per cent over their respective 1980 levels of $154.4-million and $150.1-million.

▶ The civil-rights office in the new Department of Education would receive $49.2-million, up from $48.1-million in the current year. It would receive about two-thirds of the staff of the old Office for Civil Rights in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Funds in HHS Budget

The renamed Department of Health and Human Services would retain one-third of the staff and increase reviews of civil-rights compliance at hospitals, health, and welfare agencies. Its budget would be $22-million, up from a comparable level of $20-million this year.

▶ The budget of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission would increase from $124.6-million to $144.8-million to handle new responsibilities for investigating age-bias complaints and discrimination charges filed by federal employees.

FACT-FILE

Funds for Higher Education in Other Federal Agencies

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	Actual Fiscal 1979	Fiscal 1980 Estimated	Fiscal 1980 Supplemental	Fiscal 1981 Requested
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, & Mental Health Administration:				
Mental-health research grants	120,633,000	146,033,000	788,000	162,964,000
Mental-health training grants	79,619,000	90,354,000	0	90,354,000
Drug-abuse research grants	37,808,000	46,080,000	0	50,420,000
Drug-abuse training grants	8,817,000	8,680,000	0	7,644,000
Alcoholism research grants	19,562,000	22,317,000	0	25,168,000
Alcoholism training grants	6,334,000	7,200,000	0	5,821,000
Health Resources Administration:				
Health professions education	499,350,000	500,035,000[1]	0	325,691,000
National Health Service Corps scholarships	75,000,000	86,000,000	0	94,000,000
Nursing programs	106,000,000	106,000,000	0	29,000,000
Primary care residencies	58,000,000	65,000,000	0	83,000,000
Financial distress grants	5,000,000	7,000,000	2,400,000	9,200,000
Health services research	22,169,000	30,084,000	0	34,617,000
Health Services Administration:				
National Health Service Corps	63,000,000	82,000,000	0	134,000,000
Maternal, child health research & training	27,583,000	31,843,000	0	31,043,000
Indian health manpower	6,312,000	6,688,000	0	6,688,000
National Institutes of Health:				
Cancer Institute	936,737,000	1,003,681,000	0	1,007,800,000
Heart, Lung, & Blood Institute	510,134,000	528,861,000	0	548,399,000
Institute of Dental Research	65,213,000	68,901,000	0	70,451,000
Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, & Digestive Diseases	302,767,000	342,830,000	0	365,711,000
Institute of Neurological Disorders & Stroke	212,365,000	242,757,000	0	249,807,000
Institute of Allergy & Infectious Diseases	191,328,000	216,247,000	0	228,412,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	277,628,000	312,628,000	0	331,639,000
Institute of Child Health & Human Development	197,630,000	209,785,000	0	217,531,000
Institute on Aging	56,911,000	70,228,000	0	75,317,000
Eye Institute	105,192,000	113,449,000	0	116,562,000
Institute of Environmental Health Sci.	78,080,000	84,306,000	0	97,269,000
Research Resources	154,164,000	169,302,000	0	184,439,000
Library of Medicine	8,989,000	9,095,000	0	9,181,000
Social Security Education Benefits	1,385,000,000	1,565,000,000	0	1,752,000,000
Social services training benefits	90,000,000	89,000,000	0	116,000,000

OTHER AGENCIES	Actual Fiscal 1979	Fiscal 1980 Estimated	Fiscal 1980 Supplemental	Fiscal 1981 Requested
Action:				
Peace Corps	$ 99,179,000	$ 105,795,000	$ 795,000	$ 118,800,000
VISTA	30,416,000	30,800,000	0	43,782,000
Department of Agriculture:				
Science and Education Administration:				
Agriculture research	342,474,000	378,828,000	0	402,739,000
Education programs	275,399,000	285,537,000	0	298,134,000
Cooperative research:				
Agriculture research stations	106,522,000	115,253,000	0	122,249,000
Support for black land-grant colleges [2]	16,360,000	17,785,000	0	23,867,000
Competitive research grants	15,000,000	16,000,000	0	25,000,000
Special agriculture research grants	16,273,000	17,698,000	0	15,810,000
Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation	0	23,750,000	0	95,000,000
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	120,200,000	152,000,000	0	162,000,000
Department of Defense:				
University research[3]	341,000,000	376,000,000	0	416,000,000
Department of Energy:				
General science	309,306,000	641,945,000	0	376,695,000
University research[3]	281,000,000	320,000,000	0	361,000,000
National Arts Endowment	149,585,000	154,702,000	302,000	167,960,000
National Humanities Endowment	145,231,000	150,379,000	279,000	164,325,000
Reserve officer training student support:				
Army	42,400,000	46,932,000	0	50,888,000
Navy & Marine Corps	26,061,000	29,122,000	0	31,630,000
Air Force	30,533,000	30,336,000	0	33,732,000[4]
Sea-Grant Program	33,591,000	36,285,000	0	36,309,000
Veterans' higher education benefits	2,120,000,000	1,757,000,000	0	1,535,000,000
Comprehensive Employment & Training Administration's youth programs	2,024,000,000	2,101,000,000	0	2,789,000,000
National Science Foundation, total	911,000,000,	990,506,000	840,000	1,148,000,000
Research:				
Mathematical & physical sciences	208,865,000	226,412,000	0	264,700,000
Astronomical & earth sciences	211,615,000	217,862,000	0	240,000,000
U. S. Antarctic program	51,091,000	55,840,000	0	63,400,000
Ocean drilling programs	11,625,000	19,475,000	0	29,600,000
Biological & social sciences	154,704,000	166,531,000	0	181,100,000
Engineering & applied sciences	109,860,000	110,334,000	0	134,500,000
Technological & international affairs	23,562,000	27,103,000	0	28,100,000
Inter-disciplinary programs	16,863,000	26,025,000	0	54,700,000
Program management	54,766,000	60,564,000	0	60,700,000
Total research	827,000,000	906,806,000	0	1,056,800,000
Education:				
Scientific manpower improvement	33,072,000	31,601,000	0	35,200,000
Science education improvement	28,606,000	23,987,000	0	24,200,000
Science education research	12,015,000	14,942,000	0	17,500,000
Science and society	6,287,000	7,670,000	0	8,800,000
Total education	80,000,000	78,200,000	0	85,700,000

[1] Administration is asking Congress to rescind $104,218,000 for enrollment-based grants to health-professions schools and student loan programs.

[2] Includes $5-million in matching grants to assist colleges to improve their existing research facilities and to build new ones.

[3] Obligations.

[4] Tentative estimate.

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Re-entry programs designed to help women find jobs in science win high marks from participants, but university officials are not as enthusiastic. Story on Page 3.

The impact of 13 years of "Carnegie reports" may have been greatest at the federal level. Story on Page 5. A list of reports published by the Carnegie Commission and Carnegie Council appears on Page 6.

Ohio State University estimates that its energy-conservation program has saved it $15.5-million. Story on Page 8.

Nursing educators disagree on how much and what kind of education is needed to prepare professional nurses. Story on Page 11.

Research libraries are caught in a tug of war between networks offering computerized information services. Story on Page 9.

The Office of Education is backing down on a controversial proposal to change its formula for distributing certain student-aid funds. Story on Page 13.

Almost half the students at Meharry Medical College, a historically black institution, are receiving federal scholarships in return for work in areas with shortages of doctors. Story on Page 14.

Protests continue in the United States and Britain over the Soviet Union's banishment of the human-rights activist Andrei D. Sakharov. Story on Page 19.

Canada's rescue of six American diplomats from Teheran could doom attempts by an estimated 200 Iranian students to enroll in Canadian universities. This and other "Notes from Canada" on Page 19.

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Church Colleges Pledge Renewal

Dean Lucilla Osinski and President Rosaria Petra of Lourdes College at last week's church-college meeting. See story on Page 7.

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Private Institutions May Withdraw Support of Compromise Plan on U.S. Aid to Students

By Anne C. Roark

WASHINGTON

A long struggle between public and private colleges over federal assistance to students intensified this month when the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities threatened to withdraw its support for a compromise on restructuring aid programs for the 1980's.

The compromise, worked out last summer by Washington lobbyists, would provide increases in the maximum amount of federal grants a student may receive—a move that private-college educators say is necessary if their higher-priced institutions are to remain competitive.

The plan also would lift the ceiling on the Basic Educational Opportunity Grants program from 50 per cent of the student's educational costs to 70 per cent—a change in the so-called "half-cost" provision that public-college educators feel will help poor students attend low-cost institutions.

Both provisions were included in the House of Representatives' version of an omnibus education bill, HR 5192.

Support Withdrawn

Troubled by warnings that the Senate might not go along with the compromise, the independent-college association voted at its annual meeting here to withdraw support for half-cost limitation if it is not linked to increases for the Basic and Supplemental Educational Grant programs.

At the heart of the private-colleges' demands is a conviction that 75 per cent of each student's expenses must eventually be met either by support from parents or by government grants. Meeting that standard would require substantial increases in all the government's student-grant programs. For financially needy students, the remaining 25 per cent would be made up by the federal government's "self-help" loan and work-study programs.

The Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and Humanities has only begun to draft its version of the House bill, but sources close to the panel have been predicting for several months that many Senators would not be satisfied with key provisions worked out by the House. A particu-

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

Indian Tribal Colleges Accuse U.S. Bureaucrats of Delaying $85-Million Congress Authorized

By Lorenzo Middleton

A recent movement among American Indians to establish and operate their own colleges has sparked a new conflict in their bittersweet relationship with the federal government.

Over the past decade, growing numbers of tribes have developed their own colleges in an attempt to stem the flow of young people from Indian reservations. For some, such developments are part of a broader campaign to become less dependent on the federal bureaucracy—particularly the Department of the Interior and its Bureau of Indian Affairs.

However, because they lack endowments or access to tax revenues, the colleges have had to rely heavily on federal support for their survival. And in their efforts to increase that support, tribal leaders have found they are as dependent as ever on the good will of the B.I.A.

No Victory in 1978

After years of lobbying, leaders of the Indian college movement thought they had won a final victory in October, 1978, when Congress passed the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act.

The new law promised to provide more than $85-million to Indian-controlled institutions over a three-year period.

Thus far, however, none of the 21 established colleges have received any assistance under the act, and for many it will be a long, uphill struggle before they do.

One frustrated administrator noted that instead of assistance, the colleges had received only regulations, evaluations, promises, delays, and more promises.

"It's an empty bag of money," he said.

The law authorizes the bureau to make direct grants "for the operation and improvement [of the colleges] to insure continued and expanded education opportunities for Indian students."

Each college was to receive $4,000 for every full-time student, to be spent in any way the institution saw fit.

Originally, the bill authorized the appro-

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

NOTE

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p. 1, 10.

FACT-FILE

1978-79 Holdings of U.S. and Canadian Members of the Association of Research Libraries

University libraries	Volumes in library		Volumes added		Current serials		Spending for materials	
	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank
U. of Alabama	1,219,094	85	51,962	76	12,476	88	$ 932,375	91
U. of Alberta	1,980,523	36	91,639	27	14,271	75	2,594,383	16
U. of Arizona	2,184,023	29	98,539	23	18,337	52	2,481,478	21
Arizona State U.	1,384,266	66	82,798	36	16,768	62	1,635,074	46
Boston U.	1,287,618	80	42,098	92	23,453	36	1,154,201	76
Brigham Young U.	1,367,073	68	56,362	65	17,411	59	n/a	n/a
U. of British Columbia	2,018,865	34	83,838	33	22,982	38	2,722,613	11
Brown U.	1,636,206	57	42,632	91	14,511	73	1,029,616	89
U. of California:								
Berkeley	5,597,154	4	169,857	8	99,873	1	3,164,447	6
Davis	1,525,544	60	74,421	49	41,684	15	2,313,202	22
Los Angeles	4,109,146	13	129,752	12	56,316	7	3,120,650	7
Riverside	947,698	95	32,748	95	17,925	55	1,028,195	90
San Diego	1,332,525	74	58,903	60	25,648	30	1,722,651	35
Santa Barbara	1,325,063	76	51,922	77	18,075	54	1,643,410	45
Case Western Res. U	1,346,464	70	29,016	96	13,422	83	894,353	93
U. of Chicago	4,182,938	12	175,566	7	44,004	14	1,700,385	38
U. of Cincinnati	1,217,245	86	45,286	87	16,329	65	1,230,585	70
U. of Colorado	1,811,881	43	58,511	62	10,990	90	1,066,787	84
Colorado State U.	1,182 029	89	54,758	71	16,794	61	781,235	95
Columbia U.	4,924,469	7	116,343	17	57,388	6	2,163,221	24
U. of Connecticut	1,710,546	51	71,794	52	18,969	49	1,715,247	37
Cornell U.	4,207,146	11	118,031	16	51,917	10	2,494,732	19
Dartmouth C.	1,347,738	69	55,087	68	17,253	60	1,068,668	82
Duke U.	3,022,839	19	81,730	38	32,140	19	1,801,479	34
Emory U.	1,588,158	58	59,787	58	14,524	72	1,523,009	52
U. of Florida	2,079,344	33	139,413	10	23,080	37	3,724,602	2
Florida State U.	1,338,701	72	74,967	48	13,543	80	2,959,081	9
Georgetown U.	1,192,353	87	68,377	54	16,343	64	1,143,083	77
U. of Georgia	1,893,897	40	83,728	34	31,039	21	2,079,431	26
U. of Guelph	1,082,918	92	79,098	44	8,132	97	1,055,334	86
Harvard U.	9,913,992	1	241,400	2	95,000	2	4,262,774	1
U. of Hawaii	1,663,639	52	65,811	55	27,724	26	1,323,880	63
U. of Houston	1,650,049	54	79,743	42	17,596	58	1,816,760	33
Howard U.	1,058,514	93	46,021	85	9,427	94	1,290.499	65
U. of Illinois	5,759,666	3	161,279	9	91,913	3	2,759,245	10
Indiana U.	5,029,534	6	235,210	3	44,140	13	3,714,979	3
U. of Iowa	2,216,970	28	89,522	29	27,794	25	2,125,288	25
Iowa State U.	1,296,074	79	59,446	59	18,504	51	1,464,652	56
Johns Hopkins U.	2,287,058	27	42,638	90	14,270	76	1,231,659	69
Joint U.*	1,449,616	61	50,148	78	15,439	69	1,196,879	74
U. of Kansas	2,079,434	32	87,612	31	27,645	27	1,718,395	36
Kent State U.	1,317,916	77	76,734	47	8,899	95	635,784	96
U. of Kentucky	1,753,044	48	56,333	66	25,310	32	1,476,197	54
Louisiana State U.	1,760,696	45	56,045	67	17,908	56	1,526,627	51
McGill U.	1,938,334	38	77,127	46	16,097	67	1,688,313	39
McMaster U.	940,261	96	40,893	94	9,830	91	1,850,601	31
U. of Maryland	1,335,018	73	57,712	63	16,161	66	1,658,643	43
U. of Massachusetts	1,654,927	53	71,957	51	14,180	78	1,030,813	88
Mass. Inst. of Tech.	1,759,971	46	71,388	53	18,849	50	1,050,515	87
U. of Miami (Fla.)	1,301,100	78	49,406	79	13,476	82	1,165,687	75
U. of Michigan	5,135,952	5	119,465	15	52,460	9	2,529,438	17
Michigan State U.	2,523,553	23	101,898	22	24,406	34	1,663,282	42
U. of Minnesota	3,702,599	15	87,705	30	44,450	12	2,062,676	27
U. of Missouri	1,984,632	35	57,015	64	20,187	46	1,404,436	58
U. of Nebraska	1,441,515	62	60,379	57	21,707	43	1,423,331	57
U. of New Mexico	962,804	94	60,433	56	13,052	85	1,131,000	78
New York U.	2,700,201	22	104,658	20	23,686	35	1,675,404	41
U. of North Carolina	2,487,122	24	120,668	14	35,479	18	2,489,464	20
Northwestern U.	2,714,938	21	81,433	39	29,087	23	1,652,746	44
U. of Notre Dame	1,383,114	67	41,180	93	14,295	74	1,066,090	85
Ohio State U.	3,446,729	17	103,210	21	30,667	22	1,676,993	40
U. of Oklahoma	1,731,113	50	45,390	86	15,016	70	1,091,606	81
Oklahoma State U.	1,230,802	84	24,299	97	9,518	93	631,031	97
U. of Oregon	1,424,882	64	48,253	82	22,064	40	1,381,080	61
U. of Pennsylvania	2,889,788	20	80,068	41	26,185	29	$ 1,471,368	55
Pennsylvania State U.	2,092,139	31	80,233	40	22,777	39	1,860,518	30
U. of Pittsburgh	2,375,542	25	97,204	25	19,428	48	1,566,108	48
Princeton U.	3,172,238	18	82,632	37	31,361	20	2,199,875	23
Purdue U.	1,388,152	65	44,064	89	18,125	53	1,326,001	62
Queen's U.	1,328,012	75	44,852	88	13,629	79	1,120,146	79
Rice U.	901,953	98	21,276	98	8,655	96	851,070	94
U. of Rochester	1,647,000	55	54,100	73	11,300	89	1,262,000	66
Rutgers U.	2,166,200	30	90,402	28	24,436	33	2,713,000	12
U. of South Carolina	1,752,407	49	97,566	24	16,674	63	1,503,721	53
U. of So. California	1,957,853	37	96,881	26	26,704	28	1,892,192	29
Southern Illinois U.	1,643,598	56	58,869	61	21,308	45	1,622,240	47
Stanford U.	4,577,827	8	134,807	11	41,292	17	3,681,762	4
State U. of New York:								
Albany	921,019	97	46,652	84	14,212	77	1,068,000	83
Buffalo	1,884,943	41	83,061	35	19,781	47	1,551,069	49
Stony Brook	1,176,920	90	52,892	75	12,811	86	1,202,525	73
Syracuse U.	1,822,027	42	74,134	50	21,715	42	1,221,246	71
Temple U.	1,544,274	59	54,830	69	13,479	81	1,210,710	72
U. of Tennessee	1,436,193	63	54,802	70	25,367	31	1,402,201	59
U. of Texas	4,406,193	9	253,578	1	60,000	4	2,620,192	13
Texas A&M U.	1,240,829	82	79,300	43	15,964	68	1,549,344	50
U. of Toronto	4,320,444	10	219,903	4	41,646	16	3,372,732	5
Tulane U.	1,342,878	71	47,810	83	9,550	92	903,180	92
U. of Utah	1,921,278	39	114,552	18	17,762	57	1,094,716	80
U. of Virginia	2,351,842	26	112,121	19	21,459	44	2,525,724	18
Virginia Poly. Inst. and State U.	1,141,267	91	77,883	45	21,735	41	1,825,894	32
U. of Washington	3,788,788	14	183,966	6	46,447	11	2,598,693	15
Washington State U.	1,189,899	88	48,477	81	27,816	24	1,253,071	67
Washington U. (Mo.)	1,755,180	47	53,133	74	14,806	71	1,384,692	60
Wayne State U.	1,804,932	44	54,530	72	13,407	84	1,295,844	64
U. of Western Ontario	1,284,517	81	86,575	32	n/a	n/a	1,919,188	28
U. of Wisconsin	3,475,184	16	129,271	13	52,876	8	2,607,551	14
Yale U.	7,246,195	2	189,195	5	57,740	5	3,099,221	8
York U.	1,239,118	83	48,988	80	12,758	87	1,236,444	68
Non-university libraries								
Boston Public Library Boston	4,650,289	—	196,342	—	16,614	—	2,176,636	—
Center for Research Libraries Chicago	3,301,014	—	40,084	—	14,000	—	676,304	—
John Crerar Library Chicago	1,211,758	—	18,498	—	10,637	—	299,775	—
Library of Congress Washington	18,949,850	—	319,901	—	76,583	—	4,581,838	—
Linda Hall Library Kansas City, Mo.	479,818	—	20,724	—	15,921	—	604,630	—
National Agricultural Library Beltsville, Md.	1,668,245	—	36,300	—	24,000	—	887,000	—
National Library of Canada, Ottawa	1,012,148	—	57,406	—	16,636	—	683,500	—
National Library of Medicine Bethesda, Md.	1,510,376	—	32,711	—	19,201	—	1,513,000	—
Newberry Library Chicago	1,326,191	—	10,531	—	1,023	—	281,371	—
N. Y. Public Library New York	4,950,955	—	88,286	—	161,011	—	3,034,000	—
N. Y. State Library Albany, N.Y.	1,712,660	—	40,242	—	29,000	—	876,870	—
Smithsonian Institution Washington	851,079	—	25,088	—	16,109	—	480,900	—

n/a –Data not available.

* –Vanderbilt U., Scarritt C., and Peabody C.

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THE CHRONICLE
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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

A proposed new charter for the Central Intelligence Agency would prohibit covert operations at colleges and universities. Story on Page 13.

The political conflict over the summer Olympic Games points up the need for reform, say sports historians. Story on Page 3.

Colleges and universities will probably have to pay more this year to use copyrighted music in campus performances. Story on Page 5.

The survival of a nine-year-old Indian-run college is at stake in the wake of allegations that it misused federal funds. Story on Page 4.

The Library of Congress is moving into spacious new headquarters, and scholars say they're pleased with efforts to increase their access to the collection. Story on Page 7.

State support for higher education in California could be reduced substantially if voters approve a proposition designed to cut personal income taxes. Story on Page 11.

A conflict at Wright State University over plans to create a new nursing program has led to the resignation of the dean and associate dean of the school of nursing. Story on Page 10.

Both men and women would be required to register for the draft under proposed legislation President Carter has sent to Congress. Story on Page 13.

Despite two decades of expansion of Britain's higher-education system, its universities remain elite institutions, an Oxford study finds. Story on Page 17.

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Working Conditions at Saudi University Anger Some American Professors There

Others recruited to teach at campus in Riyadh dispute charges that they were misled

By Malcolm G. Scully

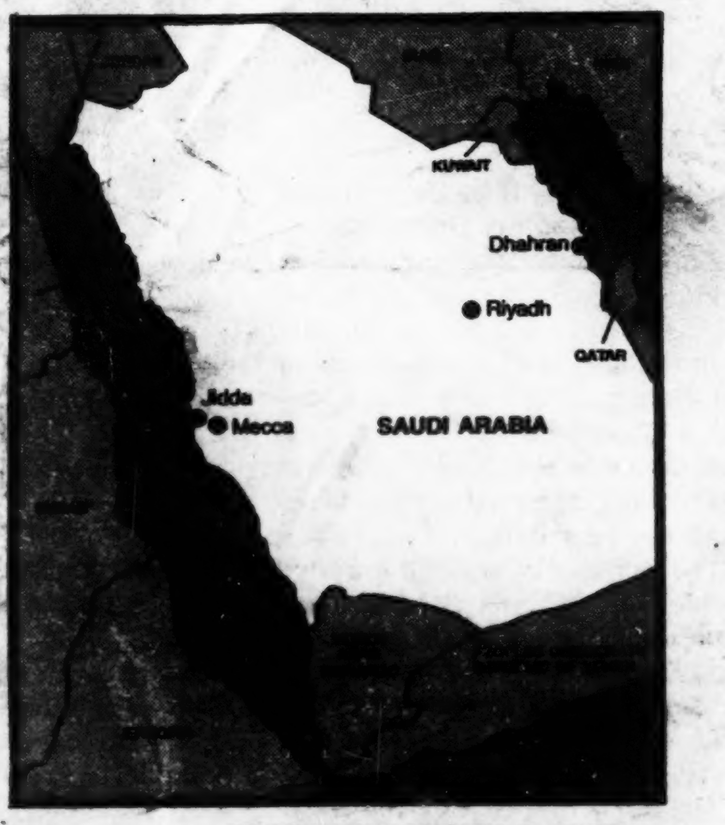
Working conditions for Americans who teach at Saudi Arabia's University of Riyadh are being severely criticized by some present and former faculty members there.

Several persons recruited to teach at the university have described the conditions as "deplorable." They say the situation is especially trying for single women, who find it difficult, if not impossible, to adjust to the restrictions placed on women in Saudi Arabia's sexually segregated society.

Some faculty members who have returned from Riyadh charge that representatives of the university did little, if anything, to prepare recruits for the conditions they encountered in Saudi Arabia.

In a letter to the editor of *The Chronicle*, Kathryn F. Hilt charged that she was "literally a prisoner in the country" while teaching at Riyadh in 1978-79.

Ms. Hilt, who is now teaching in an overseas program of the University of Maryland in West Germany, charged that, among other things, she "was asked to wear ankle-length skirts, to cover my head in the presence of male administrators, and not to leave home without the university's permission. Also, I was asked to mark exams in pencil, so that male faculty could change the grades if they wished."



CHRONICLE MAP BY PETER H. STAFFORD

Shortly after Ms. Hilt's letter was published in December, *The Chronicle* received four letters from faculty members now at Riyadh. While the letter writers admitted that life was not uncomplicated at the university or in Saudi Arabia, they generally sought to refute Ms. Hilt's charges.

One, Madonna Doyle, said, "The university is trying very hard to rectify some of the problems Ms. Hilt so generously numerated. But if she was going to compare living in Saudi with living in the States, why didn't she stay there? After all, I came to Saudi for a change of pace; if I wanted American standards, I would stay in America."

By January 28, when those letters were published, *The Chronicle* had received an anonymous letter from the University of Riyadh alleging that "the University of Riyadh has recruited and paid three teachers to write a rebuttal" to Ms. Hilt's letter. The letter was signed, "Another prisoner."

In addition, James Hashim, an American who had taught as an associate professor in the department of mass communications at Riyadh, in 1978-79, wrote in a letter, not for publication, that Ms. Hilt's letter was, if anything, understated rather than exaggerated. He later gave *The Chronicle* permission to quote from the letter.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Hashim, who is now back in the United States, said faculty members who are recruited for university positions never know until they arrive in Riyadh exactly what the working conditions will be, and often find that their colleagues have different arrangements even though they have similar jobs.

The exchanges over conditions at Riyadh have raised a series of questions:

▶ Has the university misrepresented conditions there in an effort to recruit faculty members from the United States?

▶ What responsibility does the university have to insulate its American or Europe-

Continued on Page 18, Column 4

Dispute Between Carter and Congress Causes Cuts in Graduate Fellowships

Only 48 of 150 universities will get new awards in program for women, minority groups

By Janet Hook

More than 100 U. S. graduate schools have begun to feel the delayed effects of a dispute between the Carter Administration and Congress about how federal dollars for graduate education should be distributed.

The schools are being told that they will receive no new awards for the next academic year under a federal fellowship program for women and members of minority groups.

New Fellowships Awarded

Office of Education officials confirmed that the Graduate and Professional Opportunities program would award only 214 new fellowships for the 1980-81 academic year. For the current academic year, 550 were awarded.

New awards for the 1980-81 must be restricted because Congressional appropriations fell far short of the Administration's budget request, which would have allowed the program to maintain the present level of support for new graduate students.

The Administration asked for $15-million for the program, which is aimed at helping students who traditionally have been "underrepresented" in graduate and professional education. However, Congress approved only $8.85-million for the current fiscal year—just $850,000 more than the previous year's level.

Although it requested increased funds for the professional opportunities program, the Administration's fiscal 1980 budget proposed that no new money be appropriated for two other graduate-fellowship programs—the public-service grants and mining fellowships.

Congressional appropriations committees were not persuaded by the Administration's argument that there was a surplus of graduates in the public-service and mineral-research job markets, justifying ending federal support for those fields.

So, rather than terminate the public-service and mining programs, Congress, in effect, gave some of the money the Administration would have allocated to the graduate and professional program to the other two programs. The final appropriations bill provided $4-million for public-service grants, $4.5-million for mining fellowships, and only $8.85-million for the Graduate and Professional Opportunities program.

Less Money Available

Because the Administration did not request a supplemental appropriation for the opportunities program, and because much of the allocation had to be used to continue supporting students who had received fellowships in previous years, federal officials said there would be much less money available to finance fellowships for first-year graduate students during the 1980-81

Continued on Page 12, Column 4

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

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p. 1, 8.

FACT–FILE

Race, Ethnicity, and Sex of Recipients of Bachelor's Degrees from Public Colleges

Number of Institutions	Am. Indian Alaskan Native		Black Non-Hispanic		Asian or Pac. Islander		Hispanic		Total Minority		Non-resident Alien		White Non-hispanic		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Alabama (15)	3	1	904	487	2	10	6	10	915	508	13	96	4,662	5,989	5,590	6,593
Alaska (2)	12	13	3	3	2	1	1	1	18	18	0	0	179	191	197	209
Arizona (3)	65	62	45	57	38	61	204	246	352	426	25	60	3,655	4,388	4,032	4,874
Arkansas (10)	3	10	324	282	6	2	3	6	336	300	4	8	2,175	2,623	2,515	2,931
California (30)	272	391	1,399	1,397	2,067	2,350	1,238	1,888	4,976	6,026	687	1,254	23,157	28,909	28,820	36,189
Colorado (13)	22	31	100	125	65	54	230	317	417	527	17	68	5,025	6,025	5,459	6,620
Connecticut (5)	1	2	91	72	3	8	26	38	121	120	19	16	3,817	3,297	3,957	3,433
Delaware (2)	1	0	113	92	2	0	9	8	125	100	7	14	1,267	1,150	1,399	1,264
Dist. of Columbia (3)	1	1	335	222	2	6	2	2	340	231	25	77	14	9	379	317
Florida (9)	31	37	775	537	28	44	298	427	1,132	1,045	43	112	7,933	10,114	9,108	11,271
Georgia (17)	9	8	779	526	18	21	13	22	819	577	14	48	5,015	6,664	5,848	7,289
Idaho (4)	1	1	3	9	4	17	12	15	20	42	2	25	965	1,520	987	1,587
Illinois (13)	33	26	1,234	789	109	111	112	161	1,488	1,087	87	258	11,493	13,699	13,068	15,044
Indiana (13)	22	28	282	251	26	30	55	69	385	378	47	85	6,907	8,310	7,339	8,773
Iowa (3)	5	5	32	38	15	15	15	12	67	70	11	55	3,198	4,035	3,276	4,160
Kansas (8)	41	111	75	86	21	22	27	42	164	261	28	88	4,044	5,116	4,236	5,465
Kentucky (8)	9	13	224	203	8	18	7	12	248	246	21	62	4,035	4,789	4,304	5,097
Louisiana (14)	8	16	1,987	1,339	9	35	21	59	2,025	1,449	37	197	4,405	5,292	6,467	6,938
Maine (8)	2	3	0	1	3	3	1	4	6	11	11	35	1,420	1,524	1,437	1,570
Maryland (13)	28	43	1,037	615	37	47	28	45	1,130	750	60	187	4,850	6,084	6,040	7,021
Massachusetts (14)	12	23	138	115	25	51	30	29	205	218	32	85	6,728	6,609	6,965	6,912
Michigan (15)	24	38	1,072	784	63	91	98	132	1,257	1,045	136	317	12,140	15,197	13,533	16,559
Minnesota (10)	45	21	36	69	48	98	9	16	138	204	57	152	5,188	6,835	5,383	7,191
Mississippi (9)	5	6	1,057	717	11	25	2	8	1,075	756	11	29	2,646	3,151	3,732	3,936
Missouri (13)	19	20	269	234	18	37	16	18	322	309	46	112	5,570	7,369	5,938	7,790
Montana (6)	26	14	1	8	2	5	1	0	30	27	2	8	1,442	1,958	1,474	1,993
Nebraska (7)	6	9	58	112	12	28	14	27	90	176	3	10	2,358	3,226	2,451	3,412
Nevada (2)	1	3	19	24	4	6	6	12	30	45	12	20	554	797	596	862
New Hampshire (3)	2	3	3	8	4	2	1	1	10	14	0	10	1,456	1,340	1,466	1,364
New Jersey (13)	51	35	815	576	77	94	252	199	1,195	904	2	23	7,776	7,556	8,973	8,483
New Mexico (6)	61	43	27	59	20	33	428	515	536	650	3	34	1,437	1,879	1,976	2,563
New York (37)	56	40	2,023	1,329	292	318	549	618	2,920	2,305	208	405	18,871	18,285	21,999	20,995
North Carolina (16)	46	43	1,502	1,133	13	29	9	18	1,570	1,223	13	46	5,848	6,773	7,431	8,042
North Dakota (6)	15	18	1	6	3	16	2	6	21	46	11	19	1,396	1,769	1,428	1,834
Ohio (12)	16	39	811	681	44	55	41	31	912	806	86	259	12,013	15,210	13,011	16,275
Oklahoma (13)	144	130	285	233	10	33	11	27	450	423	26	211	4,012	5,621	4,488	6,255
Oregon (8)	18	34	24	37	59	115	29	34	130	220	61	168	3,396	4,552	3,587	4,940
Pennsylvania (21)	18	28	834	635	70	101	136	169	1,058	933	30	76	12,959	13,523	14,047	13,532
Rhode Island (2)	2	1	28	17	5	6	5	10	40	34	1	27	1,543	1,189	1,584	1,250
South Carolina (11)	2	3	453	290	2	10	6	8	463	311	12	36	3,006	3,785	3,481	4,132
South Dakota (7)	20	13	2	2	1	2	2	2	25	19	0	21	1,143	1,579	1,168	1,619
Tennessee (11)	3	6	608	455	13	36	11	13	635	510	18	82	4,694	6,158	5,347	6,750
Texas (32)	77	147	1,293	950	111	115	1,435	1,776	2,916	2,988	144	816	14,670	17,972	17,730	21,776
Utah (4)	7	14	13	22	32	27	43	112	95	175	22	81	1,555	3,039	1,672	3,295
Vermont (4)	0	1	10	13	0	0	4	8	14	22	5	8	1,198	997	1,217	1,027
Virginia (15)	12	9	995	643	34	32	20	35	1,061	719	14	45	6,837	6,796	7,912	7,560
Washington (6)	47	66	122	138	158	197	29	37	356	438	47	154	5,273	6,855	5,676	7,447
West Virginia (10)	1	6	122	146	9	14	2	6	134	172	15	49	2,553	3,408	2,702	3,629
Wisconsin (13)	19	20	129	108	27	36	29	89	204	253	32	114	7,583	8,599	7,819	8,966
Wyoming (1)	5	6	2	4	3	3	4	6	14	19	2	16	506	724	522	759
Total (520)	1,329	1,641	22,494	16,679	3,635	4,470	5,532	7,346	32,990	30,136	2,209	6,178	254,567	302,479	289,766	338,793

Note: Data are from 1975-76

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News Summary

An index to Volume XIX of *The Chronicle*—from September 4, 1979, through February 25, 1980—begins on Page 63 of this issue.

Articles on inside pages

The National Audubon Society may expand its research interests from wildlife conservation to other controversial environmental issues. Story on Page 3.

Congress often concentrates its attention on problem-ridden education activities, but one small program has drawn interest for a different reason. Story on Page 13.

Foreign-language and area-studies programs would be reorganized and expanded under a bill introduced recently by influential Senators. Story on Page 15.

President Carter has called for the establishment of regional sites for disposal of low-level radioactive wastes. Story on Page 16.

Up to 1,350 jobs would have to be eliminated at the State University of New York under a budget proposed by Gov. Hugh L. Carey. Story on Page 10.

Two former basketball coaches at the University of New Mexico have been indicted on charges arising from alleged falsification of athletes' transcripts. Story on Page 12.

The controversy over open-admissions at the City University of New York is the subject of Theodore L. Gross's *Academic Turmoil: The Reality and Promise of Open Education*, reviewed on Page 19.

Israel's universities face budget cuts following the government's decision to reduce spending by 6 per cent. Story on Page 17.

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High Court Calls Yeshiva Faculty Managers, Not Subject to National Labor Relations Act

Dissent to 5-4 ruling says majority views campus governance through 'rose-colored lens'

By Beverly T. Watkins

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court ruled last week that faculty members at Yeshiva University are managerial employees and do not have the right to bargain collectively under federal labor law.

In a 5-to-4 decision, the justices upheld an earlier ruling by the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit that full-time faculty members at the private New York institution have so much authority over academic matters and institutional policies that "they are, in effect, substantially and pervasively operating the enterprise."

The National Labor Relations Board and the Yeshiva University Faculty Association had maintained that faculty members at the university were "rank and file" employees. Although they make recommendations about appointments, promotion, tenure, and other matters, they express their personal views and are not "representatives of management," according to the board, which has held since 1971 that faculty members at private institutions are employees entitled to bargaining rights under the National Labor Relations Act.

Yeshiva University maintained that faculty members are managerial employees because they "perform policy-making and discretionary functions" on a high level. They are called upon to decide personnel matters "with substantial finality" and, the university argued, that type of authority "is clearly supervisory."

In delivering the opinion of the majority, Associate Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., said, "The controlling consideration in this case is that the faculty of Yeshiva University exercise authority which in any other context unquestionably would be managerial. Their authority in academic matters is absolute."

He pointed out that faculty members "decide what courses will be offered, when they will be scheduled, and to whom they will be taught. They debate and determine

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Canada Won't Welcome Draft Evaders

MONTREAL

President Carter's call for young Americans to register for the draft was an issue in Canada's election campaign, which culminated last week in Pierre Trudeau's return as Prime Minister.

Both Mr. Trudeau's Liberal Party and the Progressive Conservatives under Joe Clark said during the campaign that they would not allow Canada to be used as a haven for draft dodgers in the event of a call-up in the United States.

Leaders of both parties said Canada's open attitude toward Americans opposed to the war in Vietnam had been based on widespread opposition to U. S. policies in Southeast Asia. Such opposition is all but nonexistent in the confrontation between the U. S. and the Soviet Union over Afghanistan. —K.W.

Student Role in N.H. Primary Campaign May Signal Revival of Interest in Politics

By Janet Hook

MANCHESTER, N.H.

Hundreds of college students were campaigning for Presidential candidates here last week in the final days before Tuesday's New Hampshire primary.

Two Democratic candidates—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts and California Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr.—have made the most extensive use of student volunteers, both in New Hampshire and in earlier campaigns for the Democratic caucuses in Maine.

Increased student participation in the early stages of the 1980 campaign may not herald a reawakening of political interest on campuses nationwide, but it does mark a departure from the lack of interest students have shown in national-election politics since 1972, when they played a prominent role in the Presidential campaign of Sen. George McGovern.

In the 1976 elections, political analysts say, none of the Presidential candidates—with the short-lived exception of Rep. Morris K. Udall, Democrat of Arizona—managed to draw significant numbers of students into their campaign organizations.

Many of the students who have joined the Kennedy and Brown campaigns have been spurred by opposition to President Carter's decision to resume draft registration and by concern about the use of nuclear power—a particularly controversial issue among students in New England.

But the positions Senator Kennedy and Governor Brown have taken criticizing the President on draft registration and nuclear energy apparently are not the only sources of their appeal among their college supporters.

Some student enthusiasts for Senator Kennedy said they had been drawn to the campaign because of his capacity for leadership and years of experience in Congress, and because they think, as one supporter put it, "the country needs a change of direction."

'He's So Spiritual'

Governor Brown's unconventional style seemed to be an important attraction for students working on his campaign.

"He's not like other politicians," said one young Brown supporter. "He's so spiritual," said another.

Greg Akili, coordinator of volunteers in Governor Brown's Boston headquarters, said, "We're running into a lot of students who are looking for something to do, who miss the activism of the 1960's and early 1970's."

In the Maine caucuses, Senator Kennedy ran an unexpectedly close second to President Carter, and Governor Brown drew a respectable 14 per cent of the vote. Partisans in all three Democratic camps agreed that the two challengers drew much of their strength from the well-organized efforts of their numerous student volunteers.

Students from Out of State

In the New Hampshire campaign, as in Maine, students in the Kennedy and Brown camps were put to work primarily on door-to-door canvassing. Campaign coordinators agreed that students are crucial in that aspect of campaign strategy because, as one organizer put it, "We have a hard time getting older people out and around."

A large proportion of Senator Kennedy's student volunteers came to New Hampshire from out of state to spend a weekend or more campaigning. Busloads of students rolled in from campuses in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and as far away as the District of Columbia.

Brown supporter Greg Akili said, "The backbone of our operation in Maine was the students from the Boston area that we were able to plug in there." Many of the same students, including a sizable contin-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

FACT-FILE

Sex and Ethnic Background of Recipients of Bachelor's Degrees from Private Colleges

Number of Institutions	Am. Indian Alaskan Native		Black Non-Hispanic		Asian or Pac. Islander		Hispanic		Total Minority		Non-resident Alien		White Non-hispanic		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Alabama (15)	1	3	690	492	1	3	2	7	694	505	16	41	625	728	1,335	1,274
Alaska (1)	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	40	22	46	23
Arizona (3)	0	1	2	7	0	3	3	6	5	17	0	1	69	232	74	250
Arkansas (9)	0	0	110	63	1	0	0	0	111	63	1	8	618	712	730	783
California (83)	31	35	484	541	331	562	335	542	1,181	1,680	295	764	6,088	8,516	7,564	10,960
Colorado (10)	4	3	28	21	9	15	21	24	62	63	4	18	936	1,014	1,002	1,095
Connecticut (17) ...	2	1	146	148	21	37	21	38	190	224	27	53	2,355	3,389	2,572	3,666
Delaware (1)	0	0	4	13	0	0	0	2	4	15	2	7	23	94	29	116
Dist. of Col. (12)	10	3	580	452	24	27	29	53	643	535	207	451	2,018	2,439	2,868	3,425
Florida (31)	3	9	378	269	11	26	312	222	704	526	50	165	1,905	3,811	2,659	4,502
Georgia (22)	9	4	608	397	5	3	6	11	628	415	7	9	1,382	1,213	2,017	1,637
Hawaii (3)	0	0	2	12	14	55	11	18	27	85	2	4	46	218	75	307
Idaho (2)	0	0	1	2	3	5	6	0	10	7	2	2	114	138	126	147
Illinois (62)	5	18	718	499	102	142	112	157	937	816	92	265	6,695	7,686	7,724	8,767
Indiana (31)	0	1	70	100	10	16	15	39	95	156	17	74	3,043	4,571	3,155	4,801
Iowa (28)	3	3	77	94	6	13	14	8	100	118	25	53	2,815	2,876	2,940	3,047
Kansas (18)	3	5	54	49	2	0	12	13	71	67	15	39	826	879	912	985
Kentucky (18)	0	0	45	43	0	4	3	4	48	51	13	20	1,102	1,184	1,163	1,255
Louisiana (9)	1	4	272	199	3	10	22	29	298	242	3	18	853	1,150	1,154	1,410
Maine (13)	0	0	12	16	4	2	1	10	17	28	5	17	605	1,037	627	1,082
Maryland (18)	2	1	52	41	7	22	11	8	72	72	28	15	1,334	1,548	1,434	1,635
Massachusetts (54) .	8	9	588	461	109	146	90	142	795	758	180	443	9,770	11,636	10,745	12,837
Michigan (36)	8	11	310	254	23	27	24	35	365	327	54	160	2,307	3,721	2,726	4,208
Minnesota (22)	2	7	61	55	11	10	26	25	100	97	37	43	2,842	2,570	2,979	2,710
Mississippi (11)	5	10	219	112	2	3	2	3	228	128	3	8	488	538	719	674
Missouri (35)	6	5	239	293	6	24	33	27	284	349	24	57	3,108	3,900	3,416	4,306
Montana (3)	10	5	1	4	1	0	0	1	12	10	1	2	147	203	160	215
Nebraska (12)	1	0	23	27	3	4	5	7	32	38	8	20	889	894	929	952
Nevada (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	19	11	21	11
New Hampshire (11)	3	3	28	55	2	10	3	12	36	80	0	4	809	1,495	845	1,579
New Jersey (23) ...	3	5	202	210	36	49	106	103	347	367	34	102	3,101	4,405	3,482	4,874
New Mexico (3)	7	2	4	21	0	1	45	106	56	130	0	4	98	219	154	353
New York (97)	28	27	1,225	945	236	331	403	513	1,892	1,816	377	905	16,479	20,692	18,748	23,413
North Carolina (30)	3	3	730	521	7	10	12	6	752	540	12	62	3,040	3,531	3,804	4,133
North Dakota (3) ...	3	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	5	4	0	1	169	100	174	105
Ohio (55)	12	10	492	481	33	44	26	40	563	575	48	95	5,733	6,672	6,344	7,342
Oklahoma (11)	13	22	45	47	10	9	6	17	74	95	17	96	1,022	1,281	1,113	1,472
Oregon (15)	6	5	21	32	33	25	0	8	60	70	15	31	784	968	859	1,069
Pennsylvania (86) ..	10	9	365	355	47	54	109	123	531	541	67	192	10,000	14,661	10,598	15,394
Rhode Island (10) ..	2	1	63	67	4	13	1	6	70	87	18	27	1,260	2,199	1,348	2,313
South Carolina (17)	1	0	412	320	4	1	6	11	423	332	3	17	1,054	1,079	1,480	1,428
South Dakota (8) ...	1	3	4	7	2	0	2	1	9	11	2	15	444	427	455	453
Tennessee (35)	0	1	437	294	9	9	3	25	449	329	25	57	2,229	2,621	2,703	3,007
Texas (43)	2	9	475	492	19	27	388	363	884	891	24	101	4,519	5,514	5,427	6,506
Utah (3)	28	14	3	4	24	28	5	5	60	51	74	91	1,563	1,903	1,697	2,045
Vermont (12)	0	1	20	16	4	2	5	10	29	29	4	11	867	946	900	986
Virginia (23)	1	1	567	296	4	2	11	10	583	309	11	13	1,772	1,909	2,366	2,231
Washington (13)	6	13	54	56	42	58	3	14	105	141	56	66	1,593	1,808	1,754	2,015
West Virginia (8)	1	2	13	15	3	3	1	9	18	29	1	14	675	766	694	809
Wisconsin (23)	4	4	59	56	11	13	9	11	83	84	14	41	2,077	2,077	2,174	2,202
Total (1,109)	253	275	10,994	8,955	1,240	1,848	2,261	2,825	14,748	13,903	1,922	4,703	112,350	142,203	129,020	160,809

Note: Data are from 1975-76

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NOTE

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Summary

Articles on inside pages

American studies has matured as a discipline, but scholars don't agree on what direction it should take in the future. Story on Page 3.

Institutions of higher education should test student achievement as a way of measuring their own quality, says former U. S. Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel (above). Story on Page 8.

Albert H. Bowker, chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley, has been chosen as U. S. Assistant Secretary for postsecondary education. Story on Page 13.

Higher-education planners are shifting some of their attention from financial issues to the quality of academic programs. Story on Page 9.

Declines in the market value of bonds have hurt colleges' endowments, but stock profits have helped offset the losses. Story on Page 10.

A mild winter has eased heating bills for colleges and universities. Story on Page 5.

The cost of federal student-aid programs has become a key issue in the Carter Administration's campaign to cut federal spending. Story on Page 13.

Scientists at an international conference in West Germany have linked future scientific cooperation to respect for fundamental human rights. Story on Page 17.

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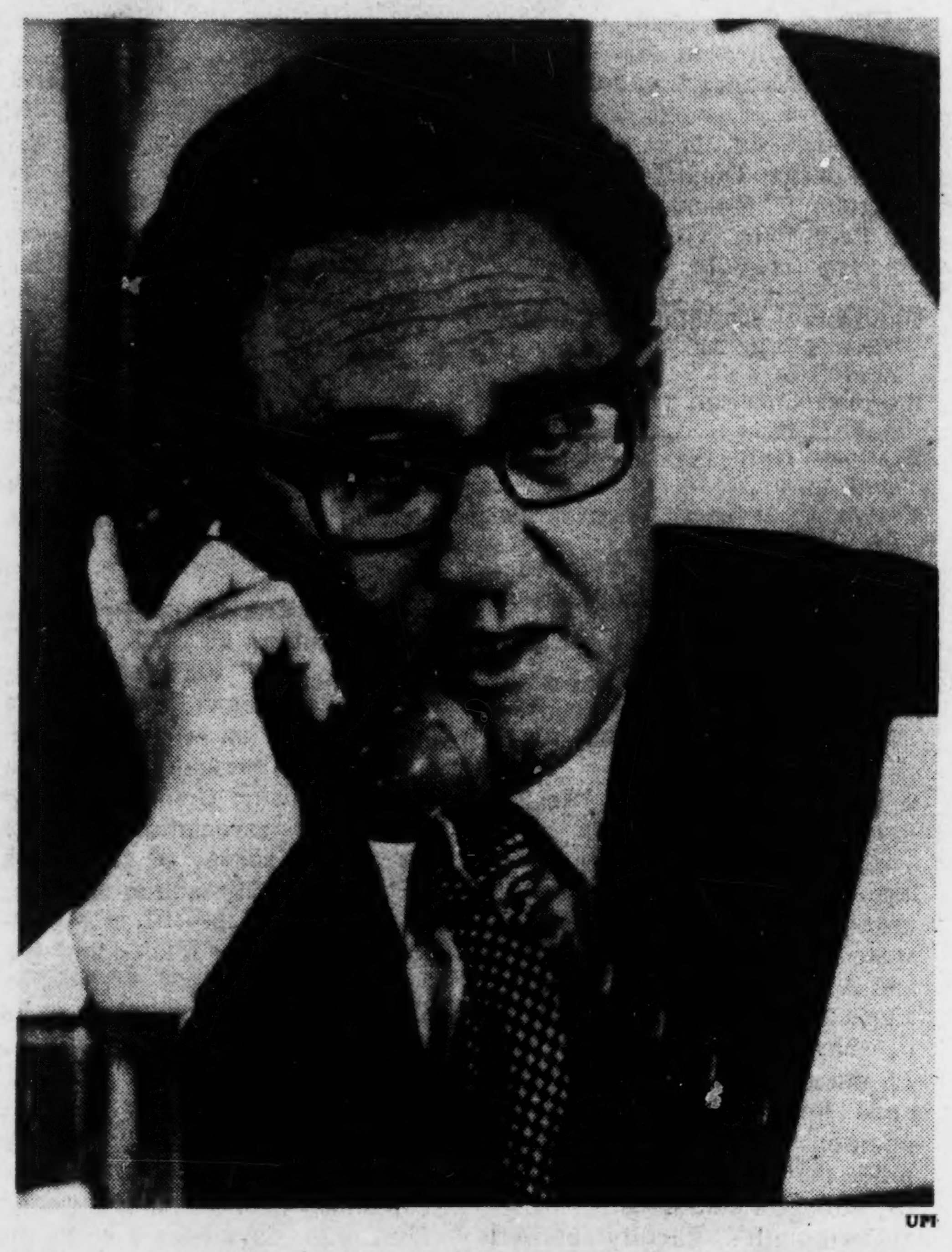
The Supreme Court has rejected a suit seeking access to transcripts of Henry Kissinger's phone calls.



UPI

High Court Limits Scholars' Use of Information Act

Access to Kissinger tapes denied; privacy of research data protected

By Cheryl M. Fields

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court handed down two decisions last week limiting use of the Freedom of Information Act by researchers, journalists, and the general public.

One ruling denied scholars and the public access to transcripts of former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's telephone conversations.

The second held that research data gathered in federally sponsored projects are not "agency records" subject to disclosure under the act.

Both rulings turned on the location of the records sought by groups under the information act.

In the Kissinger case, the Court rejected attempts by the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, and others to gain access to transcripts or taped records kept of Mr. Kissinger's telephone conversations while he was Secretary of State.

The Court, by a 5-to-2 margin, reversed two lower-court rulings that had ordered the transcripts returned to the State Department from the Library of Congress, where Mr. Kissinger had deposited them under an agreement that they would be closed to the public for 25 years or until 5 years after his death. The Freedom of Information Act does not apply to material held by the Library of Congress.

The groups filing suit charged that Mr. Kissinger should not have removed the transcripts from the State Department because they were typed by government secretaries and because many of the documents dealt with official, rather than per-

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

Students a Key in Anderson's Primary Surprise

BOSTON

Aided by enthusiastic support from college students, Illinois Rep. John B. Anderson made a surprisingly strong second-place showing in last week's Republican Presidential primary election in Massachusetts.

Late returns showed that Congressman Anderson had 31 per cent of the vote, placing just behind George Bush, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, by a margin that did not even amount to a full percentage point.

Ronald Reagan, former governor of California, was third with 29 per cent of the vote.

Political analysts said Congressman Anderson did particularly well among college-age voters, as well as among independent voters who chose to cast their ballots in the Republican primary.

Mr. Anderson, widely regarded as the most liberal candidate in the crowded field of Republican contenders, had about 600 student volunteers throughout the state campaigning in his behalf, according to Michael X. Marinelli, college coordinator in the campaign's Boston headquarters.

Among the issues that attracted student support, campaign workers said, were Mr. Anderson's support for the Equal Rights Amendment, his emphasis on conservation in energy policy, and his opposition to a resumption of registration for the draft.

Mr. Anderson also finished a close second in the Vermont Presidential primary election last week, with 30 per cent of the vote. Mr. Reagan led with 31 per cent, and Mr. Bush trailed in third place with 23 per cent.

—JANET HOOK

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WIDE WORLD

John Anderson, who drew widespread student support, waves to supporters after Massachusetts primary.

FACT–FILE

Fund-Raising Progress on 102 Campuses

Institution	Starting date	Campaign Goal	Progress	Reporting date
Abilene Christian University	3/25/65	$ 72,462,000	47,206,262	12/31/79
American College	5/1/75	20,000,000	20,000,000	6/79
Atlanta University	8/1/75	16,000,000	5,260,000	12/31/79
Austin College	1/70	40,000,000	33,700,000	11/79
Baylor University	10/1/79	100,000,000	5,000,000	11/1/79
Boston College	4/12/76	21,000,000	17,600,000	11/28/79
Bowdoin College	9/5/72	38,000,000	28,000,000	10/79
University of Bridgeport	5/31/77	30,000,000	15,784,424	10/31/79
California Institute of Technology	1/14/74	130,000,000	122,494,000	10/31/79
California Lutheran College	6/75	12,500,000	8,033,000	11/26/79
Carleton College	9/1/73	19,500,000	19,900,000	11/79
Carnegie-Mellon University	10/27/76	100,000,000	87,000,000	11/15/79
Carson-Newman College	10/17/75	10,000,000	4,500,000	12/79
Case Western Reserve University	2/76	215,000,000	157,000, 000	11/26/79
University of Chicago*	11/14/74	280,000,000	210,000,000	6/78
University of Cincinnati	3/79	43,100,000	1,000,000	12/30/79
City College of New York	11/75	25,000,000	25,364,024	8/79
Claremont Men's College	7/1/75	18,450,000	18,412,000	10/79
Clark College	3/73	33,600,000	14,000,000	10/79
Clark University	5/76	16,500,000	15,500,000	10/30/79
University of Colorado	6/1/75	12,700,000	5,200,000	12/31/79
Colorado School of Mines	2/77	63,510,000	22,500,000	11/79
Converse College	7/1/73	25,000,000	14,600,000	12/31/79
Cornell University	10/10/75	230,000,000	168,000,000	10/31/79
Dartmouth College	11/77	160,000,000	85,000,000	10/31/79
Davidson College	7/1/76	35,000,000	10,500,000	11/1/79
Denison University	10/78	17,000,000	10,450,000	10/79
University of Denver	3/2/78	50,000,000	30,038,276	10/79
University of Detroit	11/15/76	33,000,000	8,200,000	10/30/79
Drexel University	2/75	36,400,000	30,100,000	12/79
Emory University	9/79	160,000,000	109,000,000	11/9/79
Erskine College	1/76	13,100,000	9,316,362	11/8/79
Grinnell College	2/26/78	18,000,000	12,265,000	9/28/79
Hamilton College	3/7/76	16,000,000	15,000,000	11/7/79
University of Hartford	4/18/73	25,000,000	15,410,345	9/30/79
Harvard University	10/79	250,000,000	52,000,000	11/79
Harvey Mudd College	6/75	25,000,000	22,000,000	11/31/79
Haverford College	5/22/76	20,000,000	16,800,000	12/79
Hendrix College	1/75	17,500,000	11,570,224	10/31/79
Hillsdale College	7/76	29,000,000	20,000,000	11/13/79
University of Houston	1/77	23,500,000	25,154,000	12/30/79
Howard University	7/77	100,000,000	38,037,610	11/30/79
Illinois Institute of Technology	5/78	100,000,000	42,000,000	11/8/79
Juilliard School	9/13/71	36,000,000	25,000,000	11/79
Juniata College	10/27/79	13,000,000	no progress	11/5/79
Lehigh University	4/72	75,000,000	45,000,000	11/7/79
Lenoir-Rhyne College	10/1/70	12,000,000	12,051,098	12/31/79
Loyola University (Ill.)	9/23/70	180,000,000	182,400,000	5/18/79
Marquette University	12/14/76	40,000,000	38,354,779	12/79
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	4/23/75	225,000,000	228,000,000	11/79
Mercer University*	10/22/73	50,000,000	35,300,000	12/78
Miami University	2/1/78	14,000,000	11,166,651	11/1/79
University of Miami	10/15/76	129,000,000	82,450,171	11/79
University of Michigan Law School	10/1/76	10,000,000	13,500,000	10/24/79
Mount Holyoke College	3/72	40,000,000	31,500,000	7/79
University of Nebraska	9/23/77	25,000,000	23,104,500	11/5/79
New York University	1/76	225,000,000	115,000,000	9/30/79
Northwestern University	1973	177,000,000	178,000,000	6/78
University of Notre Dame	4/15/77	130,000,000	153,825,226	11/79
Occidental College	6/74	42,000,000	22,000,000	12/79
Ohio Northern University	5/75	13,100,000	12,097,673	10/31/79
Ohio University	9/6/77	14,000,000	19,514,753	9/17/79
Ohio Wesleyan University	7/1/72	27,000,000	18,700,000	11/5/79
University of Pennsylvania	10/3/75	255,000,000	211,531,606	10/26/79
University of Pittsburgh	3/72	17,000,000	17,731,913	2/78
Presbyterian College	6/14/76	10,000,000	6,423,000	1/15/79
University of Puget Sound	2/27/78	45,000,000	16,000,000	12/79
Randolph-Macon Woman's College	11/69	20,000,000	27,040,463	12/79
Reed College	5/24/72	25,000,000	25,000,000	6/30/79
Rice University	1/1/76	42,740,000	16,820,145	12/31/79
University of Richmond	10/4/72	50,000,000	43,000,000	2/16/79
Rochester Institute of Technology*	11/28/73	42,000,000	42,000,000	10/79
University of Rochester	12/75	102,000,000	85,300,000	11/1/79
Rockefeller University	7/78	150,000,000	29,500,000	11/79
Roosevelt University	9/1/76	10,000,000	6,500,000	10/15/79
Rutgers University	2/76	33,000,000	23,100,000	6/16/79
St. John's University (N.Y.)	6/1/70	14,000,000	9,439,086	11/30/79
St. Lawrence University	7/1/72	30,000,000	26,000,000	11/1/79
St. Louis University	7/73	80,000,000	60,000,000	111/79
College of St. Thomas (Minn.)	1/79	14,403,000	9,194,791	10/79
Skidmore College	7/77	12,500,000	7,237,000	12/31/79
Smith College	1/77	40,000,000	28,000,000	11/79
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary	11/76	10,000,000	7,543,656	11/1/79
University of Southern California	4/76	265,340,000	225,600,000	10/31/79
Southern Methodist University	5/77	153,000,000	63,000,000	12/79
Southwestern University	6/76	19,000,000	3,854,729	12/79
Syracuse University	2/73	35,000,000	50,071,000	12/79
University of Tennessee**	7/77	35,000,000	34,409,282	11/79
Texas A&M University	5/79	17,000,000	2,500,000	1/80
Thomas Jefferson University	1/73	25,000,000	20,623,728	9/30/79
University of Toledo	4/1/73	10,500,000	8,279,000	11/9/79
University of Tulsa	10/78	43,000,000	32,600,000	10/10/79
Valparaiso University	9/74	28,150,000	28,421,824	12/31/78
Vanderbilt University	10/77	150,000,000	100,643,000	10/31/79
Virginia Union University	4/15/72	18,000,000	9,239,053	6/79
Washington & Lee University	7/1/70	62,000,000	49,100,000	12/31/79
Wellesley College	3/9/73	70,708,000	51,056,858	6/30/79
Wesleyan University	9/27/72	23,000,000	12,700,000	7/1/79
College of William & Mary	6/76	19,000,000	21,405,026	11/30/79
Williams College	4/27/74	50,000,000	39,000,000	11/79
Yale University	4/24/74	370,000,000	374,340,000	6/30/79
Yeshiva University	12/79	125,000,000	16,000,000	12/31/79

* Campaign has ended.
** Figures for University of Tennessee include the university-wide campaign.

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FUND-RAISING COUNSEL

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Students in China are reportedly undergoing a "crisis of confidence" in Marxism. Story on Page 19.

Computer "modeling" is helping Stanford University and other institutions to minimize uncertainty in financial planning. Story on Page 3.

A proposed cut in state income taxes in California may have less of an effect on college and university budgets than officials predicted. Story on Page 2.

The study of aging is too young a discipline to be evaluated according to formal standards, a committee has concluded. Story on Page 4.

Teaching skills are an "underdeveloped" resource of college faculty members, says a prominent researcher. Story on Page 10.

Experts disagree about the economic status of faculty members. Story on Page 10.

Testing agencies are trying to rebut a recent report released by Ralph Nader attacking college-admissions examinations. Story on Page 10.

Higher-education interests are worried about the effects on colleges and universities of President Carter's campaign to reduce federal spending. Story on Page 11.

The new Education Department will begin operating May 7. Story on Page 11.

Proposals by the Carter Administration to end federal support for health-professions schools were met with criticism on Capitol Hill. Story on Page 17.

President Carter's plan to resume draft registration is in trouble in Congress. Story on Page 12.

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U.S. Told to Continue Aid to Students at College that Wouldn't File Bias Form

Judge rules that HEW must prove programs are discriminatory before it cuts off funds

By Cheryl M. Fields

PITTSBURGH

A U. S. District Court judge has ruled that the federal government cannot cut off aid to students at a private college because the institution refused to file a form certifying that it was complying with an anti-sex-bias law.

Judge Paul A. Simmons of the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania ruled that student-aid funds could not be cut off "unless and until there is a showing of actual sex discrimination involving student programs at the college."

The judge also ruled that the "assurance form" itself had been improperly drafted and that the government could not demand that the college sign it.

Judge Simmons said the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare could not require the college to sign the assurance form because it "improperly requires the college to abide by" regulations concerning elimination of sex bias in colleges' employment policies. Those rules have been struck down by the courts, the judge noted.

The ruling came in a lawsuit filed against the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare by Grove City College, a small, church-related institution.

Excerpts from the Grove City College decision appear on Page 14.

Citing the fact that it accepts no direct federal assistance, the college refused to sign the form it received from H.E.W. in 1976 asking it to certify that it was complying with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which bars sex bias in federally financed education programs or activities.

The college filed suit after a federal administrative-law judge ruled that Grove City was, indeed, a recipient of federal aid because its students received Basic Educational Opportunity Grants and Guaranteed Student Loans. The judge ordered the money cut off.

Judge Simmons also held that the Basic Educational Opportunity Grants received by students at Grove City constituted federal assistance to the college. Even though the grants are made to students, he said, the institution eventually receives the money.

"Since funds are provided which the college would otherwise have to supply from

Continued on Page 15, Column 3

Government, Universities Urged to End Feud over Accounting for Research Expenditures

By Jack Magarrell

WASHINGTON

"Mutual suspicions, ignorance, and misunderstandings" block the way to agreement between research universities and the government on accounting for research funds, the National Commission on Research said last week.

The commission was organized by six university and research groups to study such problems.

With growing frequency, government auditors have been accusing universities of sloppy administration—and universities have been accusing the government of heavy-handed application of industrial auditing rules to complex combinations of research and education.

"The situation cannot be allowed to drift from bad to worse," the commission said.

In the first of a series of position papers dealing with relations between government agencies and research institutions, the panel called for new accounting rules that would simultaneously meet the demands of government for proper records and of researchers for freedom and flexibility in their work.

The commission, finding a "noticeable deterioration" in the university-government partnership in the past decade, warned:

"The universities and the government have no time to lose in finding a satisfactory basis for continuing their partnership. The universities must assure the government that they have the resources and procedures to fulfill federal agreements. The government must recognize that there are well-defined limits on its intervention into the policies and operations of universities."

In 1978, auditors of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare contended that the universities under their jurisdiction were unable to account properly for some $85-million out of a total $1.5-billion in federal research funds.

The text of the commission's conclusions and recommendations appears on Page 9.

The money may have been properly spent, the auditors said, but there was no way of verifying that. University records, they said, were inadequate.

One of the key problems of accountability arises from a conflict between multipurpose research and single-purpose grants.

"Universities carry out teaching, research, and service as an integrated whole, not as separate functions," the commission observed. "Federal programs are usually designed to support only one of these functions. . . .

"Federal officials striving to obtain the

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Soviet Science Academy Takes No Action Against Sakharov

The Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. surprised many Western scientists this month by not expelling dissident physicist Andrei D. Sakharov at its annual meeting. Mr. Sakharov himself issued a statement saying he had been notified that he should not attend the meeting.

Mr. Sakharov, who won the Nobel Peace prize in 1975, was exiled in January to Gorki, a city about 250 miles from Moscow that is closed to foreigners.

His exile was cited by the National Academy of Sciences last month when its council voted to suspend for at least six months all bilateral symposia, seminars, and workshops with the Soviet academy.

Rumors that the Russian academy would expel Mr. Sakharov were widespread in Moscow. According to one account, a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee had asked Anatoly P. Aleksandrov, president of the academy, whether it would be possible for the academy to expel the dissident physicist.

However, after the academy's three-day meeting, a spokesman told Western journalists that the question of Mr. Sakharov's expulsion "never came up."

March 17, 1980

FACT-FILE

U.S. Funds for Colleges and Universities

The top 100 institutions in total federal obligations for fiscal 1978

Institution	Research and development[1]		Total federal obligations[1]	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Johns Hopkins U.	$196,081,000	1	$212,866,000	1
Mass. Inst. of Technology	114.021,000	2	130,586,000	2
Howard U.[2]	5,715,000	126	116,195,000	3
U. of Washington	76,080,000	5	105,671,000	4
U. of Wis., Madison	65,225,000	8	99,330,000	5
U. of Cal., Los Angeles	69,595,000	6	97,779,000	6
Stanford U.	80,110,000	3	94,009,000	7
U. of Minnesota	59,582,000	10	93,558,000	8
Harvard U.	68,520,000	7	89,949,000	9
U. of Cal., San Diego	77,033,000	4	88,508,000	10
U. of Michigan	58,444,000	11	86,527,000	11
Columbia U., Main Div.	64,687,000	9	84,941,000	12
Cornell U.	58,258,000	12	79,729,000	13
U. of Pennsylvania	56,138,000	13	78,350,000	14
Yale U.	53,805,000	14	67,892,000	15
Pennsylvania State U.	41,974,000	20	66,767,000	16
U. of Cal., Berkeley	49,663,000	15	65,720,000	17
Ohio State U.	33,983,000	25	64,107,000	18
U. of Chicago	48,984,000	16	61,262,000	19
U. of Southern Cal.	42,458,000	19	61,039,000	20
U. of Cal., San Fran.	46,388,000	17	59,488,000	21
U. of Illinois, Urbana	42,947,000	18	58,840,000	22
New York U.	38,235,000	22	54,905,000	23
U. of Colorado	32,091,000	27	53,375,000	24
Washington U.	41,974,000	21	52,162,000	25
U. of Texas, Austin	37,232,000	23	47,701,000	26
Duke U.	34,632,000	24	46,870,000	27
U. of Rochester	33,616,000	26	46,653,000	28
Purdue U.	29,554,000	28	44,383,000	29
U. of N. C., Chapel Hill	26,555,000	34	43,691,000	30
Michigan State U.	21,792,000	42	43,666,000	31
U. of Utah	29,352,000	29	42,863,000	32
U. of Miami	25,744,000	38	41,713,000	33
U. of Pittsburgh	25,984,000	36	41,319,000	34
U. of Arizona	25,828,000	37	39,534,000	35
U. of Florida	21,464,000	44	38,751,000	36
U. of Cal., Davis	27,721,000	32	38,476,000	37
Northwestern U.	26,635,000	33	38,401,000	38
Inter Amer. U. of Puerto Rico, San German	0	--	37,894,000	39
U. of Ala., Birmingham	21,466,000	43	37,552,000	40
U. of Iowa	24,371,000	40	37,326,000	41
Boston U.	19,726,000	50	36,948,000	42
Yeshiva U.	28,710,000	30	36,340,000	43
U. of New Mexico	18,392,000	57	34,786,000	44
Case Western Res. U.	24,730,000	39	34,659,000	45
Texas A&M U.	20,168,000	47	34,204,000	46
U. of Tenn., Knoxville	18,462,000	56	33,329,000	47
Gallaudet College[2]	371,000	287	33,103,000	48
Rutgers,The State U.	13,537,000	71	32,552,000	49
U. of Kentucky	11,921,000	80	31,988,000	50
Cal. Inst. of Technology	28,106,000	31	30,907,000	51
U. of Mo., Columbia	13,676,000	69	30,113,000	52

Institution	Research and development[2]		Total federal obligations[2]	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Baylor C. of Medicine	26,476,000	35	30,042,000	53
Colorado State U.	20,371,000	46	29,017,000	54
U. of Virginia	18,883,000	53	28,913,000	55
U. of Md., College Park	19,347,000	52	28,562,000	56
Louisiana State U.	13,799,000	68	27,901,000	57
U. of Mass., Amherst	10,602,000	87	27,876,000	58
U. of Kansas	16,179,000	63	27,541,000	59
Oregon State U.	18,532,000	55	27,462,000	60
Indiana U., Bloomington	10,949,000	86	26,383,000	61
U. of Hawaii, Manoa	17,233,000	59	25,884,000	62
Temple U.	12,559,000	76	25,845,000	63
U. of Connecticut	14,923,000	65	25,526,000	64
Vanderbilt U.	20,139,000	48	25,050,000	65
Ga. Inst. of Technology	22,122,000	41	24,877,000	66
New Mexico State U.	16,260,000	62	24,695,000	67
U. of Md. Baltimore Professional Schools	16,592,000	61	23,467,000	68
U. of Alaska, Fairbanks	20,133,000	49	23,424,000	69
No. Carolina St. U., Raleigh	11,436,000	84	23,315,000	70
U. of Tex. - Anderson Hosp. & Tumor Inst.	21,213,000	45	23,301,000	71
Va. Poly. Inst. & St. U.	14,501,000	66	23,090,000	72
U. of Georgia	14,180,000	67	22,876,000	73
Wayne State U.	10,385,000	88	22,732,000	74
U. of Cincinnati	13,362,000	72	22,631,000	75
CUNY, Mount Sinai School of Medicine	18,868,000	54	22,317,000	76
U. of Tex. Health Science Center, Dallas	16,084,000	64	22,211,000	77
Washington State U.	8,831,000	92	22,178,000	78
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute	19,621,000	51	21,465,000	79
U. of Vt. & St. Agric. C.	12,059,000	79	21,090,000	80
Princeton U.	16,759,000	60	20,721,000	81
Virginia Commonwealth U.	11,368,000	85	20,456,000	82
Florida State U.	9,511,000	89	20,303,000	83
SUNY, Buffalo	13,155,000	73	20,187,000	84
Puerto Rico Jr. C.	0	—	19,942,000	85
Georgetown U.	11,595,000	83	19,896,000	86
U. of Ill. Med. Ctr., Chicago	7,924,000	102	19,835,000	87
U. of Oklahoma	7,347,000	108	19,459,000	88
City Colleges of Chicago	0	—	19,370,000	89
Iowa St. U. of Sci.& Tech.	8,958,000	91	19,248,000	90
Oklahoma State U.	8,181,000	98	18,926,000	91
Rockefeller U.	17,473,000	58	18,868,000	92
George Washington U.	13,003,000	74	18,842,000	93
Emory U.	12,921,000	75	18,540,000	94
Mississippi State U.	6,445,000	119	18,283,000	95
Auburn U.	5,957,000	123	18,126,000	96
Carnegie-Mellon U.	13,569,000	70	17,699,000	97
U. of Cal., Irvine	11,861,000	81	17,624,000	98
West Virginia U.	7,087,000	112	17,357,000	99
SUNY, Stony Brook	12,372,000	77	17,173,000	100
U. S. total	**$2,089,954,000**		**$3,098,257,000**	

[1] Amounts shown represent total obligations from 14 federal agencies which accounted for over 95 percent of all federal obligations to universities and colleges in the United States and for 99 percent of all federal obligations to such institutions for research and development. These proportions may not apply to all individual institutions, some of which receive significant amounts of their funding from agencies not included in the survey, such as the Department of Justice, the Veterans' Administration, and the Smithsonian Institution. Amounts shown represent awards to individual institutions. Awards to the administrative offices of university systems are excluded from institutional totals because final allocation of funds is unknown but are included in "U. S. total."

[2] Howard U. and Gallaudet C. receive substantial appropriations from Congress each year for general operating expenses: their relative rankings thus reflect the magnitude of their nonscience programs.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

NOTE

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Rep. John Anderson of Illinois is attracting students of diverse political backgrounds to his campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination. Story on Page 3.

Higher education is more involved than ever before in political issues at corporation shareholder meetings. Story on Page 6.

The rate of return on college and university endowments rose significantly in the 12 months ending last June, a new survey shows. Story on Page 5.

A commission studying the relations between government and higher education has renewed its call for a single federal agency to enforce anti-bias laws. Story and excerpts from the final report begin on Page 9.

A new "reverse bias" suit against the University of California at Davis is challenging the Supreme Court's Bakke decision. Story on Page 7.

Narrow legal issues dominated arguments at the Supreme Court last week about whether or not researchers may patent manmade microorganisms. Story on Page 13.

Congress is considering measures to reduce education spending to help balance the federal budget. Story on Page 13.

Disposable textbooks are generating interest among college faculty members. This and other "Footnotes" on Page 21.

A student survey claims that 70 per cent of Quebec's college students favor independence for the province. Story on Page 17.

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Field 'Wide Open' for Translations of Foreign Literature, Scholars Say

Quality low and getting worse, they charge; not even Plato has a good English version

By Karen J. Winkler

SAN ANTONIO

American scholarship is "suffering from an arrogant provincialism" that neglects the literature of other times and places, says classicist William Arrowsmith.

He was one of several speakers at a meeting of writing-program directors who made a plea for more and better translations.

Although Plato is considered the father of modern philosophy, "we still don't possess a first-rate translation of his work," said Mr. Arrowsmith, professor of classics at the Johns Hopkins University. "I call that a great scandal."

Not Just the Ancients

In translating the classics, Mr. Arrowsmith said, "the field is still wide open." Ancient philosophers have generally been avoided by translators because their work is too technical, he told the annual meeting of Associated Writing Programs. While early Greek and Roman poets have fared better, he added, "it is important to keep replacing our versions."

Nor is it just the ancients who have been neglected.

"Because of the lack of people in this country trained in modern Greek studies, we're not getting enough good translations of modern Greek authors," said Edmund L. Keeley, head of the creative-writing program at Princeton University.

William Arrowsmith: "Translation is the foreign policy of literature."

In Latin American literature, "the major figures are being overtranslated, while there is not nearly enough on the middle writers," said Margaret S. Peden, who holds the Catherine Paine Middlebush chair in Romance languages at the University of Missouri at Columbia. Others at the meeting said Italian, German, and Israeli authors are all underrepresented in English.

"Translation is the foreign policy of literature," Mr. Arrowsmith said. "It is the crucial repository of that 'otherness' that is the basis of all humanistic studies.

"A culture without knowledge of other literature is a culture without contrast, without the ability to confront a world in turmoil with any clarity."

He deplored a tendency among today's scholars "to write off that 'otherness.' "

"In our educational practice, a kind of arrogant provincialism prevails," he said.

For example, he said, when colleges and universities teach classics such as the Greek tragedy *Antigone*, "we see it not as a great and complex human document but merely as a step on the way to our own culture.

" 'How marvelous those Greeks were,' we say. 'They had such wonderful insights into us.'

"That is tyrannizing and obliterating the classics. The translator has to aim not at assimilating 'otherness' into English, but in moving English into some kind of 'otherness.' He has to let his own language be powerfully affected by another one. Most don't do that."

The poverty of translations today is due in part to the declining importance of for-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Drive to End Shortage of Skilled Workers Proposed by Educators and Industrialists

By Beverly T. Watkins

RACINE, WIS.

▶ The federal government should establish a policy on the development of human resources that designates lifelong education and training as an "absolutely necessary national investment."

▶ President Carter should call a White House conference to draw attention to the need for a national policy designed to increase the productivity of workers and to decrease unemployment.

▶ The new Department of Education should promote more communication between educational institutions and business on manpower issues.

▶ The major national associations concerned with occupational education and training should establish pilot projects to demonstrate that—together—education, business, and industry can produce skilled workers.

Those are the major recommendations of a group of educators and industrial leaders who are concerned about a growing national shortage of skilled labor.

The group met for the first time here this month to search for ways in which community colleges, postsecondary vocational schools, and employers could collaborate to educate present and potential workers.

Backing for Continuing Education

The assembly was sponsored by the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, the American Vocational Association, and the American Society for Training and Development.

The 60 conference delegates also called for:

▶ A national program to define job markets and provide information on which to base cooperative training and education programs.

▶ A national commitment to continuing-education programs that would help workers upgrade their skills and attitudes and train for new positions.

▶ "Education-delivery systems," such as competency-based instruction, that allow students to enter and transfer to or from any high-school, post-high-school, military, labor, or industrial education program.

▶ A program to identify and publicize "effective working relationships" that education and industry have already established.

The assembly acknowledged the need to include more women, members of minority groups, and disadvantaged, handicapped, and older workers in all education and training programs.

It also called for other organizations, such as the national Chamber of Commerce and the National Alliance of Business, to support "a national effort to facilitate industry-education collaboration."

In a paper written for the conference, Herbert E. Striner, dean of the college of business administration at American Uni-

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

FACT-FILE

Market Value of Investments at 147 Colleges and Universities

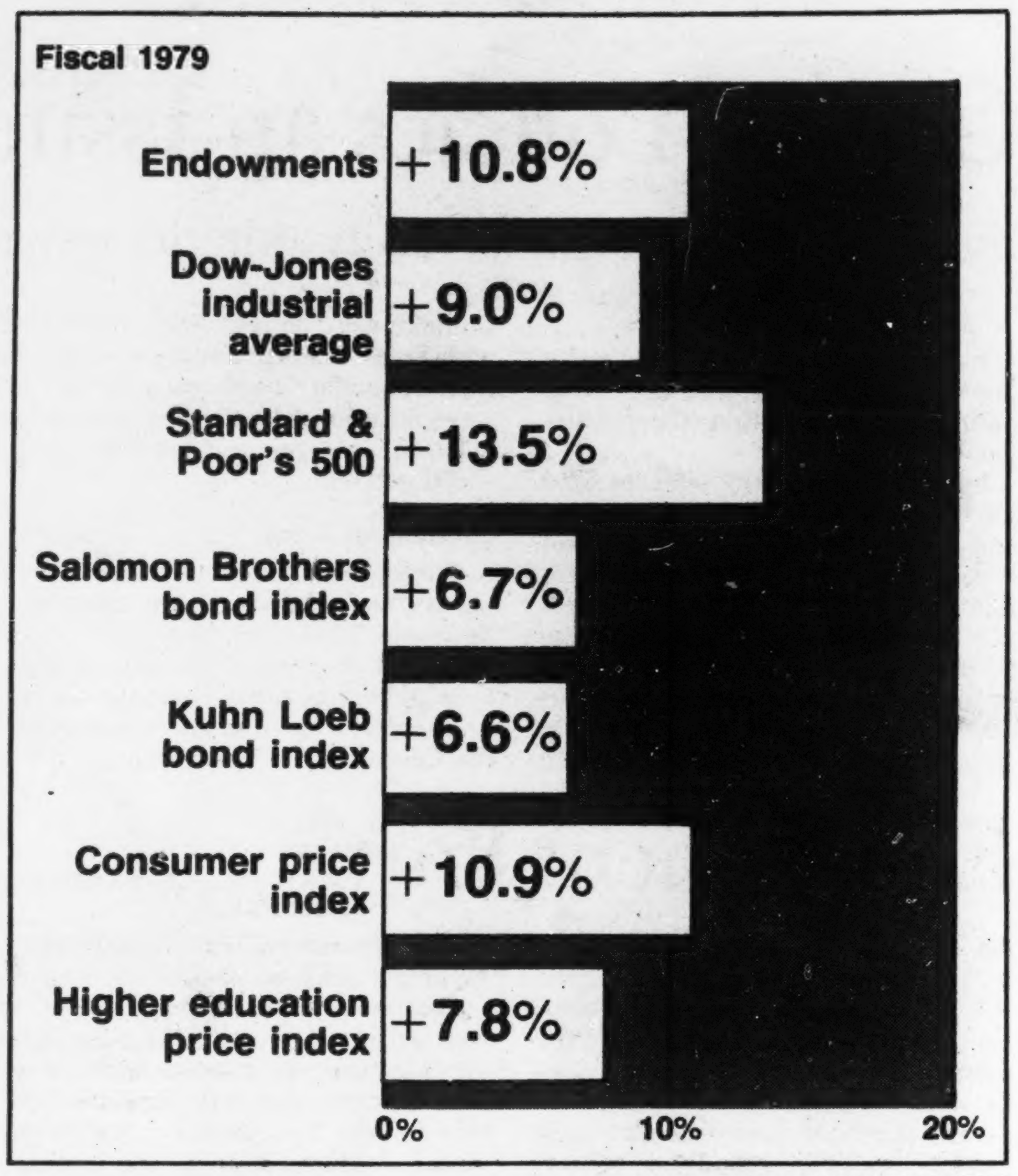
Following is a list of endowment funds reported by 147 colleges and universities in a survey by the National Association of College and University Business Officers. The funds are ranked according to market values reported for June 30, 1979. Market values as of June 30, 1978, are shown for comparison.

1979 Rank Institution	Market Value	
	June 30, 1978	June 30, 1979
1. Harvard U.	$1,392,640,000	$1,457,690
2. U. of Texas	——	1,054,480,000
3. Yale U.	545,200,000	577,600,000
4. Columbia U.	478,000,000	504,000,000
5. Princeton U.	423,347,000	473,928,000
6. U. of California	360,021,000	384,637,000
7. Massachusetts Institute of Technology	329,703,000	374,373,000
8. U. of Rochester	304,963,000	323,970,000
9. U. of Chicago	282,800,000	311,400,000
10. Cornell U.	265,479,000	288,000,000
11. New York U.	261,442,000[1]	272,606,000[2]
12. Rice U.	235,341,000	270,573,000
13. Northwestern U.	241,345,000	256,544,000[2]
14. Washington U.	226,594,000	220,923,000
15. Rockefeller U.	——	201,661,000
16. Dartmouth C.	146,257,000	173,642,000
17. U. of Pennsylvania	153,287,000	168,025,000
18. Johns Hopkins U.	152,300,000	164,812,000
19. California Institute of Technology	154,579,000	164,051,000
20. U. of Notre Dame	115,971,000	137,526,000
21. U. of Southern Cal.	——	130,051,000
22. U. of Delaware	120,510,000	127,859,000
23. Wellesley C.	126,546,000	126,260,000
24. Duke U.	——	122,880
25. Case Western Reserve U.	102,411,000	118,731,000
26. U. of Virginia	104,210,000	117,746,000
27. Carnegie-Mellon U.	109,200,000	112,787,000
28. Wesleyan U.	103,567,000	106,662,000
29. Brown U.	93,217,000	106,522,000
30. U. of Michigan	92,785,000	100,457,000
31. U. of Minnesota	89,417,000	95,151,000
32. Smith C.	82,839,000	91,995,000
33. U. of Pittsburgh	86,702,000	91,809,000
34. U. of Cincinnati	——	88,016,000
35. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	81,847,000	87,317,000
36. Oberlin C.	79,870,000	85,478,000
37. Williams C.	76,202,000	84,703,000
38. So. Methodist U.	——	78,628,000[4]
39. Amherst C.	73,370,000	77,321,000
40. Berea C.	71,700,000	76,633,000
41. Swarthmore C.	65,252,000	75,583,000
42. Vassar C.	72,783,000	74,832,000
43. U. of Richmond	61,676,000	71,249,000
44. Ohio State U.	62,224,000	67,681,000
45. Brandeis U.	53,309,000	59,632,000
46. Rochester Institute of Technology	53,733,000	57,795,000
47. Wake Forest U.	50,155,000	56,983,000
48. Lehigh U.	52,155,000	55,679,000
49. SUNY, Buffalo	53,620,000	53,401,000[7]
50. Lafayette C.	49,924,000	52,859,000
51. Mount Holyoke C.	47,851,000	52,532,000
52. Syracuse U.	47,042,000	49,380,000
53. Carleton C.	45,018,000	48,889,000
54. Middlebury C.	39,975,000	48,415,000
55. Bryn Mawr C.	37,739,000	42,999,000[4]
56. Georgetown U.	37,725,000	40,347,000
57. Trinity C. (Conn.)	36,637,000	38,931,000
58. Boston U.	32,532,000	37,851,000
59. Cooper Union	34,660,000	37,561,000
60. U. of Miami	35,102,000[3]	35,845,000[4]
61. Hamilton C.	——	35,744,000
62. Academy of the New Church	27,140,000	34,870,000
63. Tufts U.	30,922,000	34,267,000
64. Bucknell U.	28,027,000	32,657,000
65. U. of Wis. Sys.	31,523,000	32,575,000
66. Rutgers, the State U.	27,456,000	30,626,000
67. Hampton Institute	29,397,000	30,320,000
68. Occidental C.	21,903,000	29,095,000
69. Colorado C.	25,496,000	29,031,000
70. Willamette U.	26,490,000	28,533,000[4]
71. Baylor C. of Medicine	23,604,000	26,172,000
72. Whitman C.	24,710,000	25,545,000
73. Drew U.	23,493,000	25,538,000[2]
74. Teachers C. Columbia U.	22,672,000[1]	24,158,000
75. Colby C.	24,843,000	23,485,000
76. U. of Missouri	14,735,000	23,144,000
77. U. of Denver	——	23,090,000
78. Barnard C.	20,518,000	21,909,000
79. U. of Vermont	17,152,000	20,707,000
80. U. of Alabama System	——	19,903,000
81. C. of Wooster	16,664,000	19,808,000
82. U. of Illinois	20,241,000	19,849,000
83. Sweet Briar C.	16,937,000	18,520,000
84. U. of Santa Clara	13,560,000	17,806,000
85. U. of Tennessee	14,888,000	17,373,000
86. Simmons C.	16,730,000	17,108,000
87. Hendrix C.	16,386,000[5]	17,100,000[6]
88. Albion C.	15,955,000	17,097,000
89. Dickinson C.	16,000,000	17,090,000
90. Ohio U.	——	16,750,000
91. Marquette U.	14,200,000	16,587,000
92. Denison U.	15,568,000	16,518,000
93. Geo. Washington U.	15,316,000	16,409,000
94. U. of Maryland	15,104,000	16,311,000
95. Ohio Wesleyan U.	15,639,000	15,701,000
96. Rhode Island School of Design	13,961,000	15,522,000
97. U. of Nevada System	13,791,000	14,634,000
98. Penn. St. U.	11,910,000	14,301,000
99. Michigan State U.	12,705,000	14,172,000
100. Clark U.	13,053,000	13,906,000
101. Wheaton C. (Mass.)	11,419,000	13,689,000
102. U. of Wis. Fdn.	——	13,673,000
103. Cornell C.	12,546,000	13,169,000
104. Franklin and Marshall C.	12,159,000	12,928,000
105. Spelman C.	11,377,000	12,460,000
106. Oregon State Bd. of Higher Ed.	11,119,000	12,408,000
107. Connecticut C.	——	12,122,000[4]
108. Alma C.	10,830,000	12,043,000
109. Baldwin-Wallace C	10,645,000	11,920,000
110. Reed C.	10,056,000	11,623,000
111. Indiana U.	11,923,000	11,464,000
112. U. of Puget Sound	10,828,000[1]	11,359,000[2]
113. Mercer U.	9,600,000	11,265,000
114. Drake U.	10,702,000[3]	11,256,000[4]
115. Allegheny C.	——	11,419,000
116. U. of Arizona	9,207,000	10,309,000
117. Washburn C.	10,451,000	10,109,000
118. U. of Maine	9,645,000	10,050,000
119. U. of Tulsa	——	9,689,000[4]
120. Kenyon C.	8,062,000	8,667,000
121. Muhlenberg C.	7,797,000	8,301,000
122. St. Norbert C.	7,688,000	7,919,000
123. U. of Dayton	7,526,000	7,613,000
124. Alfred U.	5,125,000	6,213,000
125. U. of Nebraska	5,273,000	6,022,000
126. U. of Evansville	5,866,000	5,991,000
127. Whittier C.	6,871,000	5,622,000
128. Carroll C.	5,654,000	5,461,000
129. Doane C.	4,430,000	5,254,000
130. U. of Arkansas	4,364,000	5,117,000
131. Va. Military Inst.	4,915,000	5,003,000
132. American U.	4,617,000	4,945,000
133. Hope C.	3,989,000	4,395,000
134. Wash. St. U.	4,001,000	4,226,000
135. U. of Akron	4,148,000	3,537,000
136. Philadelphia C. of Textiles and Science	3,395,000	3,440,000
137. Oregon State U. Foundation	3,090,000	3,431,000
138. Arizona State U.	2,928,000	2,684,000
139. U. of Connecticut	1,514,000	1,679,000
140. U. of Tampa	——	1,617,000
141. U. of Oregon Development Fund	2,701,000	1,595,000
142. U. of Mississippi	1,431,000	1,536,000
143. Oakland U.	1,487,000	1,522,000
144. U. of Akron Development Foundation	——	1,484,000
145. Eastern Michigan U.	1,350,000	1,419,000
146. Monmouth C.(N. J.)	1,277,000	1,360,000
147. SUNY, Binghamton	591,000	575,000

1. As of August 31, 1978.
2. As of August 31, 1979.
3. As of May 31, 1978.
4. As of May 31, 1979.
5. As of July 31, 1978.
6. As of July 31, 1979.
7. As of March 31, 1979.

Note: —— indicates 1978 data not reported

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS



CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD
SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

The average return on investment of college endowments in the year ending last June is compared above with other investment and price indexes for the same period.

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Appalachian literature is unfairly ignored because of national prejudices and stereotypes, several scholars complain. Story on Page 5.

Fees for music charged to colleges and universities are going up, but one new model contract is designed to reduce red tape. Story on Page 4.

Community colleges may face more difficult challenges in the 1980's than is generally predicted, says a new report from the Brookings Institution. Story on Page 6.

Student-aid proposals approved by a Senate subcommittee reflect pressures from the White House and Congressional budget committees to cut spending. Story on Page 7.

The House Budget Committee has proposed reductions of $100-million in federal science programs and $200-million in other aid to higher education. Story on Page 9.

The Central Intelligence Agency, seeking to bar public access to its files, has been attacked by scholars and writers at a Congressional hearing. Story on Page 7.

Spending ceilings would be set for each of the 11 National Institutes of Health under a measure approved by a House subcommittee. Story on Page 10.

Foreign students' activities would be more closely controlled under regulations proposed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Story and the text of the rules appear on Page 11.

A shortage of lawyers is reported in the Soviet Union, despite the opening of new law schools. Russian officials urge more and better legal education. Story on Page 13.

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Lady of the Lake

GLENN TRUDEL

Two student leaders at the University of Wisconsin commissioned this replica of the Statue of Liberty, then had it assembled on a frozen lake adjacent to the campus. For more about their controversial regime, see Page 3.

Social Scientists, Unable to Explain Some Issues, Turning to Humanists

'Widespread uneasiness' among colleagues reported by head of research council

By Malcolm G. Scully

WASHINGTON

Social scientists are feeling a "serious and widespread uneasiness" over their inability to explain some of the important issues they study.

As a result, says Kenneth Prewitt, president of the Social Science Research Council, the social sciences are "groping toward the humanities" in an effort to find better explanations.

A "search for some kind of more effective linkage with humanists" would be one of the major goals of the social-science council over the next decade, Mr. Prewitt told delegates to the annual meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies here.

In the council's most recent annual report, Mr. Prewitt listed a number of phenomena that still await "intelligible and plausible" explanations from social scientists. Among them:

▶ "Stagflation."

▶ "Artistic creativity."

▶ "The interplay between folk and modern medicine."

▶ "Radically different rates of economic development."

▶ "Prejudice."

▶ "The rise of new religious movements."

▶ "Johnny's inability to read."

▶ "The causes and conditions of happiness."

The Social Science Research Council was established in the 1920's to promote research in anthropology, economics, history, political science, psychology, sociology, and statistics.

Since the council was created, Mr. Prewitt said, "it is fair to say that the social sciences and behavioral sciences have established a tradition of quantification with some success." That tradition has stressed

Continued on Page 5, Column 2

Colorado Eyes 'Vouchers' to Finance Higher Education

By Robert L. Jacobson

DENVER

The use of "vouchers" to finance higher education is receiving serious consideration in Colorado.

The idea, which would replace state appropriations to colleges and universities with "certificates of entitlement" to students, was suggested by the state legislature's chief spokesmen on education and discussed at a public meeting arranged at their request by the Colorado Commission on Higher Education.

Thomas G. Tancredo, chairman of the education committee of the Colorado house of representatives, says he will lead an effort to get a voucher system adopted through a statewide referendum in 1982. The idea has been tried in a public-school district in California but has not yet been used in higher education.

Advocates of the voucher approach say it would improve education by employing free-market principles to spur competition among institutions and expand student choice.

Instead of the legislature's determining

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

FACT–FILE

Median Salaries of Administrators

1979-80 sample includes 162 colleges and universities

WASHINGTON

Salaries of administrators in higher education this year are 5 to 10 per cent higher than they were last year, according to preliminary data from a 1979-80 survey by the College and University Personnel Association.

The association reported median salaries for administrative positions on the basis of data from a sampling of institutions. The sample included 36 public universities, 16 private universities, 15 public four-year colleges, 45 private four-year colleges, and 50 community colleges.

Officials of the association cautioned that some of the median figures were based on a small sample of salaries. A more detailed report, based on information from more than 1,000 institutions, is scheduled for publication in May.

Once the data are computerized, the association will offer a "custom report" service to member institutions. The service would permit an institution to have its administrative salaries compared with those in a group of institutions of its own choosing.

Position	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions	Universities	4-year institutions	2-year institutions
Chief executive of a system	$53,410	$48,150	$60,000	$60,000	$35,360	$46,422
Chief executive of a single institution	47,500	46,613	48,500	55,250	46,450	40,963
Executive vice-president	40,500	39,660	40,500	46,536	40,500	39,075
Chief academic officer	37,004	38,212	36,139	48,000	35,000	32,586
Chief planning officer	35,300	36,000	27,500	38,900	33,696	28,712
Chief business officer	35,949	36,000	34,775	42,250	32,667	31,833
Chief budgeting officer	28,918	29,563	24,250	31,637	23,328	23,044
Chief development officer	33,641	33,696	32,500	37,000	30,000	24,300
Chief public-relations officer	25,700	27,600	21,800	32,000	18,000	23,000
Director, alumni affairs	21,130	22,169	19,690	23,700	19,245	n/a
Chief health-professions officer	45,000	43,200	58,300	50,700	43,000	28,089
Administrator, hospital medical center	42,213	42,213	n/a	42,213	n/a	n/a
Chief student-affairs officer	31,794	34,034	27,460	39,000	27,053	30,324
Registrar	23,800	25,517	21,000	26,501	20,250	22,290
Director, admissions	25,000	25,440	24,500	28,996	24,300	23,555
Director, student financial aid	21,775	22,500	20,710	25,000	19,299	20,334
Director, student placement	20,917	22,898	17,300	23,465	18,000	19,663
Director, student counseling	25,700	26,500	21,500	28,013	23,112	25,412
Director, student union	22,174	24,744	17,978	25,000	19,450	20,507
Director, student health services	36,800	39,174	34,000	43,645	18,708	20,520
Director, student housing	20,611	22,500	17,820	23,824	17,820	10,680
Director, food services	23,000	21,413	25,212	27,000	21,480	13,163
Director, physical plant	25,570	26,200	22,890	31,475	22,325	21,625
Director, purchasing	21,000	21,640	18,400	24,272	18,100	19,572
Director, bookstore	17,916	19,572	14,200	22,728	14,600	14,551
Director, campus security	18,428	19,402	16,906	23,010	16,350	16,824
Director, legal services	31,080	32,750	29,000	30,000	n/a	29,092
Director, personnel/human resources	25,675	27,950	23,175	26,400	23,500	29,206
Director, affirmative action/equal employment	24,140	24,140	23,861	24,140	24,420	23,125
Director, employee training	22,400	26,148	19,467	22,400	n/a	n/a
Director, library services	26,750	29,323	25,450	35,000	25,087	24,841
Director, computer center	26,800	28,500	24,956	33,990	24,816	25,000
Director, information systems	27,348	27,348	28,500	32,000	21,138	25,000
Director, information office	21,750	23,000	20,456	25,000	19,967	16,652
Director, community services	25,000	24,621	29,040	27,718	26,000	24,516
Director, institutional research	25,692	27,639	22,000	30,600	22,000	21,753
Comptroller	26,750	27,092	26,000	31,000	25,000	25,479
Director, athletics	30,000	30,965	27,000	35,400	26,343	26,250
Director, auxiliary services	25,517	27,292	21,400	30,012	23,000	26,800
Administrator, grants and contracts	27,180	28,728	25,000	29,100	18,060	25,110
Chief development and public relations officer	31,745	30,000	31,745	40,000	30,000	27,720
Chief planning and budget officer	46,000	n/a	41,000	46,000	n/a	n/a
Director, admissions and financial aid	28,560	30,000	26,800	34,000	25,000	30,000
Director, housing and food services	25,000	25,956	17,120	25,956	17,120	n/a
Director, personnel and affirmative action	22,008	22,599	19,333	27,084	17,912	19,410
Director, development and alumni affairs	28,000	29,125	27,276	29,125	22,725	n/a
Dean, architecture	42,019	45,000	n/a	42,019	n/a	n/a
Dean, agriculture	47,750	43,535	n/a	47,750	n/a	n/a
Dean, arts and letters	35,000	33,157	35,000	37,072	n/a	30,000
Dean, arts and sciences	38,500	38,500	38,140	42,131	35,760	26,561
Dean, business	37,235	36,260	40,520	42,150	34,026	28,110
Dean, communications	30,000	29,300	30,000	42,225	27,320	29,164
Dean, continuing education	31,000	31,752	28,250	34,314	28,541	24,451
Dean, dentistry	55,800	29,767	n/a	58,000	n/a	n/a
Dean, education	38,494	39,095	33,391	40,200	33,160	28,349
Dean, engineering	42,000	40,339	43,500	47,950	36,200	26,962
Dean, extension	32,350	32,350	n/a	42,217	32,350	n/a
Dean, fine arts	35,584	38,000	32,310	43,000	24,420	26,100
Dean, graduate programs	38,600	38,523	38,600	38,864	29,960	n/a
Dean, health-related professions	35,149	35,149	n/a	36,800	40,603	28,000
Dean, home economics	39,000	38,735	n/a	40,300	n/a	n/a
Dean, humanities	26,200	26,318	25,252	37,380	23,234	26,200
Dean, instruction	24,000	24,938	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dean, law	48,500	48,216	50,000	48,500	n/a	n/a
Dean, library and information sciences	32,990	32,600	39,000	35,300	35,587	16,724
Dean, medicine	62,500	62,500	n/a	62,653	n/a	n/a
Dean, music	33,900	35,166	32,000	39,500	32,000	26,560
Dean, nursing	32,546	32,546	24,034	38,830	22,113	23,750
Dean, vocational education	29,790	29,862	n/a	35,775	32,890	28,991
Dean, pharmacy	45,580	45,580	n/a	45,580	n/a	n/a
Dean, sciences	30,630	32,255	28,743	36,948	31,030	28,421
Dean, social sciences	29,113	28,185	31,500	36,800	31,500	27,300
Dean, social work	42,000	38,600	42,850	42,400	n/a	n/a
Dean, undergraduate programs	34,098	34,098	32,100	40,050	33,541	n/a
Dean, veterinary medicine	50,800	n/a	n/a	50,800	n/a	n/a

n/a —Not applicable.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION.

NOTE

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p. 1, 6.

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The new tight credit policies announced by President Carter may hurt students seeking education loans. Story on Page 13.

Fine-arts enrollments are booming, but not all art educators are pleased. Story on Page 6.

A photocopying firm has signed a consent decree that will limit its duplication of copyrighted works for college classes. Story on Page 2.

Fisk University's Jubilee Singers have a long tradition of helping to raise money for their institution. Story on Page 3.

Student grants and loans are among the education programs that President Carter wants to cut to save $380-million in fiscal 1981. Story on Page 13.

The organization of the offices that will operate higher-education and education-research programs in the new Department of Education is shown in a chart on Page 15.

The Supreme Court won't review a ruling that allows the government to deport Iranian students who are in this country illegally. Story on Page 14.

Dutch university officials are moving to regain some of the power that students won in the late 1960's. Story on Page 9.

China has held the first congress of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association in 22 years. Story on Page 9.

Teaching assistants have gone on strike at the University of Wisconsin at Madison in a contract dispute. Story on Page 8.

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Abuses in Foreign-Student Recruiting Tarnish U.S. Colleges' Image Abroad

Use of 'headhunters,' 'on-the-spot admissions,' other questionable tactics decried

By Malcolm G. Scully

RACINE, WIS.

The reputation of American higher education overseas is at an all-time low because of abuses in the recruiting of foreign students, according to several delegates to a meeting at Wingspread, the Johnson Foundation's conference center here.

"In the Middle East the man on the street believes that you bargain your way into American higher education," said Frederick E. Lockyear, a consultant for the College Board. "The price may be high, but the impression is that as long as a person will pay the price, he or she can get in anywhere."

The 40 delegates included college and university presidents and deans, admissions officers, foreign-student advisers, and officials of private exchange organizations and government agencies.

Enforcing Ethical Standards

They warned that with enrollments declining, the temptation for colleges and universities to fill empty seats with foreign students would increase, and they expressed concern about enforcing ethical standards at those institutions.

"I predict that many colleges would rather have students and no standards, than standards and no students," said one.

The delegates said the worst practices could be controlled and colleges and universities could be held accountable for legal and ethical violations in the recruiting of foreign students.

The delegates were especially critical of the use of "headhunters"—independent recruiting agents to whom colleges or universities pay a per-capita fee for each student recruited.

The headhunters are sometimes given pre-signed immigration forms by college officials—a violation of Immigration and Naturalization Service regulations. Such forms can be used to offer foreign students "on-the-spot admissions" for a fee that can range up to $1,000.

Moreover, the recruiting agents may have no knowledge of a college's programs or may deliberately misrepresent them, Mr. Lockyear said.

He cited one case in which a Jordanian student had been told that he could take a full engineering program at a small liberal-arts college that, in fact, offered only pre-engineering.

Typically, Mr. Lockyear added, "a recruiter will advertise in the Jordan *Times* that he represents several major universities when he actually represents only small, struggling liberal-arts colleges.

"I am not suggesting that there's anything wrong with a foreign student attending a small liberal-arts college. For many foreign students such a college would provide an ideal learning situation," he said.

"However, I do not believe that a student should be tricked into going to such a school."

In a statement approved at the end of the meeting, the delegates said that no college or university should use overseas agents who charge the institutions a per-capita fee.

They also called for the creation of a clearing-house that would gather information on agents and agencies that recruit foreign students and would make such information widely available.

Publicity Could Have Positive Effect

Few of those at the conference believed that such a clearing-house would eliminate unethical agents, but they agreed that publicity could have some positive effects.

Cassandra A. Pyle, vice-president of the Institute of International Education, said the "very knowledge that these agencies are undergoing public, organized scrutiny might improve them, or drive them out of business."

On the other hand, Ms. Pyle said, "it could simply send them further underground."

While the conferees agreed that the independent recruiting agents had been guilty of serious abuses, they also noted that colleges and universities themselves had—knowingly or unknowingly—violated ethi-

Continued on Page 17, Column 3

Bishop College Is Determined to Survive Despite Legal and Financial Troubles

By Lorenzo Middleton

DALLAS

Bishop College is determined to survive.

"We can do it," proclaims an article on the history of the troubled college, published for its ninety-ninth founders'-week ceremonies this week.

Bishop, it says, is "an institution that refuses to die!"

A year ago it seemed that the college might succumb to overwhelming financial and legal difficulties:

▶ The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare had announced that Bishop officials had misspent at least $2.3-million in grants, and as a result the college would receive no more federal money. Bishop had relied on the government for more than half of its $6-million-a-year budget.

▶ Enrollment had dropped from 1,500 to 1,100 students.

▶ Bishop had met only two of its last six monthly payrolls, and half the faculty had resigned or retired.

▶ Local creditors were threatening to force the college into receivership for $650,000 in unpaid bills.

What appeared to be the final blow came in May, 1979, when a federal grand jury brought in indictments against Milton King Curry, Jr., Bishop's president for 18 years.

Mr. Curry and two of his top administrators were charged with embezzling $306,000 from the college's retirement fund, making

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Half of Bishop College's dormitories are vacant, with some windows boarded up.

April 7, 1980

FACT–FILE

1978-79 Enrollment of Foreign Students

Institutions with 1,000 or More Students from Other Countries

Rank	Institution	Number of foreign students	Percentage of total enrollment
1.	University of Southern California	3,522	12.8%
2.	Miami-Dade Community College	3,260	8.2%
3.	University of Wisconsin at Madison	2,404	6.1%
4.	University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	2,260	6.2%
5.	University of Houston, central campus	1,989	6.7%
6.	University of Maryland at College Park	1,933	5.2%
7.	Howard University	1,887	18.3%
8.	University of Texas at Austin	1,853	4.3%
9.	University of Washington	1,817	5.0%
10.	Harvard University	1,815	12.0%
11.	George Washington University	1,802	9.2%
12.	Columbia University, main division	1,800	7.2%
13.	Texas Southern University	1,792	20.4%
14.	Indiana University at Bloomington	1,706	5.4%
15.	University of Minnesota at Minneapolis–St. Paul	1,691	2.7%
16.	Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge	1,642	6.5%
17.	University of Pennsylvania	1,602	8.1%
18.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,601	18.0%
19.	University of California at Berkeley	1,576	5.4%
20.	University of California at Los Angeles	1,507	4.7%
21.	Stanford University	1,482	11.2%
22.	Northeastern University	1,463	3.9%
23.	University of Kansas	1,452	6.2%
24.	Oklahoma State University, main campus	1,447	6.5%
25.	Boston University	1,432	5.5%
26.	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	1,412	4.2%
27.	American University	1,399	11.5%
28.	University of Texas at Arlington	1,383	7.6%
29.	University of Oklahoma at Norman	1,368	6.6%
30.	Ohio State University, main campus	1,339	7.0%
31.	Michigan State University	1,328	2.9%
32.	Montgomery College at Rockville	1,306	11.7%
33.	New York University	1,241	3.9%
34.	North Texas State University	1,225	7.1%
35.	Iowa State University	1,222	5.2%
36.	S.U.N.Y. at Buffalo, main campus	1,218	11.2%
37.	University of Southwestern Louisiana	1,211	9.3%
38.	Polytechnic Institute of New York	1,200	18.1%
39.	University of Arizona	1,187	4.4%
40.	Brigham Young University, main campus	1,184	4.1%
41.	University of Hawaii at Manoa	1,166	5.5%
42.	United States International University	1,150	38.9%
43.	San Jose State University	1,141	3.9%
44.	University of San Francisco	1,124	16.9%
45.	California State University at Los Angeles	1,100	4.6%
46.	Texas A&M University, main campus	1,100	3.6%
47.	Purdue University, main campus	1,096	3.5%
48.	Cornell University	1,085	5.9%
49.	Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	1,068	4.7%
50.	Pennsylvania State University, main campus	1,055	3.0%
51.	University of Texas at El Paso	1,033	6.6%
52.	Syracuse University, main campus	1,028	5.2%
53.	University of Missouri at Columbia	1,008	4.3%
54.	Utah State University	1,001	10.8%
55.	Northrop University	1,000	53.5%

Where They Come From

Rank	Country or territory	Students	Rank	Country or territory	Students
1.	Iran	45,340	24.	Philippines	2,460
2.	Nigeria	16,220	25.	Pakistan	2,420
3.	Taiwan	15,460	26.	France	2,350
4.	Canada	15,120	27.	Libya	2,290
5.	Hong Kong	10,520	28.	Jamaica	2,280
6.	Japan	10,490	29.	Indonesia	2,230
7.	India	9,400	30.	Turkey	2,020
8.	Venezuela	8,430	31.	Kuwait	1,960
9.	Saudi Arabia	8,050	32.	Ghana	1,740
10.	Mexico	6,400	33.	Peru	1,730
11.	Thailand	6,110	34.	Algeria	1,720
12.	Vietnam	6,070	35.	Australia	1,680
13.	Republic of Korea	4,980	36.	Egypt	1,590
14.	Lebanon	4,380	37.	Kenya	1,570
15.	United Kingdom	4,300	38.	Ethiopia	1,520
16.	Malaysia	3,560	39.	Pacific Islands	1,260
17.	Fed. Rep. of Germany	2,980	40.	Iraq	1,250
18.	Brazil	2,960	41.	Netherlands	1,160
19.	Colombia	2,880	42.	Chile	1,150
20.	Jordan	2,850	43.	Italy	1,140
21.	Greece	2,740	44.	Trinidad and Tobago	1,140
22.	Cuba	2,600	45.	Panama	1,110
23.	Israel	2,570	46.	Nicaragua	1,040

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

NOTE

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CHRONICLE
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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

"An intellectual boot camp" is how the president of the California Institute of Technology describes his institution. Story on Page 3.

Faculty salaries at public colleges have increased 5.3 per cent this year, according to one survey. Story on Page 9.

The College Board will give consumers more information about the Scholastic Aptitude Test. Story on Page 8.

Some campuses of the City University of New York were closed because of a transit strike. Story on Page 2.

A four-day workweek at colleges and universities wouldn't save energy, say higher-education groups. Story on Page 2.

Federal support for historically black colleges is still "woefully inadequate," says a new report. Story on Page 11.

The Senate budget committee wants to rescind $225-million in aid to colleges and students in the current fiscal year. Story on Page 11.

Private colleges are unhappy about the student-aid provisions of a Senate higher-education bill. Story on Page 13.

The recipients of 276 Guggenheim fellowships are listed on Pages 22 and 24.

Few women hold university faculty and research posts in West Germany. Story on Page 15.

Temples and shrines in Japan are crowded with students praying for success in the annual competition to win admission to a university. Story on Page 15.

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Most Iranian Students Can Stay in U.S., Despite Severing of Diplomatic Relations

Those in 'good standing' will be allowed to complete their college work, White House says

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Most Iranians on U.S. campuses reacted calmly to President Carter's actions against their country. Above, 3 Iranian students at Texas Southern U.

By Lorenzo Middleton and Malcolm G. Scully

WASHINGTON

Iranian students who are in good standing at American colleges and universities will be allowed to stay in the U. S. until they complete the courses of study for which they were admitted, White House officials indicated last week.

However, President Carter's severing of diplomatic relations with Iran and barring of any future travel by Iranians to the U. S. seemed sure to reduce the heavy flow of people from that country to American colleges and universities.

In addition, Iranian students who leave the country for vacations or personal reasons may find it difficult to return, even though they still fulfill all the requirements for study in the United States.

More than 60,000 Iranians are believed to be studying this year in the United States, although the exact number is difficult to determine.

The U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has interviewed more than 56,000 Iranian students since last November, when President Carter ordered it to deport all those who had violated the terms of their visas.

Of those interviewed by immigration officials, 49,586 were declared to be in good standing, and 6,906 were found to be "deportable." Of the latter group, 173 were granted voluntary departure from the U. S. and 35 were deported. Another 2,522 are under orders to leave.

Immigration officials said some of the remainder had been reinstated and action against others was still pending. While spokes-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Small-College Association May Offer Women's Championships in 9 Sports

By Cheryl M. Fields

Members of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics are voting this month on whether the organization should begin offering championships for women in nine sports, beginning next fall.

The proposed N.A.I.A. move into women's athletics follows a vote by the National Collegiate Athletic Association in January to begin offering women's championships in five sports in the 1981-82 academic year.

Both moves have angered leaders of women's athletics, who charge that the men's organizations are trying to take over the increasingly well-financed women's sports programs.

Delegates at the N.A.I.A.'s national convention last month voted in favor of offering women's championships, but the proposal must be approved by the full membership in a ballot conducted by mail. Two-thirds of the members responding must approve the plan for it to take effect.

Ballots must be returned by May 1.

The N.A.I.A. has 514 member institutions, mostly small and medium-sized colleges. It offers intercollegiate championships for men in 11 sports.

A proposal to offer women's championships failed by just six votes last year.

The N.A.I.A.'s Committee on Women's Athletics said the association "has a responsibility to sponsor equitable programs of intercollegiate athletics for men and women."

The committee has recommended that dues for colleges with teams competing in both the men's and the women's championships be increased by 50 per cent.

Common Rules for Men, Women

Under the proposal, the N.A.I.A. would create a women's division and develop common regulations and guidelines "for the administration of intercollegiate athletics for men and women."

There would be a transition period, however, before N.A.I.A. rules would apply to women's sports.

"All eligibility regulations approved by the membership to govern both men's and women's divisions shall become effective for the women's division beginning with the school year of 1982," the proposal said.

"During the transition years from the fall of 1980 to the fall of 1982, the eligibility regulations for the women's division within N.A.I.A. shall be governed by the institution and/or organization regulations under which member institutions' women's programs are being administered."

The Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women, with 971 member institutions, has its own set of rules for women's sports.

Its officials said 77 per cent of N.A.I.A. members and 82 per cent of N.C.A.A. members also belong to the women's organization. Thus, under the N.A.I.A. proposal, the rules of the women's organization would be applied to women's championships until 1982 for institutions who are A.I.A.W. members.

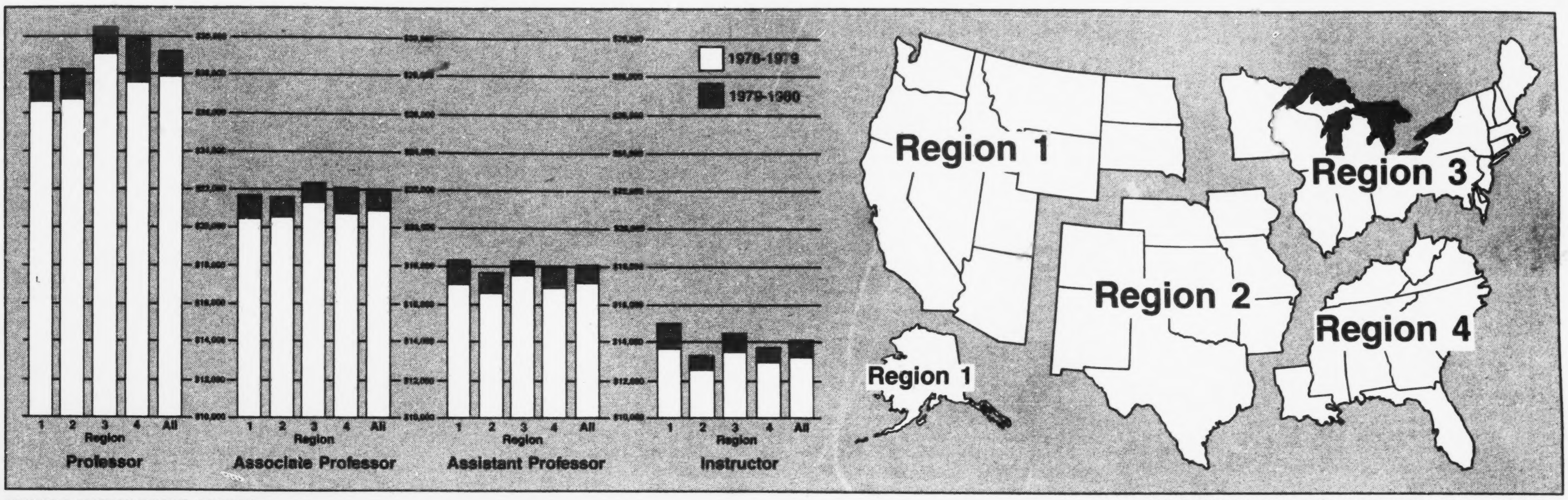
Leaders of the women's organization have strongly attacked the moves by both men's groups to offer women's championships.

The A.I.A.W. has urged college and university presidents to think seriously before putting their women's programs under the men's organizations.

They contend that the women's organization already offers more championship opportunities for women—39 in 17 sports—than the men's organizations are proposing. Athletic opportunities for women would be limited in the N.C.A.A. or the N.A.I.A., they say. They also maintain

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN FACULTY SALARIES



CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD

SOURCE: OFFICE OF INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH, OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

Pay of Professors at 68 Universities Increases 5.3 Pct.

By Jack Magarrell

The first major survey of 1979-80 academic salaries indicates that this year's average faculty pay is 5.3 per cent higher than in 1978-79. The average increase the year before was 6 per cent.

The 1979-80 study, by the Office of Institutional Research at Oklahoma State University, includes data for faculty members on nine-month contracts at 68 public universities.

Results of the study may differ from national figures that will become available later in the year. Comprehensive salary data are gathered annually from virtually every college and university in the country by the National Center for Education Statistics and the American Association of University Professors.

The N.C.E.S.-A.A.U.P. figures for 1978-79 showed an increase of 6 per cent for faculty members at public universities and 6 per cent for faculty members at all types of colleges and universities.

The 5.3-per-cent increase for this year in the Oklahoma State survey matches the increase shown by national figures for 1977-78, a year in which the cost of living was rising only about half as fast as it is this year.

During calendar 1979, the Labor Department's index of consumer prices rose 14.1 per cent. In the first two months of 1980, the index rose at an annual rate of 18 per cent.

Loss of Purchasing Power

A faculty-salary study reported at this year's meeting of the American Association for Higher Education indicated that the average faculty member suffered a 13-per-cent loss of purchasing power between 1972-73 and 1978-79.

During that six-year period, average faculty salaries rose 38 per cent and the index of consumer prices rose 60 per cent.

The Oklahoma State study shows substantial regional differences in this year's faculty-salary increases.

The highest regional average—and the lowest percentage increase—is in the survey's Region 3 (generally the Northeast), where the average salary for faculty members of all ranks is up 4.7 per cent to $24,291.

In the survey's Region 1 (mostly Western states), the average salary is up 7.4 per cent to $23,174. In Region 2 (mostly Midwest), the average is up 6.7 per cent to $22,492. In Region 4

Continued on Following Page

FACT-FILE

How Much Professors Are Paid

Average salaries, for 1978-79 and 1979-80,
by rank and discipline at 68 state universities

	Professor		Associate professor		Assistant professor		Instructor		All ranks	
Discipline	**1978-79**	**1979-80**	**1978-79**	**1979-80**	**1978-79**	**1979-80**	**1978-79**	**1979-80**	**1978-79**	**1979-80**
Agriculture	$25,748	$27,267	$20,267	$21,745	$17,142	$18,424	$12,727	$13,827	$21,924	$23,182
Architecture and environmental design	25,886	27,644	20,649	22,355	16,835	18,162	14,221	14,905	20,819	22,450
Area studies	26,044	27,956	19,801	21,175	15,896	17,082	13,538	14,980	20,354	22,007
Biological sciences	27,717	29,010	20,843	22,124	17,703	18,372	12,743	13,721	23,031	24,187
Business and management	29,777	31,802	23,428	24,835	19,599	21,090	14,695	15,457	23,777	25,092
Communications	26,423	27,607	20,187	21,400	16,530	17,712	13,492	14,403	20,013	21,120
Computer and information science	37,449	32,953	22,705	24,204	18,586	19,825	14,036	16,273	25,351	24,369
Education	25,955	27,269	20,426	21,679	16,730	17,700	13,311	14,112	20,488	21,619
Engineering	28,423	30,524	22,158	23,276	18,386	19,931	13,744	15,136	24,047	25,639
Fine and applied arts	24,745	25,969	18,983	20,090	15,373	16,203	12,657	13,273	19,283	20,289
Foreign languages	27,121	28,512	19,619	20,521	15,777	16,622	13,215	14,215	20,249	21,294
Home economics	26,169	27,529	20,481	21,721	16,867	17,917	13,211	13,984	18,825	19,991
Law	34,851	37,419	26,639	29,124	22,566	24,045	16,052	15,667	30,721	32,819
Letters	26,766	28,113	19,547	20,585	15,464	16,366	11,878	12,514	19,844	20,881
Library science	25,899	28,336	20,546	22,742	15,869	17,988	12,373	14,548	19,640	22,021
Mathematics	28,863	30,282	20,771	21,846	16,382	17,312	12,504	13,152	22,415	23,553
Physical science	28,718	30,471	20,794	22,278	16,639	17,932	13,124	14,789	24,130	25,727
Psychology	28,513	29,951	20,324	21,268	16,134	17,022	13,548	14,263	22,658	23,932
Public affairs and services	28,897	29,505	22,584	23,396	18,213	19,104	15,009	16,349	22,242	22,597
Social Sciences	28,384	29,546	20,502	21,761	16,383	17,330	13,684	14,077	22,082	23,206
Interdisciplinary studies	27,721	28,297	20,887	21,381	15,575	16,683	14,696	12,890	21,360	21,865
Technological and occupational programs	26,595	26,892	20,558	—	15,977	18,122	12,229	14,759	20,684	19,285
All major fields (except health professions)	**$27,950**	**$29,260**	**$20,916**	**$22,024**	**$17,112**	**$18,044**	**$13,249**	**$14,042**	**$22,077**	**$23,254**

Health-Profession Disciplines

	Professor		Associate professor		Assistant professor		Instructor		All ranks	
Discipline	**1978-79**	**1979-80**	**1978-79**	**1979-80**	**1978-79**	**1979-80**	**1978-79**	**1979-80**	**1978-79**	**1979-80**
Health professions, general	$30,947	$31,987	$21,831	$22,548	$17,643	$18,854	$15,450	$14,829	$20,282	$22,886
Nursing (baccalaureate and higher)	25,128	27,246	19,972	21,418	16,504	17,472	13,820	14,647	16,880	18,106
Medicine (M.D. degree)	34,745	33,109	23,637	24,679	20,854	21,234	13,332	15,251	26,945	26,002
Occupational therapy	23,025	24,653	18,182	19,830	15,348	16,366	12,900	—	16,996	17,993
Pharmacy	27,291	28,598	21,564	22,886	17,610	18,419	14,703	15,298	21,253	22,507
Physical therapy	24,181	24,087	20,284	20,319	16,735	16,843	11,941	12,022	17,935	17,588
Dental hygiene	30,787	35,500	18,727	21,645	15,300	14,017	12,883	12,756	17,832	17,063
Public health	33,435	28,477	23,521	24,612	18,230	20,244	13,945	14,858	25,728	24,871
Veterinary medicine										
D.V.M. degree	29,335	30,730	23,849	25,375	20,458	22,200	13,194	14,967	23,659	25,425
Veterinary specialties	27,742	29,337	23,226	25,044	20,889	22,655	13,715	15,772	22,802	25,526
Speech pathology and audiology	26,651	28,990	20,601	22,418	16,625	17,376	12,398	13,565	19,729	21,329
Clinical social work	22,834	26,781	19,703	20,794	16,990	16,830	14,294	15,766	18,794	20,261
Medical laboratory technician	20,573	21,244	20,412	22,465	15,325	15,978	11,668	12,970	15,582	18,017
Other health-professions specialties	26,742	36,516	21,747	26,934	18,172	22,289	13,527	13,900	20,034	28,085

Note: Data based on reports from institutions that are members of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. In the 1978-79 study, 71 institutions participated. In the 1979-80 study, 68 institutions participated.

SOURCE: OFFICE OF INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH, OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

Faculty Salaries, by Discipline

1979-80 averages for faculty members of all ranks, based on data reported by 68 state universities

Agriculture and natural resources

Agriculture, general	$23,077
Agronomy	23,574
Soils science	23,087
Animal science	22,906
Dairy science	23,676
Poultry science	23,748
Fish, game, and wildlife management	22,744
Horticulture	22,487
Agricultural economics	24,210
Food science and technology	23,666
Forestry	22,508
Natural resources management	22,649
Agriculture and forestry technology	24,256
Range management	23,020

Architecture and environmental design

Environmental design, general	21,856
Architecture	22,534
Interior design	18,679
Landscape architecture	21,887
City, community, and regional planning	23,654

Area studies

Asian studies, general	22,405
Latin American studies	23,608
Middle Eastern studies	20,710
American studies	20,449

Biological sciences

Biology, general	23,608
Botany, general	23,647
Bacteriology	25,032
Plant pathology	23,279
Zoology, general	23,196
Pathology, human and animal	32,192
Pharmacology, human and animal	27,410
Physiology, human and animal	26,932
Microbiology	24,506
Anatomy	24,908
Biochemistry	25,528
Biophysics	25,007
Molecular biology	24,071
Marine biology	23,514
Biometrics and biostatistics	27,226
Ecology	24,695
Entomology	23,340
Genetics	25,968
Nutrition, scientific	28,397
Biology, other specialties	23,437

Business and management

Business and commerce, general	25,283
Accounting	25,158
Business statistics	23,462
Banking and finance	24,793
Business management and administration	25,277
Operations research	22,972
Hotel and restaurant management	23,061
Marketing and purchasing	25,452
Secretarial studies	20,523
Labor and industrial relations	25,555
Business economics	25,448

Communications

Communications, general	20,329
Journalism, printed media	22,124
Radio-television	20,480
Advertising	21,386
Communication media	19,782

Computer and information sciences

Computer and information sciences	24,385
Information sciences and systems	25,440

Education

Education, general	21,409
Elementary education, general	22,203
Secondary education, general	21,715
Higher education, general	26,730
Adult and continuing education	20,348
Special education, general	21,087
Social foundations	23,456
Educational psychology	22,815
Educational statistics and research	25,464
Student personnel	23,242
Educational administration	26,152
Educational supervision	23,555
Curriculum and instruction	21,513
Reading education	24,665
Art education	22,143
Music education	19,427
Mathematics education	23,431
Science education	22,589
Physical education	19,673
Driver and safety education	19,297
Health education	20,940
Business education	21,480
Vocational and technical education	21,701
Agricultural education	22,638
Home economics education	21,677
Education, other specialties	21,775

Engineering

Engineering, general	22,487
Aerospace engineering	27,830
Agricultural engineering	23,322
Bioengineering and biomedical engineering	26,113
Chemical engineering	27,413
Petroleum engineering	28,181
Civil engineering	25,524
Electrical engineering	26,338
Mechanical engineering	25,961
Metallurgical engineering	27,889
Materials engineering	28,451
Industrial and management engineering	25,269
Ceramic engineering	26,861
Textile engineering	24,549
Mining and mineral engineering	27,549
Nuclear engineering	27,821
Engineering mechanics	26,024
Environmental and sanitary engineering	25,186
Engineering technologies	20,756

Fine and applied arts

Fine arts, general	20,188
Art	20,313
Art history and appreciation	20,693
Music	20,510
Music, liberal arts program	20,465
Dramatic arts	20,097
Dance	19,078
Applied design	18,269
Cinematography	19,080
Photography	17,629

Foreign languages

Foreign languages, general	20,440
French	21,754
German	22,533
Spanish	22,666
Russian	21,877
Chinese	20,867
Latin	18,926
Slavic languages	24,080
Foreign languages, other specialties	19,816

Home economics

Home economics, general	19,604
Home decoration and home equipment	18,877
Clothing and textiles	19,342
Consumer economics and home management	19,593
Family relations and child development	20,335
Foods and nutrition	20,750
Institutional and cafeteria management	18,683

Law

Law, general	32,819

Letters

English, general	20,498
Comparative literature	25,286
Linguistics	22,675
Classics	21,552
Speech, debate, and forensic science	20,066
English as a foreign language	19,259
Philosophy	22,273
Religious studies	22,227

Library science

Library science, general	22,021

Mathematics

Mathematics, general	23,326
Statistics	25,543

Physical sciences

Physical sciences, general	23,994
Physics, general	26,314
Chemistry, general	25,437
Pharmaceutical chemistry	25,181
Astronomy	26,221
Atmospheric sciences and meteorology	26,924
Geology	25,108
Earth sciences, general	25,406
Oceanography	25,538

Psychology

Psychology, general	24,024
Psychology, other specialties	21,611

Public affairs and services

Community services, general	19,474
Public administration	27,531
Parks and recreation management	20,743
Social work and helping services	22,836
Law enforcement and corrections	21,188

Social sciences

Social sciences, general	22,306
Anthropology	22,700
Economics	25,535
History	23,054
Geography	22,614
Political science and government	22,998
Sociology	22,440
Criminology	22,418
Afro-American studies	21,193
American Indian cultural studies	16,540
Mexican-American cultural studies	18,279
Urban studies	23,449

Interdisciplinary studies and others

General liberal arts and sciences	19,390
Biological and physical sciences	23,456
Humanities and social sciences	22,615
Engineering and other disciplines	28,990

Technical and occupational curriculums

Technical and occupational programs	22,041

Health services and paramedical technicians

Health services, general	18,882
Nursing	17,596

Mechanical and engineering technologies

Mechanical and engineering technologies, general	20,119
Aeronautical and aviation technologies	17,241
Civil technologies	22,808
Mechanical and engineering technologies (other specialties)	19,766

SOURCE: OFFICE OF INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH, OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

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Volume XX, Number 8

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Woman scientists encounter unusual strains and continuing obstacles to their professional advancement. Story on Page 3.

Historians "are turning the public off history," warns one scholar. Story on Page 10.

A controversial economist has withdrawn his name from consideration as director of an international institute at Harvard University. Story on Page 2.

Colleges and universities face increasing competition for state appropriations. Story on Page 8.

Nursing educators charge that some colleges are offering nurses degree programs of little value. Story on Page 4.

Female athletes at Temple University have filed a lawsuit charging their institution discriminates against women's intercollegiate sports. Story on Page 12.

Shirley M. Hufstedler, Secretary of Education, has been sharply criticized by women's-rights groups but praised by some black-college leaders. Story on Page 13.

The House and Senate have drafted bills aimed at making federal regulations more responsive to those who must comply with them. Story on Page 13.

A controversial theologian whom the Vatican stripped of his right to teach will remain on the faculty of a West German university. Story on Page 19.

Student unrest has flared on campuses in Israel. Story on Page 20.

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Despite Drop in Number of 18-Year-Olds, College Rolls Could Rise During the 1980's

Study concludes that additional sources could yield 1 million new students during decade

By Jack Magarrell

WASHINGTON

Despite the prospect of a sharp drop in the number of 18-year-olds in the population, college enrollment could increase by as much as 3.5 per cent by the end of the decade, a study by the American Council on Education concludes.

If present patterns were to continue during the 1980's, the declining number of Americans aged 18 to 24 could be expected to reduce college enrollment by more than 9 per cent by 1990. However, the council says, colleges should be able to counteract that trend by developing additional sources of students.

The A.C.E. study analyzes a number of much-discussed recruiting strategies and calculates their potential for increasing enrollments during the 1980's.

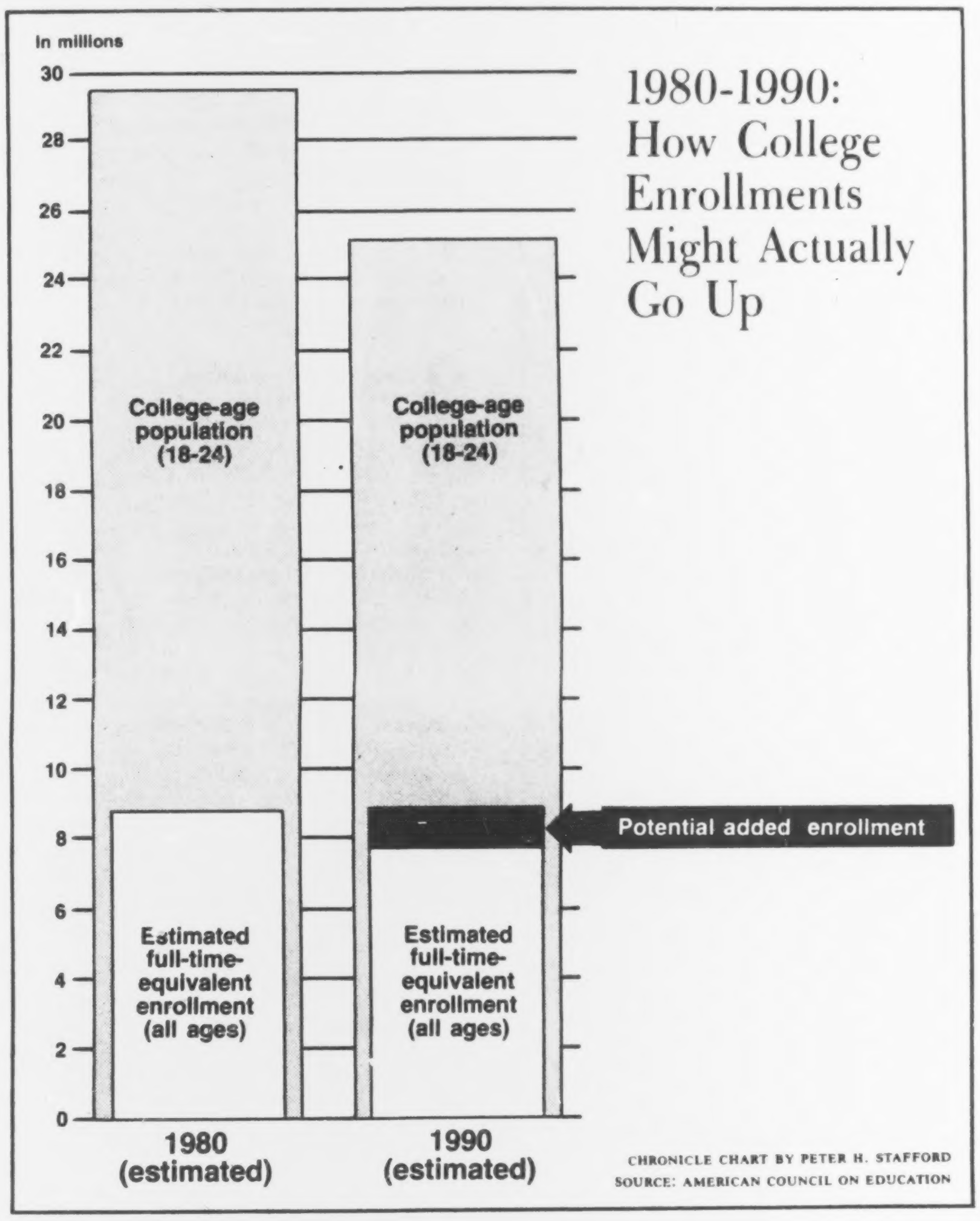
Among those considered in the study are stepped-up recruiting of members of minority and lower-income groups, women in their 20's and early 30's, and men over 35. The study also examines the possibility of attracting more graduate and foreign students, and of competing more strongly with industry in providing courses for employees.

Using such strategies could produce over a million students more than would be expected from projections based on demographic data and present enrollment patterns, the A.C.E. study estimates.

That would be enough to turn a projected loss of 797,000 students by 1990 into a gain of more than 300,000.

Carol Frances, the A.C.E.'s chief economist, directed the study for the Interasso-

Continued on Page 11, Column 3



1980-1990: How College Enrollments Might Actually Go Up

CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD
SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

U.S. Asked to 'Endow' Top Universities to Carry Out Basic Scientific Research

By Anne C. Roark

WASHINGTON

The federal government should permanently endow a "small group of excellent universities" with enough money to carry out the nation's basic scientific research, says Steven Muller, president of the Johns Hopkins University.

Unless dramatic changes take place in the support of scientific research, the United States will fall far behind other countries in productivity and inventiveness, Mr. Muller warned government officials here last week.

Evidence of such deterioration both at home and abroad has already been observed by some U. S. economic experts.

"The fundamental problem," Mr. Muller said, "is that basic research has become such a large-scale and expensive activity as to constitute a heavy drain on federal budgets, and an intolerable financial burden on the American university."

Universities now conduct approximately 70 per cent of the country's basic scientific research. Although the federal government supplies the bulk of the funds, universities are expected to share at least a portion of the costs.

"Basic research quite simply has become so expensive that no university can execute it on any significant scale with its own resources. Worse than that, universities are no longer even in a position to do so on the traditional basis of cost sharing, on which their receipt of federal funds for basic research has been based since the end of the Second World War."

Mr. Muller presented his plan—"not really a far-fetched notion," he said—to a group of scientists, government officials, and other science-policy experts meeting at George Washington University last week.

Although he did not tell the group how many universities should qualify for support under his plan, he said only about 100 campuses can "lay claim to being major research institutions."

"In truth," Mr. Muller said, "less than 50 or 60 produce high-quality basic research in large volume."

In fiscal 1978, the government spent $3.36-billion on academic research and development, according to the National Science Foundation. More than $2.78-bil-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

April 21, 1980

FACT–FILE

State Finances

A comparison of general-fund balances

	Actual balance fiscal 1979	Percentage of expenditures	Projected balance fiscal 1980	Percentage of expenditures
Alabama	$ 20,500,000	1.4%	0	0.0%
Alaska	668,400,000	60.8%	1,567,000,000	124.3 %
Arizona	117,100,000	11.0%	187,000,000	16.0%
Arkansas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
California	2,680,100,000	16.5%	1,834,600,000	9.9%
Colorado	168,000,000	15.1%	204,000,000	16.4%
Connecticut	1,000,000	‡	300,000	‡
Delaware	48,400,000	8.9%	34,200,000	5.6%
Florida	232,500,000	7.9%	119,300,000	3.2%
Georgia	107,900,000	3.9%	80,400,000	2.8%
Hawaii	66,900,000	7.5%	111,900,000	11.3%
Idaho	10,100,000	3.2%	20,400,000	5.7%
Illinois	390,000,000	5.8%	400,000,000	4.9%
Indiana	332,700,000	18.7%	201,300,000	10.0%
Iowa	90,700,000	5.8%	70,300,000	4.0%
Kansas	196,000,000	20.3%	156,700,000	13.8%
Kentucky	80,000,000	4.6%	23,500,000	1.2%
Louisiana	407,000,000	15.1%	255,000,000	7.7%
Maine	26,400,000	5.5%	15,800,000	3.0%
Maryland	319,000,000	13.8%	195,600,000	7.4%
Massachusetts	196,600,000	5.6%	19,700,000	0.5%
Michigan	30,100,000	0.7%	0	0.0%
Minnesota	258,700,000	7.8%	147,200,000	3.9%
Mississippi	71,600,000	8.1%	13,700,000	1.4%
Missouri	316,500,000	20.5%	227,800,000	11.8%
Montana	28,600,000	12.0%	20,100,000	8.4%
Nebraska	62,400,000	11.9%	39,000,000	6.4%
Nevada	88,200,000	26.6%	54,800,000	15.5%
New Hampshire	28,600,000	13.2%	18,200,000	7.3%
New Jersey	218,000,000	4.9%	144,000,000	3.1%
New Mexico	45,400,000	6.4%	9,900,000	1.3%
New York	10,200,000	0.1%	10,300,000	0.1%
North Carolina	187,600,000	7.6%	28,700,000	1.0%
North Dakota	148,600,000	49.8%	103,300,000	33.4%
Ohio	357,300,000	9.2%	210,400,000	4.6%
Oklahoma	98,400,000	13.4%	114,900,000	13.4%
Oregon	138,600,000	12.9%	1,800,000	0.1%
Pennsylvania	30,500,000	0.5%	44,300,000	0.7%
Rhode Island	41,900,000	6.9%	28,500,000	4.3%
South Carolina	13,400,000	1.0%	5,400,000	0.4%
South Dakota	10,900,000	5.6%	5,600,000	2.5%
Tennessee	8,000,000	0.3%	9,000,000	0.3%
Texas	620,800,000	17.9%	180,800,000	4.4%
Utah	15,500,000	2.5%	0	0.0%
Vermont	0	0.0%	1,700,000	0.7%
Virginia	137,900,000	5.7%	194,800,000	7.9%
Washington	419,600,000	14.8%	199,300,000	5.8%
West Virginia	47,000,000	4.9%	13,000,000	1.3%
Wisconsin	280,600,000	9.0%	94,700,000	2.9%
Wyoming	113,300,000	69.9%	85,800,000	37.0%
Total U. S.	**9,987,700,000**	**8.7%**	**7,504,000,000**	**5.8%**

‡ Less than 0.1%.

SOURCE: NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION AND NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE BUDGET OFFICERS

NOTE

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

An appeals court has ruled that the National Collegiate Athletic Association may challenge in court federal regulations issued to enforce an anti-sex-bias law. Story on Page 4.

A "rescue mission" for the humanities is being waged in a 5,400-acre research park in North Carolina. Story on Page 3.

Students' week-long occupation of administration offices at the University of Massachusetts at Boston ended in 29 arrests. Story on Page 2.

The procedures the Office of Education uses to review accrediting agencies have become bogged down in controversy. Story on Page 11.

The Carter Administration has won a round in its fight to resume registering young men for the military draft. Story on Page 11.

A Fact-File listing the investments of faculty pension funds by the College Retirement Equities Fund appears on Pages 8-10.

Higher-education groups fear that education appropriations could be hurt by proposals to tighten the procedures Congress uses to control federal spending. Story on Page 13.

Negotiations are under way in the Senate on the contacts the charter for the Central Intelligence Agency would allow between scholars and undercover agents. Story on Page 12.

Violent clashes at Iranian universities last week between leftist students and Moslem fundamentalists left at least 10 persons dead. Story on Page 15.

Medical-school graduates from Ontario are flocking to the United States. This and other Notes from Canada appear on Page 15.

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'Mean Little Cases' Give New Dimension to Controversies over Academic Freedom

By Lorenzo Middleton

Barbara Landphair lost her job at Lynchburg College after someone told the president—who happened to be her next-door neighbor—that she and her two daughters were living with a man who was not her husband.

Ralph L. Odom received his dismissal notice from the president of Philander Smith College following his arrest on shoplifting charges involving a 60-cent package of pipe filters.

John H. Songdahl lost his bid for tenure at Nichols College after the dean of the faculty said he was spending too much time chatting with secretaries, and with one female staff member in particular.

The American Association of University Professors has cited those three cases as examples of unfair actions by college administrators against faculty members.

They are indicative of what one A.A.U.P. official describes as a "disturbing" trend that has added a new dimension to controversies over academic freedom.

The central issue in such cases, says Jordan E. Kurland, associate general secretary of the A.A.U.P., is seldom teaching methods or research credentials—or a professor's political activities, as was often the case in the late 1960's and early 1970's.

'On the Outs' with Influential People

The issues are largely matters of conflicting personalities or life styles, Mr. Kurland says. Punitive action is taken against faculty members not because they are regarded by their peers as unproductive or inferior scholars, but because they are "on the outs" with people who can influence decisions about whether they will be tenured, promoted, or granted salary increases.

"Mean little cases," is how Mr. Kurland describes the controversies. "The subject is mean, the people are mean, and the whole thing leaves a bad taste in your mouth," he says.

Such conflicts have always occurred in higher education, he adds, but they are becoming more prevalent.

He says the number of such complaints received by the association has increased by 20 per cent over the past year. They now account for about one-third of the 1,200 complaints the association receives from faculty members every year.

This, Mr. Kurland says, has been "a big year" for allegations of moral turpitude, many of which involve differences of opinion over what constitutes sexual misconduct.

There has been an increase in charges involving adultery, homosexual relationships, and cohabitation, he says, and, for the first time, a number of colleges have taken action against faculty members accused of sexually harassing students. In

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

More Decisions on Purchasing Textbooks Now Made by Committees, Survey Shows

By Beverly T. Watkins

NEW YORK

Departmental committees, not individual faculty members, are making more and more of the decisions about which textbooks to adopt for college classes, a new study has found.

The use of committees is more widespread among public than private colleges and universities, and among institutions with lower academic rankings, according to a survey conducted for the Association of American Publishers, the Book Industry Study Group, and the National Association of College Stores.

The majority of faculty members surveyed said textbook committees tended to compromise on "conventional, middle-of-the-road textbooks." The professors also said that the major reason for recommending a change in books was that "faculty members get tired of using the same text."

The study, the first such project for the book industry since 1974, examined the market for textbooks and the attitudes and practices of publishers, campus bookstores, faculty members, and college students over the last five years. It was conducted by Crossley Surveys, an independent research firm in New York, which polled 60 bookstore managers, 500 students, and 300 faculty members at 39 colleges and universities.

Among its other findings:

▶ Contrary to the suspicions of many in the textbook business, the use of hardcover texts in college classes is not diminishing. Although the use of paperback texts is increasing modestly, more than 90 per cent of the students had a basic hardcover text assigned in their largest class last year. That was an increase of 7 per cent over the last five years. More than 85 per cent of students purchased that text, which was an increase of 14 per cent since 1974.

▶ A student's source of money for college affects his or her textbook purchases. Students who depend on their parents to pay for their college education—about 36 per cent—purchase an average of eight textbooks each term. Those who rely on loans, scholarships, and grants—about 33

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

Woman Chemist Gets $100,000 in Settlement of Sex-Bias Suit

By Austin C. Wehrwein

MINNEAPOLIS

A seven-year-old sex-discrimination suit brought against the University of Minnesota by a woman chemist who was denied tenure has been resolved by a sweeping consent decree that gives her $100,000 in "compensatory damages" and pays her attorneys' fees.

A consent decree is not an admission of guilt. Spokesmen said the university merely wanted to end the protracted case and was already reforming its procedures in line with the spirit of the decree.

But Shyamala Rajender, who brought the suit under Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, claimed a feminist victory that would curb the "old boys' network."

"At least I've done something for women in chemistry and maybe through all the university," she said.

Mrs. Rajender, a native of India but now an American citizen, is no longer at the university. She is a patent lawyer in San Francisco.

Lawyers on both sides said they believed it was the second sex-bias case against a university to end in a consent decree. The other involved a 1977 settlement at Brown University.

Lawyers here said the Minnesota agreement differed in several important respects from the Brown case, notably in the provision for a special master who will supervise the agreement until 1989, and will have broad powers to adjudicate claims.

A source close to the case said that regardless of whether Mrs. Rajender, whose academic rank had been temporary assistant professor, had a good legal case, the chemistry department did not have a good historical case. It has had only one woman faculty member with tenure, and she re-

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

FACT-FILE

CREF Portfolios

A listing of the stocks in which faculty pension funds

Following is a list of investments of faculty pension funds by the College Retirement Equities Fund, showing the number of shares held and the market value at the end of 1978 and 1979 calendar years.

	Dec. 31, 1979		Dec. 31, 1978	
	Shares	**Market value**	**Shares**	**Market value**
Aerospace				
Beech Aircraft	233,310	$11,665,500	233,310	$5,745,259
Conv. deb., 4.75% 8/1/93	(par value $4,538,000)	11,571,900	(par value $5,338,000)	6,859,330
Cessna Aircraft	888,510	20,879,985	846,200	15,654,700
Raytheon	—	—	200,000	9,300,000
Rockwell International	400,000	19,250,000	373,000	13,288,125
TRW, Inc. $4.40 cum. conv. pfd. b.	—	—	58,100	4,764,200
United Technologies	319,200	13,725,600	319,200	12,408,900
$3.875 cum. conv. pfd.	24,000	1,350,000	24,000	1,332,000
Subtotals		**$78,442,985**		**$69,352,514**
Air transport				
Delta Air Lines	150,000	$5,868,750	150,000	$6,262,500
Northwest Airlines	200,000	5,525,000	200,000	5,700,000
Subtotals		**$11,393,750**		**$11,962,500**
Aluminum				
Alcan Aluminum	1,675,000	$78,515,625	675,000	$22,865,625
Aluminum Company of America	525,000	28,809,375	525,000	25,068,750
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical	1,647,484	31,714,067	600,984	10,517,220
Kaiser Industries	100,000	200,000	100,000	200,000
Martin Marietta	725,000	33,712,500	725,000	21,750,000
Reynolds Metal	856,400	27,833,000	300,000	9,787,500
Reynolds $4.50 cum. conv. pfd.	21,000	1,407,000	—	—
Subtotals		**$202,191,567**		**$90,189,095**
Banks				
BankAmerica	950,000	$26,243,750	1,300,000	$33,475,000
Chase Manhattan	100,000	3,862,500	—	—
Citicorp	2,050,000	48,431,250	1,815,000	42,652,500
Continental Illinois	377,000	10,980,125	377,000	9,849,125
First Chicago	645,000	9,997,500	765,000	14,535,000
First City Bancorporation of Texas	215,000	8,331,250	215,000	7,121,875
Manufacturers Hanover	501,000	15,593,625	341,000	10,912,000
Mercantile Texas	410,530	10,519,856	299,000	7,475,000
Texas Commerce Bancshares-American General Insurance conv. deb. 6.5% 6/15/94	—	—	(par value $7,586,000)	6,941,190
Wells Fargo	700,000	18,812,500	500,000	13,562,500
Subtotals		**$152,772,356**		**$146,524,190**
Beverages				
Coca-Cola	1,748,000	$60,524,500	1,205,200	$52,878,150
PepsiCo	859,278	21,374,540	330,500	8,469,063
Conv. deb. 4.75% 8/1/96	—	—	(par value $10,771,000)	13,571,460
Subtotals		**$81,899,040**		**$74,918,673**
Broadcasters				
American Broadcasting	158,100	$6,205,425	—	—
Capital Cities Communications	32,600	1,585,175	—	—
CBS	584,700	30,623,663	364,000	$18,473,000
Metromedia	5,000	367,500	—	—
Subtotals		**$38,781,763**		**$18,473,000**
Business Services				
Automatic Data Processing	459,100	$16,068,500	230,000	$6,756,250
Deluxe Check Printers	200,000	7,100,000	200,000	6,000,000
Electronic Data Systems	331,200	8,859,600	266,200	5,057,800
Purolator	200,000	5,675,000	200,000	5,000,000
Subtotals		**$37,703,100**		**$22,814,050**
Chemicals				
Allied Chemical	562,559	$27,635,712	725,472	$20,675,952
Diamond Shamrock	144,800	4,561,200	570,000	10,972,500
Dow Chemical	—	—	450,000	11,306,250
Du Pont	1,154,087	46,596,262	243,729	30,953,583
Hercules	1,100,000	22,687,500	—	—
International Minerals & Chemicals	286,200	16,563,825	550,000	19,387,500
Monsanto	841,800	50,192,325	614,100	28,862,700
Nalco Chemical	125,000	4,312,500	200,000	5,350,000
PPG Industries	372,300	10,750,162	—	—
Stauffer Chemical	920,000	20,700,000	480,000	18,660,000
Union Carbide	474,050	19,910,100	408,308	13,882,472
Subtotals		**$223,909,586**		**$160,050,957**
Construction & mining equipment				
Bucyrus-Erie	—	—	150,000	$ 2,325,000
Caterpillar Tractor	1,727,800	$93,301,200	832,800	48,927,000
Conv.deb. 5.5% 6/30/00	(par value $6,350,000)	6,826,250	(par value $3,350,000)	4,020,000
Subtotals		**$100,127,450**		**$55,272,000**
Construction materials & homebuilders				
Armstrong Cork	1,284,500	$21,194,250	350,300	$5,648,588
Congoleum	496,200	17,056,875	452,800	9,282,400
Jim Walter	320,000	9,840,000	300,000	8,025,000
Subtotals		**$48,091,125**		**$22,955,988**
Containers				
Continental Group	905,000	$26,131,875	455,000	$12,285,000
Crown Cork & Seal	246,000	7,164,750	231,000	6,930,000
Owens-Illinois	345,000	6,986,250	245,000	4,379,375
Subtotals		**$40,282,875**		**$23,594,375**
Cosmetics				
Avon Products	1,365,000	$53,746,875	665,000	$33,748,750
Gillette	300,000	7,912,500	540,600	14,123,175
International Flavors & Fragrances	370,000	7,261,250	370,000	8,741,250
Revlon	—	—	71,700	3,683,587
Revlon International Finance Conv. deb. 4.75% 6/15/83	(par value $10,995,000)	14,348,475	(par value $9,620,000)	14,285,700
Conv. deb. 4.75% 4/15/87	(par value $10,105,000)	11,115,500	(par value $8,875,000)	11,337,813
Tampax	—	—	80,000	2,400,000
Subtotals		**$94,384,600**		**$88,320,275**
Drugs				
American Home Products	2,000,000	$54,500,000	1,400,000	$39,375,000
Bristol-Myers	385,000	14,245,000	685,000	24,488,750
Johnson & Johnson	269,500	21,357,875	169,500	12,500,625
Lilly (Eli)	—	—	528,000	25,278,000
Medtronic	100,000	6,900,000	250,000	7,968,750
Merck	250,000	18,125,000	550,000	37,193,750
National Medical Care	100,000	2,675,000	—	—
Pfizer	—	—	122,300	4,020,613
Schering-Plough	1,000,000	30,375,000	925,500	27,417,938
SmithKline	190,000	11,946,250	200,000	18,300,000
Upjohn	165,700	7,808,613	182,700	8,929,462
Warner-Lambert	1,000,000	19,938,000	800,000	19,000,000
Subtotals		**$187,870,738**		**$224,472,888**
Electrical equipment				
Burndy	305,000	$9,302,500	305,000	$5,795,900
Combustion Engineering	450,000	26,662,500	450,000	14,568,750
Eltra	—	—	318,600	8,841,150
Emerson Electric	510,700	17,938,338	358,500	12,771,562
General Electric	2,444,100	124,038,075	1,879,100	88,552,587
Gould	1,133,600	26,356,200	—	—
International Telephone & Telegraph	2,330,900	59,729,312	1,012,300	27,458,638
$4.00 Cum conv. pfd. J	32,900	1,381,800	32,900	1,488,725
$4.00 Cum conv. pfd. H	24,200	1,113,200	20,000	970,000
Conv. deb. 8.625% 6/1/00	—	—	(par value $10,155,000)	$10,891,238
McGraw-Edison	788,000	20,586,500	588,000	14,553,000
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing	320,000	16,120,000	620,000	38,982,500
Reliance Electric	—	—	325,000	9,750,000
Square D	210,300	4,889,475	116,200	2,338,525
Electrical Equipment (Continued)				
Thomas & Betts Corporation	155,900	$6,547,800	44,800	$1,864,800
Westinghouse Electric	128,100	2,578,012	—	—
Subtotals		**$317,243,712**		**$238,826,475**
Electronics				
Advanced Micro Devices	—	—	202,500	$4,404,375
AMP	300,000	$12,075,002	300,000	9,187,500
Augat	243,300	7,207,762	153,400	3,873,350
Intel Corporation	234,375	15,820,312	156,250	7,734,375
Motorola	100,000	5,112,500	100,000	3,987,500
National Semiconductor Corporation	343,900	11,907,537	409,000	8,691,250
Plantronics	300,000	6,037,500	—	—
ROLM Corporation	85,900	3,640,012	—	—
Subtotals		**$61,800,625**		**$37,878,350**
Food & related				
Archer-Daniels-Midland	—	—	231,600	$3,242,400
Beatrice Foods	135,200	$2,771,600	116,700	2,654,925
Beatrice Foods Overseas Finance N.V. Conv. deb. 4.875% 8/15/93	(par value $6,800,000)	5,984,000	(par value $6,800,000)	6,715,000
Conv. deb. 6.25% 8/1/91	—	—	(par value $980,000)	984,900
Conv. deb. 7.25% 11/1/90	(par value $1,150,000)	1,334,000	(par value $725,000)	915,313
Consolidated Foods	444,000	11,544,000	—	—
CPC International	200,000	12,075,000	200,000	9,850,000
DEKALB AgResearch Incorporated Class B	—	—	179,300	4,258,375
General Foods	505,000	16,980,625	500,000	16,062,500
Kellogg Company	331,200	6,251,400	531,200	9,760,800
Kraft	325,000	15,518,750	275,000	12,306,250
Pioneer Hi-Bred International	—	—	300,000	6,037,500
Ralston Purina	1,402,000	15,422,000	880,200	10,012,275
Staley (A.E.) Manufacturing	—	—	250,000	4,187,500
Standard Brands	—	—	171,350	3,983,889
Subtotals		**$87,881,375**		**$90,971,627**
Food Stores				
Albertson's	294,300	$11,220,187	200,000	$7,375,000
Dillon Companies	461,454	7,267,900	242,236	6,843,167
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea	816,000	7,038,000	616,000	3,542,000
Jewel Companies	355,600	9,334,500	355,600	7,156,450
Kroger	1,056,700	20,077,300	330,000	11,756,250
Lucky Stores	566,929	8,858,267	562,829	8,301,728
Conv. deb. 6.75% 7/15/00	(par value 3,000,000)	3,375,000	(par value 1,650,000)	1,716,000
Meyer (Fred)	194,716	5,695,443	191,145	5,065,343
Conv. deb. 4.5% 6/15/97	(par value $1,641,000)	2,059,455	(par value $1,591,000)	1,710,325
Safeway Stores	306,000	10,786,500	—	—
Southland Corporation	544,723	15,660,786	528,858	14,146,951
Subtotals		**$101,373,338**		**$67,613,214**
Forest Products				
Boise Cascade Corporation	162,700	$5,511,463	162,700	4,352,225
Champion International	248,300	5,928,162	248,300	5,307,413
Evans Products	219,100	4,820,200	200,000	3,550,000

in 1978 and 1979

totaling more than $6.3-billion have been invested

	Dec. 31, 1979		Dec. 31, 1978	
	Shares	Market value	Shares	Market value
Forest Products (Continued)				
Georgia-Pacific Co.	—	—	100,000	$2,425,000
Subtotals		**$16,259,825**		**$15,634,638**
Household goods				
RCA	3,125,000	$69,531,250	630,000	$16,616,250
Singer	755,000	6,889,375	755,000	10,003,750
Whirlpool	1,550,000	$29,062,500	550,000	$10,518,750
White Consolidated Industries	400,000	9,550,000	—	—
Subtotals		**$115,033,125**		**$37,138,750**
Household products				
Clorox	876,200	$8,981,050	816,200	$8,774,150
Colgate-Palmolive	1,317,000	19,096,500	805,000	13,383,125
Dart Industries	232,300	9,117,775	147,500	5,881,562
Dart Industries $2.00 Cum. conv. pfd. A	257,500	10,042,500	257,500	10,171,250
Procter & Gamble	332,000	24,651,000	282,000	25,062,750
Purex	550,000	8,525,000	450,000	6,750,000
Unilever N.V.	450,000	27,168,750	405,400	24,628,050
Subtotals		**$107,582,575**		**$94,650,887**
Instruments				
Bausch & Lomb	—	—	37,600	$1,466,400
Beckman Instruments	600,000	$17,550,000	—	—
Hewlett-Packard	549,200	32,471,450	100,000	8,987,500
Tektronix	350,000	20,956,250	—	—
Varian Associates	320,000	9,680,000	350,000	4,725,000
Subtotals		**$80,657,700**		**$15,178,900**
Insurance companies				
Aetna Life & Casualty	2,209,950	$73,480,838	250,000	$9,687,500
American Express	275,000	8,215,625	275,000	8,009,375
American International Group	360,000	21,420,000	597,987	30,347,840
Chubb	182,500	6,935,000	150,000	4,875,000
Colonial Penn Group	—	—	350,000	8,706,250
Continental	2,340,000	62,302,500	— —	—
Farmers Group	—	—	137,000	3,270,875
General Reinsurance	—	—	7,200	1,274,400
INA	550,900	27,200,687	—	—
NLT	190,000	4,465,000	317,000	7,370,250
Safeco	236,500	8,809,625	139,500	3,871,125
St. Paul Companies	792,000	32,274,000	490,000	16,292,500
Southland Financial	400,000	8,900,000	400,000	6,050,000
Transamerica	200,000	3,400,000	—	—
Travelers	2,068,680	78,868,425	733,500	24,939,000
$2.00 Cum conv. pfd.	—	—	96,800	3,533,200
United States Fidelity & Guaranty	866,500	33,360,250	381,500	11,635,750
USLIFE	—	—	575,000	10,925,000
Subtotals		**$369,631,950**		**$150,788,065**
Leisure time industry				
Disney Productions	1,000,000	$45,000,000	—	—
General Cinema	—	—	50,000	$1,650,000
Hartz Mountain	—	—	400,000	5,500,000
Twentieth Century-Fox Film	158,900	6,912,150	—	—
Warner Communications	475,000	23,453,125	—	—
Subtotals		**$75,365,275**		**$7,150,000**
Machinery—farm, industrial & related				
Amsted Industries	406,000	$15,529,500	50,000	$1,768,750
Browning-Ferris Industries	200,000	3,050,000	200,000	2,500,000
Clark Equipment	234,500	8,998,938	100,000	3,637,500
Cooper Industries	—	—	75,000	3,703,125
Deere	578,700	22,786,313	804,800	27,866,200
conv. deb. 5.5% 1/15/01	(par value $10.525,000)	12,182,687	—	—
Envirotech	—	—	100,000	1,762,500
FMC	596,800	15,516,800	289,000	7,008,250
Hyster	79,000	3,545,125	20,000	645,000
Ingersoll-Rand	68,000	3,510,500	68,000	3,298,000
Pullman	150,000	5,681,250	150,000	5,287,500
Trans Union	200,000	6,925,000	200,000	6,000,000
Subtotals		**$97,726,113**		**$63,476,825**
Mining				
Falcon Seaboard Incorporated	—	—	100,000	$2,987,500
Inco Limited Class B	—	—	149,000	2,365,375
Subtotal				**$5,352,875**
Motor vehicles, equipment, & tires				
Bandag	300,000	$ 5,475,000	300,000	$3,975,000
Bendix	350,000	14,262,500	350,000	12,731,250
Cummins Engine	400,000	12,400,000	76,800	2,553,600
Eaton	690,000	17,681,250	—	—
Firestone Tire & Rubber	1,482,000	13,152,750	882,000	10,694,500
Ford Motor	1,972,250	63,112,000	1,307,250	54,904,500
General Motors	4,201,000	210,575,125	2,651,000	143,816,750
General Tire & Rubber	200,000	$4,200,000	—	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	1,625,000	20,921,875	925,000	15,031,250
Subtotals		**$361,780,500**		**$243,706,600**
Newspapers				
Dow Jones	80,300	$ 3,232,075	—	—
Gannett	450,000	21,543,750	250,000	$10,187,500
Knight-Ridder	100,000	2,600,000	—	—
Times Mirror	830,000	30,295,000	160,000	4,760,000
Subtotals		**$57,670,825**		**$14,947,500**
Office machines				
Burroughs	551,200	$43,200,300	561,200	$40,967,600
Data General	489,700	26,872,287	371,300	22,556,475
Digital Equipment	554,800	38,211,850	574,800	30,823,650
Honeywell	—	—	180,000	12,510,000
International Business Machines	5,581,000	360,672,125	1,160,000	345,825,000
NCR	606,100	41,972,425	574,100	34,733,050
Sperry	214,231	10,765,108	315,300	14,070,262
Conv. deb. 6% 12/15/00	(par value $8,685,000)	10,465,425	(par value $4,535,000)	5,147,225
Xerox	530,000	32,926,250	530,000	27,891,250
Subtotals		**$565,085,770**		**$534,524,512**
Oil–international				
British Petroleum	—	—	1,215,000	$22,173,750
Dome Petroleum	—	—	77,100	6,206,550
Exxon	4,235,000	$233,454,375	4,125,000	202,640,625
Gulf Oil	2,700,000	93,150,000	2,600,000	62,075,000
Imperial Oil Limited Class A	—	—	185,000	3,931,250
Mobil	1,350,000	74,587,500	825,000	57,337,500
Royal Dutch Petroleum	1,461,200	115,252,150	1,461,200	88,402,600
Standard Oil of California	1,121,900	63,247,113	1,321,900	61,964,062
Texaco	2,250,000	64,968,750	2,150,000	51,331,250
Subtotals		**$644,659,888**		**$556,062,587**
Paper products				
Crown Zellerbach	1,220,000	$53,070,000	700,000	$21,700,000
Great Northern Nekoosa	55,100	1,783,863	—	—
International Paper	2,289,934	84,727,558	1,204,979	43,981,733
St. Regis Paper	1,557,900	47,126,475	757,900	21,410,675
Union Camp	1,209,000	50,778,000	745,000	35,573,750
Westvaco	409,500	12,540,937	400,000	10,250,000
Subtotals		**$250,026,833**		**$132,916,158**
Petroleum–domestic				
Amerada Hess	—	—	66,112	$1,859,400
$3.50 Cum. conv. pfd.	—	—	62,700	3,895,238
Atlantic Richfield	340,300	$27,351,612	750,300	42,673,312
Conoco	637,700	30,131,325	1,300,000	36,562,500
Getty Oil	—	—	438,400	16,549,600
Mountain Fuel Supply	100,200	2,968,425	—	—
Phillips Petroleum	940,000	45,120,000	1,540,000	48,702,500
Shell Oil	864,000	46,872,000	1,300,000	41,925,000
Standard Oil of Indiana	800,000	63,100,000	1,300,000	73,612,500
Standard Oil of Ohio	—	—	200,000	8,500,000
Union Oil of California	—	—	103,500	5,886,563
Subtotals		**$215,543,362**		**$280,166,613**
Petroleum services				
Big Three Industries	—	—	128,400	$4,269,300
Dresser Industries	—	—	200,000	7,400,000
Halliburton	400,000	$34,000,000	350,000	23,100,000
McDermott (J. Ray)	450,000	11,250,000	450,000	9,618,750
Schlumberger	1,344,450	126,042,188	877,300	83,124,175
SEDCO	500,000	28,937,500	400,000	11,950,000
Subtotals		**$200,229,688**		**$139,462,225**
Photographic equipment				
Eastman Kodak	1,500,000	$72,375,000	1,200,000	$70,500,000
Subtotals		**$72,375,000**		**$70,500,000**
Publishing				
American Greetings Class A	298,000	$3,538,750	573,000	$6,088,125
Donnelley (R.R.) & Sons	129,400	3,607,025	129,400	3,526,150
McGraw-Hill	535,000	15,180,625	200,000	4,875,000
Time	435,200	20,508,800	—	—
$1.575 Cum. conv. pfd. B	180,600	$6,185,550	180,600	5,711,475
Subtotals		**$49,020,750**		**$20,200,750**
Railroads				
Burlington Northern	—	—	200,000	$7,100,000
Chessie System	100,000	$3,050,000	100,000	2,675,000
Missouri Pacific	451,000	23,185,537	415,000	20,750,000
Norfolk & Western Railway	358,700	9,774,575	458,700	10,034,062
Santa Fe Industries	—	—	49,200	1,457,550
Seaboard Coastline Industries	250,000	7,343,750	250,000	6,625,000
Southern Railway	75,000	4,050,000	75,000	3,496,875
Union Pacific	100,000	7,225,000	300,000	15,450,000
Subtotals		**$54,628,862**		**$67,588,487**
Retail trade				
American Stores	181,000	$4,819,125	222,100	$7,218,250
Associated Dry Goods	85,000	1,785,000	—	—
Best Products	227,500	5,260,938	215,000	5,240,625
Denny's	400,000	6,200,000	201,000	5,226,000
Gordon Jewelry Class A	191,100	4,466,962	177,400	3,392,775
McDonald's	900,000	39,150,000	900,000	41,850,000
Modern Merchandising	252,600	3,662,700	252,600	3,725,850
Sears, Roebuck	560,000	10,080,000	760,000	15,105,000
Service Merchandise	231,000	3,089,625	155,000	2,635,000
Skaggs Companies	—	—	241,000	6,657,625
Subtotals		**$78,514,350**		**$91,051,125**
Savings & loan				
Ahmanson (H.F.)	250,000	$5,281,250	250,000	$4,531,250
First Charter Financial	608,000	10,868,000	770,000	11,453,750
Great Western Financial	475,000	10,450,000	400,000	10,650,000
MGIC Investment	—	—	400,000	7,350,000
Subtotals		**$26,599,250**		**$33,985,000**
Steel				
Bethlehem Steel	570,000	$12,041,250	270,000	$5,298,750
Inland Steel	106,000	3,352,250	106,000	3,710,000
Mesabi Trust	—	—	350,000	5,162,500
Republic Steel	150,000	3,656,250	—	—
United States Steel	1,000,000	17,500,000	609,000	12,941,250
Worthington Industries	150,000	2,700,000	—	—
Subtotals		**$39,249,750**		**$27,112,500**
Textile				
Burlington	480,000	$8,100,000	—	—
Subtotal		**$8,100,000**		
Trucking & related				
Consolidated Freightways	455,500	$11,273,625	121,500	$2,703,375
Leaseway Transportation	587,500	13,145,313	325,000	10,846,875
Ryder System	115,900	2,854,037	230,000	5,548,750
Yellow Freight System	310,500	4,502,250	110,500	2,154,750
Subtotals		**$31,775,225**		**$21,253,750**

Continued on following page

FACT-FILE—Continued

CREF Portfolios in 1978 and 1979

	Dec. 31, 1979		Dec. 31, 1978	
	Shares	**Market value**	**Shares**	**Market value**
Utilities–electric				
Arizona Public Service	550,000	$9,487,500	950,000	$19,356,250
Baltimore Gas & Electric	—	—	530,000	12,918,750
Carolina Power & Light	250,000	4,781,250	850,000	18,275,000
Central & South West	—	—	350,000	5,381,250
Cincinnati Gas & Electric	235,100	3,908,537	685,100	13,702,000
Cleveland Electric Illuminating	775,000	12,690,625	775,000	12,981,250
Consumers Power	1,570,000	29,633,750	1,330,000	29,925,000
Detroit Edison	571,695	7,003,276	510,239	6,888,238
Duke Power	550,000	9,625,000	750,000	14,531,250
Florida Power & Light	200,000	4,975,000	300,000	7,837,500
Middle South Utilities	1,705,000	21,951,875	1,705,000	25,575,000
Northern States Power	—	—	292,875	6,882,582
Ohio Edison	—	—	1,147,991	17,076,373
Oklahoma Gas & Electric	—	—	209,489	3,535,134
Pacific Gas & Electric	610,000	14,030,000	910,000	20,247,500
Public Service Electric & Gas	406,030	7,765,323	563,568	11,412,252
Southern California Edison	915,054	22,418,823	1,102,421	28,387,341
Utilities–electric (Continued)				
Southern	—	—	761,871	$10,285,260
Subtotals		**$148,270,959**		**$265,197,930**
Utilities–gas & pipeline				
American Natural Resources	565,000	$26,555,000	515,000	$20,020,625
Consolidated Natural Gas	400,000	16,250,000	331,100	12,581,800
Houston Natural Gas	—	—	600,000	13,350,000
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	419,751	25,552,342	401,632	16,065,280
Peoples Gas	194,269	8,135,014	364,612	12,305,655
Southern Natural Resources	—	—	361,400	11,474,450
Tenneco	800,000	31,000,000	725,000	21,931,250
Texas Eastern	436,000	28,994,000	536,000	18,157,000
Texas Gas Transmission	600,000	16,425,000	250,000	8,875,000
Texas Oil & Gas	—	—	539,000	17,315,375
Transco Companies	—	—	650,000	13,487,500
United Energy Resources	491,100	30,509,588	400,000	13,300,000
Subtotals		**$183,420,944**		**$178,863,935**
Utilities–telphone				
American Telephone & Telegraph	5,934,229	$309,321,687	5,115,363	$310,118,882
Utilities–telephone (Continued)				
Bell Canada	1,514,350	$26,311,833	471,985	$25,900,221
Central Telephone & Utilities	433,000	10,987,375	333,000	7,950,375
Continental Telephone	2,324,465	37,482,006	1,839,111	26,207,332
General Telephone & Electronics	2,200,100	62,152,825	2,100,100	59,852,850
United Telecommunications	1,725,000	34,068,750	1,525,000	28,593,750
Subtotals		**$480,324,476**		**$458,623,410**
Foreign investments, by exchange				
Australia		$9,225,190		—
Belgium		3,425,293		—
France		13,261,141		—
Hong Kong		5,383,260		—
Japan		65,891,888		$82,125,538
Netherlands		4,248,516		—
Spain		3,238,357		—
Switzerland		11,130,281		—
United Kingdom		30,486,355		—
West Germany		19,997,399		—
Subtotals		**$166,287,680**		**$82,125,538**
Total market value		**$6,361,970,660**		**$5,051,849,731**

SOURCE: COLLEGE RETIREMENT EQUITIES FUND

6/25/80 C 2175-1 U

THE CHRONICLE
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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Genetic studies of frogs have important implications for human medicine, says a scientist at the University of Michigan. But researchers may have trouble obtaining frogs in the future. Stories on Pages 3 and 4.

Members of the faculty senate at the University of California at Berkeley will decide whether they want to have a collective-bargaining agent. Story on Page 10.

Ohio State University plans to run its campus buses on a blend of diesel fuel and used cooking oil from its cafeterias. Story on Page 2.

College representatives are generally pleased with a higher-education bill approved by the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources. Story on Page 11.

A ban has been proposed on the use of academics and journalists as spies or informers for U. S. intelligence agencies. Story on Page 14.

A vocal advocate of defense spending is expected to take over the chairmanship of the Senate Budget Committee. Story on Page 13.

Japan and the U. S. have agreed to collaborate on a wide range of scientific research projects. Story on Page 15.

Student unrest has flared at universities in South Korea despite recent moves by the government to lift some restraints on academic freedom. Story on Page 15.

Students and faculty members at universities in Quebec are deeply divided over a proposal that the province seek political independence. Story on Page 16.

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Big Freshman Class of 2.5 Million Boosts Enrollment to 11.7 Million

Largest-ever group of 18-year-olds results in 5-pct. increase in first-time students

By Jack Magarrell

WASHINGTON

This year's freshman class at U. S. colleges and universities is nearly 5 per cent larger than that of a year ago—the biggest one-year increase since 1975.

The 2.5 million new students who showed up on campuses last fall came, for the most part, from the largest group of 18-year-olds that the country has ever had—and larger than it will have in any year in the rest of this century, according to Census Bureau projections.

From a peak of 4,292,000 in 1979, the 18-year-old age group will hit a low of 3,168,000 in 1992—a decline of 26 per cent.

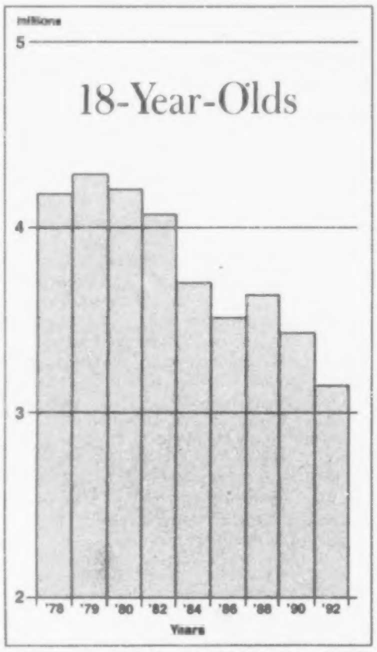
For the broader, 18-to-24 population group, the decline is not expected to begin until 1982.

The influx of freshmen last fall boosted total college enrollment to 11.7 million, an increase of 2.8 per cent over the year before.

The enrollment figures were compiled by the federal government's National Center for Education Statistics from reports from all but 15 of the 3,190 accredited colleges and universities in the U. S.

The actual increase of 2.8 per cent was larger than the estimate of 2.4 per cent made by N.C.E.S. six months ago on the basis of data from about a third of the institutions.

Total enrollment last fall at colleges and universities in the 50 states and District of Columbia was 11,569,899, compared with 11,260,092 in 1978, according to the N.C.E.S. final count. Students in Puerto Rico and other outlying areas and in military-service schools added some 155,000 more to the number of students enrolled in colleges and universities under U. S. jurisdiction last fall.



CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD
SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

By 1992, the U. S. will have 26 per cent fewer 18-year-olds.

The final data show that the increase in the number of first-year students was particularly strong at public colleges and universities, where 5.5 per cent more freshmen were registered than a year earlier. At private institutions, the growth in the number of first-year students was 2 per cent.

A Fact-File on fall enrollments in 1977, 1978, and 1979 appears on Page 8.

In total enrollment, the public institutions gained 2.9 per cent; the private institutions, 2.4 per cent.

For the first time, the final figures show, a majority of all college students are women. Last fall, women outnumbered men on the campuses 5.9 million to 5.7 million.

In 1979 the number of women enrolled in colleges and universities increased by 4.8 per cent over 1978, compared with an increase of only 0.7 per cent in the number of men.

Among the 2,539,000 students enrolling in college for the first time last fall, women outnumbered men by 149,000.

The largest percentage gains in enrollment last fall were made in public community colleges and private universities.

Compared with a year earlier, enroll-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

NAIA to Become 3rd College Sports Group to Offer Championship Events for Women

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Members of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics have voted to begin offering championships for women in nine sports, beginning next fall.

With 79 per cent of the association's 514 members voting, 69 per cent favored a proposal that would begin the championships, add a women's division to the N.A.I.A., and commit the association to develop common rules and guidelines for administering men's and women's intercollegiate athletic programs.

Approval by two-thirds of the members voting was necessary for the proposal to pass.

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Continued on Page 10, Column 1

FACT–FILE

Opening Fall Enrollments in 1977, 1978, and 1979

	Total enrollment for all institutions	Publicly controlled institutions					Privately controlled institutions				
		All students				First-time students	All students				First-time students
		Men		Women			Men		Women		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
All institutions											
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1978	11,391,950	2,579,748	1,776,914	2,337,695	2,148,844	1,922,057	991,967	349,205	861,201	346,376	500,341
1979	11,707,126	2,590,775	1,803,675	2,416,002	2,285,952	2,027,672	997,420	348,681	897,229	367,392	510,447
1978-79 change	+2.8%	+0.4%	+1.5%	+3.3%	+6.4%	+5.5%	+0.5%	−0.2%	+4.2%	+6.1%	+2.0%
1977-79 change	+2.5%	−3.9%	+0.1%	+1.9%	+12.2%	+4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	+0.1%	+10.7%	+3.0%
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1978-79 change	+2.1%	+0.8%	−1.0%	+3.5%	+3.0%	+4.1%	+0.9%	+0.9%	+4.6%	+8.3%	+3.2%
1977-79 change	+1.6%	−1.1%	−1.4%	+4.5%	+4.3%	+4.7%	+0.8%	−4.7%	+6.9%	+5.3	+4.2%
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California	1,698,668	303,879	413,334	284,268	513,381	346,822	73,283	32,866	56,011	21,646	22,750
Colorado	156,100	49,177	22,526	41,581	27,036	25,683	6,359	1,936	5,260	2,225	2,666
Connecticut	156,067	23,401	19,383	25,090	28,035	20,673	18,567	12,644	16,980	11,967	11,951
Delaware	32,308	8,616	4,099	9,947	4,861	6,898	959	973	1,512	1,341	1,281
District of Columbia	87,855	2,101	4,533	2,127	6,335	3,835	22,856	15,525	21,092	13,286	7,469
Florida	395,233	80,660	69,968	79,075	94,756	64,244	32,143	9,934	21,423	7,274	15,436
Georgia	178,017	45,796	23,663	42,355	27,142	23,859	17,080	2,277	16,824	2,880	9,462
Hawaii	47,204	13,705	7,794	13,670	7,930	7,736	979	1,802	671	653	1,351
Idaho	40,661	12,079	5,057	8,808	6,234	6,414	2,756	596	4,297	834	4,249
Illinois	612,916	115,608	107,750	103,241	138,280	115,089	54,045	22,275	45,588	26,129	24,591
Indiana	228,397	58,506	30,133	50,538	34,206	39,921	23,917	4,473	19,532	7,092	13,721
Iowa	132,599	37,343	9,703	31,758	12,229	26,677	17,366	3,688	15,841	4,671	10,095
Kansas	133,360	37,603	20,398	31,988	29,262	26,003	5,504	1,071	6,042	1,492	3,970
Kentucky	135,179	35,870	15,878	35,242	23,458	21,080	9,557	2,312	9,106	3,756	6,776
Louisiana	153,312	47,789	16,047	46,097	21,216	27,723	9,741	2,080	8,194	2,648	4,017
Maine	42,912	10,657	5,172	9,089	6,623	5,983	4,714	991	4,593	1,073	3,125
Maryland	218,745	44,876	40,635	47,453	56,685	35,674	8,989	5,230	8,770	6,107	4,371
Massachusetts	396,267	47,062	30,544	51,803	41,525	43,257	81,935	33,673	75,887	33,833	45,729
Michigan	503,839	119,209	96,898	110,545	113,041	97,541	23,614	9,409	21,744	9,379	13,945
Minnesota	193,830	50,168	23,003	46,016	33,980	31,396	17,333	1,941	18,842	2,547	9,359
Mississippi	100,272	33,016	8,783	34,938	12,575	26,796	3,487	1,228	4,144	2,101	2,299
Missouri	222,046	49,859	26,047	44,888	32,526	33,024	26,075	11,393	20,267	10,991	10,941
Montana	31,906	12,153	2,279	10,766	3,517	6,060	1,085	437	1,188	481	659
Nebraska	86,446	22,746	13,286	19,360	15,796	19,833	6,292	1,461	5,808	1,697	3,917
Nevada	35,935	6,256	11,864	4,786	12,759	3,608	77	41	67	85	85
New Hampshire	42,112	8,836	2,745	8,601	3,172	5,523	8,436	2,084	6,097	2,141	4,883
New Jersey	312,460	59,656	49,171	62,579	68,646	50,938	23,972	13,771	20,304	14,361	11,389
New Mexico	56,189	18,246	7,885	15,509	11,331	8,112	1,006	812	799	601	508
New York	970,168	165,911	90,333	176,481	117,220	114,562	146,819	65,502	130,394	77,508	66,238
North Carolina	269,065	67,326	35,054	68,115	40,703	56,708	26,365	2,295	25,999	3,208	15,623
North Dakota	31,904	13,396	2,227	11,272	2,893	8,231	724	122	980	290	519
Ohio	463,548	111,763	65,337	103,597	82,026	82,544	41,279	11,610	34,890	13,046	21,729
Oklahoma	152,683	44,341	21,935	36,297	28,719	28,165	8,530	2,640	7,363	2,858	3,281
Oregon	154,597	39,418	27,921	33,725	36,679	39,453	7,475	1,679	6,158	1,542	3,211
Pennsylvania	481,347	94,040	43,348	87,901	56,954	64,603	77,018	25,913	66,627	29,546	38,658
Rhode Island	64,435	8,683	5,655	10,073	9,326	7,366	12,432	4,980	9,954	3,332	6,756
South Carolina	131,459	37,383	16,134	32,053	17,693	28,150	11,669	1,660	12,895	1,972	8,495
South Dakota	31,294	9,874	2,377	8,246	2,864	5,215	3,057	456	3,555	865	2,278
Tennessee	199,654	47,857	25,891	43,996	34,533	33,584	22,098	2,325	20,341	2,613	12,610
Texas	676,047	180,698	119,541	155,293	136,203	155,589	36,245	10,556	29,302	8,209	14,939
Utah	90,398	22,684	10,474	15,950	7,355	14,573	13,495	3,431	12,600	4,409	6,247
Vermont	29,550	5,908	1,792	6,203	3,091	3,256	5,040	676	5,725	1,115	3,119
Virginia	270,599	62,339	48,520	63,386	62,819	31,836	13,705	1,708	15,705	2,417	9,126
Washington	303,469	67,631	61,017	61,599	86,658	19,594	10,066	3,225	10,105	3,168	4,862
West Virginia	81,335	22,089	11,412	18,879	18,224	13,280	3,627	1,214	4,218	1,672	2,922
Wisconsin	255,907	72,068	38,275	67,380	45,553	59,557	12,989	3,352	12,103	4,187	6,873
Wyoming	19,490	6,424	3,116	5,313	4,637	4,511	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

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THE CHRONICLE
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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Genetic studies of frogs have important implications for human medicine, says a scientist at the University of Michigan. But researchers may have trouble obtaining frogs in the future. Stories on Pages 3 and 4.

Members of the faculty senate at the University of California at Berkeley will decide whether they want to have a collective-bargaining agent. Story on Page 10.

Ohio State University plans to run its campus buses on a blend of diesel fuel and used cooking oil from its cafeterias. Story on Page 2.

College representatives are generally pleased with a higher-education bill approved by the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources. Story on Page 11.

A ban has been proposed on the use of academics and journalists as spies or informers for U. S. intelligence agencies. Story on Page 14.

A vocal advocate of defense spending is expected to take over the chairmanship of the Senate Budget Committee. Story on Page 13.

Japan and the U. S. have agreed to collaborate on a wide range of scientific research projects. Story on Page 15.

Student unrest has flared at universities in South Korea despite recent moves by the government to lift some restraints on academic freedom. Story on Page 15.

Students and faculty members at universities in Quebec are deeply divided over a proposal that the province seek political independence. Story on Page 16.

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Big Freshman Class of 2.5 Million Boosts Enrollment to 11.7 Million

Largest-ever group of 18-year-olds results in 5-pct. increase in first-time students

By Jack Magarrell

WASHINGTON

This year's freshman class at U. S. colleges and universities is nearly 5 per cent larger than that of a year ago—the biggest one-year increase since 1975.

The 2.5 million new students who showed up on campuses last fall came, for the most part, from the largest group of 18-year-olds that the country has ever had—and larger than it will have in any year in the rest of this century, according to Census Bureau projections.

From a peak of 4,292,000 in 1979, the 18-year-old age group will hit a low of 3,168,000 in 1992—a decline of 26 per cent.

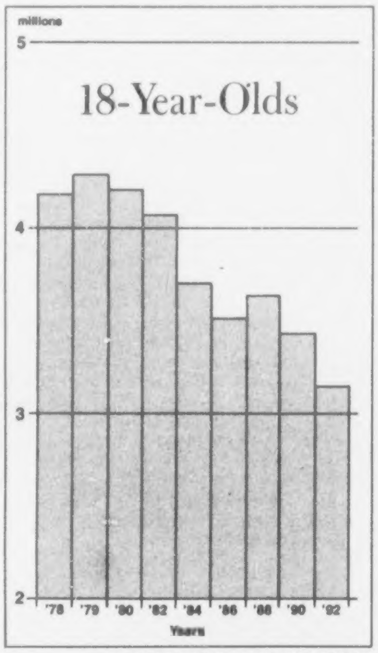
For the broader, 18-to-24 population group, the decline is not expected to begin until 1982.

The influx of freshmen last fall boosted total college enrollment to 11.7 million, an increase of 2.8 per cent over the year before.

The enrollment figures were compiled by the federal government's National Center for Education Statistics from reports from all but 15 of the 3,190 accredited colleges and universities in the U. S.

The actual increase of 2.8 per cent was larger than the estimate of 2.4 per cent made by N.C.E.S. six months ago on the basis of data from about a third of the institutions.

Total enrollment last fall at colleges and universities in the 50 states and District of Columbia was 11,569,899, compared with 11,260,092 in 1978, according to the N.C.E.S. final count. Students in Puerto Rico and other outlying areas and in military-service schools added some 155,000 more to the number of students enrolled in colleges and universities under U. S. jurisdiction last fall.



CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD
SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

By 1992, the U. S. will have 26 per cent fewer 18-year-olds.

The final data show that the increase in the number of first-year students was particularly strong at public colleges and universities, where 5.5 per cent more freshmen were registered than a year earlier. At private institutions, the growth in the number of first-year students was 2 per cent.

A Fact-File on fall enrollments in 1977, 1978, and 1979 appears on Page 8.

In total enrollment, the public institutions gained 2.9 per cent; the private institutions, 2.4 per cent.

For the first time, the final figures show, a majority of all college students are women. Last fall, women outnumbered men on the campuses 5.9 million to 5.7 million.

In 1979 the number of women enrolled in colleges and universities increased by 4.8 per cent over 1978, compared with an increase of only 0.7 per cent in the number of men.

Among the 2,539,000 students enrolling in college for the first time last fall, women outnumbered men by 149,000.

The largest percentage gains in enrollment last fall were made in public community colleges and private universities.

Compared with a year earlier, enroll-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

NAIA to Become 3rd College Sports Group to Offer Championship Events for Women

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Members of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics have voted to begin offering championships for women in nine sports, beginning next fall.

With 79 per cent of the association's 514 members voting, 69 per cent favored a proposal that would begin the championships, add a women's division to the N.A.I.A., and commit the association to develop common rules and guidelines for administering men's and women's intercollegiate athletic programs.

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Connecticut	156,067	23,401	19,383	25,090	28,035	20,673	18,567	12,644	16,980	11,967	11,951
Delaware	32,308	8,616	4,099	9,947	4,861	6,898	959	973	1,512	1,341	1,281
District of Columbia	87,855	2,101	4,533	2.127	6,335	3,835	22,856	15,525	21,092	13,286	7,469
Florida	395,233	80,660	69,968	79,075	94,756	64,244	32,143	9,934	21,423	7,274	15,436
Georgia	178,017	45,796	23,663	42,355	27,142	23,859	17,080	2,277	16,824	2,880	9,462
Hawaii	47,204	13,705	7,794	13,670	7,930	7,736	979	1,802	671	653	1,351
Idaho	40,661	12,079	5,057	8,808	6,234	6,414	2,756	596	4,297	834	4,249
Illinois	612,916	115,608	107,750	103,241	138,280	115,089	54,045	22,275	45,588	26,129	24,591
Indiana	228,397	58,506	30,133	50,538	34,206	39,921	23,917	4,473	19,532	7,092	13,721
Iowa	132,599	37,343	9,703	31,758	12,229	26,677	17,366	3,688	15,841	4,671	10,095
Kansas	133,360	37,603	20,398	31,988	29,262	26,003	5,504	1,071	6,042	1,492	3,970
Kentucky	135,179	35,870	15,878	35,242	23,458	21,080	9,557	2,312	9,106	3,756	6,776
Louisiana	153,812	47,789	16,047	46,097	21,216	27,723	9,741	2,080	6,194	2,648	4,017
Maine	42,912	10,657	5,172	9,089	6,623	5,983	4,714	991	4,593	1,073	3,125
Maryland	218,745	44,876	40.635	47,453	56,685	35,674	8,989	5,230	8,770	6,107	4,371
Massachusetts	396,267	47,062	30,544	51,803	41,525	43,257	81,935	33,673	75,887	33,833	45,729
Michigan	503,839	119,209	96,898	110,545	113,041	97,541	23,614	9,409	21,744	9,379	13,945
Minnesota	193,830	50,168	23,003	46,016	33,980	31,396	17,333	1,941	18,842	2,547	9,359
Mississippi	100,272	33,016	8,783	34,938	12,575	26,796	3,487	1,228	4,144	2,101	2,299
Missouri	222,046	49,859	26,047	44,888	32,526	33,024	26,075	11,393	20,267	10,991	10,941
Montana	31,906	12,153	2,279	10,766	3,517	6,060	1,085	437	1,188	481	659
Nebraska	86,446	22,746	13,286	19,360	15,796	19,833	6,292	1,461	5,808	1,697	3,917
Nevada	35,935	6,256	11,864	4,786	12,759	3,608	77	41	67	85	85
New Hampshire	42,112	8,836	2,745	8,601	3,172	5,523	8,436	2,084	6,097	2,141	4,883
New Jersey	312,460	59,656	49,171	62,579	68,646	50,938	23,972	13,771	20,304	14,361	11,389
New Mexico	56,189	18,246	7,885	15,509	11,331	8,112	1,006	812	799	601	508
New York	970,168	165,911	90,333	176,481	117,220	114,562	146,819	65,502	130,394	77,508	66,238
North Carolina	269,065	67,326	35,054	68,115	40,703	56,708	26,365	2,295	25,999	3,208	15,623
North Dakota	31,904	13,396	2,227	11,272	2,893	8,231	724	122	980	290	519
Ohio	463,548	111,763	65,337	103,597	82,026	82,544	41,279	11,610	34,890	13,046	21,729
Oklahoma	152,683	44,341	21,935	36,297	28,719	28,165	8,530	2,640	7,363	2,858	3,281
Oregon	154,597	39,418	27,921	33,725	36,679	39,453	7,475	1,679	6,158	1,542	3,211
Pennsylvania	481,347	94,040	43,348	87,901	56,954	64,603	77,018	25,913	66,627	29,546	38,658
Rhode Island	64,435	8,683	5,655	10,073	9,326	7,366	12,432	4,980	9,954	3,332	6,756
South Carolina	131,459	37,383	16,134	32,053	17,693	28,150	11,669	1,660	12,895	1,972	8,495
South Dakota	31,294	9,874	2,377	8,246	2,864	5,215	3,057	456	3,555	865	2,278
Tennessee	199,654	47,857	25,891	43,996	34,533	33,584	22,098	2,325	20,341	2,613	12,610
Texas	676,047	180,698	119,541	155,293	136,203	155,589	36,245	10,556	29,302	8,209	14,939
Utah	90,398	22,684	10,474	15,950	7,355	14,573	13,495	3,431	12,600	4,409	6,247
Vermont	29,550	5,908	1,792	6,203	3,091	3,256	5,040	676	5,725	1,115	3,119
Virginia	270,599	62,339	48,520	63,386	62,819	31,836	13,705	1,708	15,705	2,417	9,126
Washington	303,469	67,631	61,017	61,599	86,658	19,594	10,066	3,225	10,105	3,168	4,862
West Virginia	81,335	22,089	11,412	18,879	18,224	13,280	3,627	1,214	4,218	1,672	2,922
Wisconsin	255,907	72,068	38,275	67,380	45,553	59,557	12,989	3,352	12,103	4,187	6,873
Wyoming	19,490	6,424	3,116	5,313	4,637	4,511	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Colleges and universities will be charging their students an average of 10 per cent more in the coming academic year for room and board. Story on Page 2.

Ronald Reagan has tapped many academics as policy advisers in his bid for the Republican Presidential nomination and the White House. Story on Page 9.

A physicist who helped discover a new set of subatomic particles has been honored by the National Science Foundation. Story on Page 3.

Some biomedical researchers are upset about a House bill that would set spending ceilings for each of the National Institutes of Health. Story on Page 11.

Enrollment-based grants to health-professions schools would be greatly reduced under a House measure. Story on Page 12.

Congressional committees have voted to rescind $140-million appropriated for Basic Educational Opportunity Grants. Story on Page 11.

An Italian political scientist has been cleared of charges that he was involved in the kidnapping and murder of former Premier Aldo Moro. Story on Page 16.

Junior-college students in Quebec are angry because they must attend classes for an extra month. This and other Notes from Canada on Page 16.

The deferments granted to college males during the Vietnam War were not supposed to be exemptions from military service, argues Russell I. Thackrey. Article on Page 21.

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ECUADOR'S OVERCROWDED UNIVERSITIES

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Students line up to pay fees at Ecuador's Central University. Critics charge that academic quality has suffered at the institution since entrance examinations were abolished. Story on Page 15.

10,000 Iranian Students Face Deportation Under Hard-Line Policy on Visa Renewals

By Lorenzo Middleton

By next fall, as many as 10,000 Iranian students now in the United States could be ordered to return home, according to the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs.

Iranians are being told by the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service to leave within 30 days of the expiration of their student visas or face deportation. Although many Iranian students hold visas that are valid until their courses of study are complete, some have short-term visas that must be extended. The immigration service has adopted a "hard line" policy of not renewing visas when they expire.

In a related development, Canada announced that it will admit no Iranian students until the U. S. hostages are released.

Most of the students affected will be graduating this spring and summer. But many already have received notices that they must depart before completing their intended courses of study.

It is estimated that there are from 60,000 to 75,000 Iranian students now in the United States.

Foreign-student advisers at colleges throughout the country reported that about two weeks ago Iranian students began receiving notices from the immigration service turning down requests for extensions of their visas.

The I.N.S. policy has interrupted the plans of students seeking to transfer from special institutes—where they are learning English—to undergraduate programs, as well as those of students seeking to move from undergraduate to graduate programs.

Majority Have Long-Term Visas

A number of Iranians who were in the middle of their undergraduate or graduate studies, but whose visas required yearly extensions, also have been told to leave.

A spokesman for the immigration service said the "overwhelming majority" of Iranians and other foreign students have visas that are good for the duration of their status as students in good standing.

But John F. Reichard, executive vice-president of the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs, said foreign-student advisers are reporting that a "surprisingly large number" of Iranian students do not have "duration of status" visas.

Many foreign students obtained duration-of-status visas after January, 1979, when the immigration service, in an effort to eliminate its record-keeping problems, switched from the previous system of requiring that foreign students renew their visas yearly.

Over the past year, however, I.N.S. has found it difficult to monitor the movements of foreign students under the new system. The agency has proposed resuming the policy of extending visas from year to year.

Foreign-student advisers now fear that if the new system goes into effect by next fall, as expected, it could lead to the expulsion of all Iranian students by 1981.

The advisers have expressed surprise and anger at the policy of not renewing Iranian-student visas.

Administration officials initially gave assurances that most Iranian students would be allowed to remain in the U. S. despite the President's April 7 order halting the issuance or renewal of visas to Iranians.

Within a week of the order, however, educators began to express concern that many students might be forced to leave be-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

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FACT-FILE

Degrees Awarded in 1978

Public institutions

	Bachelor's degrees		Master's degrees		Doctor's degrees	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture, natural resources	16,650	5,468	3,157	723	898	59
Architecture, environmental design	5,612	1,651	1,493	485	37	11
Area Studies	526	788	283	247	49	18
Biological Sciences	20,812	12,567	3,546	1,830	1,908	547
Business and Management	77,611	29,737	18,438	3,832	538	52
Communications	9,827	8,833	1,025	1,021	97	42
Computer and Information Sciences	4,146	1,498	1,318	313	119	11
Education	30,384	77,243	29,337	59,640	3,342	2,077
Engineering	38,382	2,541	9,870	509	1,470	36
Fine and Applied Arts	9,589	15,048	2,802	2,980	266	138
Foreign Languages	1,965	6,140	511	1,269	164	185
Health Professions	8,316	31,513	2,575	6,689	280	145
Home Economics	685	14,444	165	2,057	50	135
Interdisciplinary Studies	13,804	11,208	1,358	1,010	163	73
Law	175	77	274	41	5	—
Letters	9,997	15,615	2,583	4,318	696	493
Library Science	52	534	973	4,041	24	17
Mathematics	4,617	3,162	1,655	941	409	79
Military Sciences	370	8	44	1	—	—
Physical Sciences	11,588	2,849	3,411	694	1,894	195
Psychology	12,143	16.555	2,350	2,269	977	520
Public Affairs and Services	13,828	14,317	5,989	5,806	88	49
Social Sciences	41,748	28,554	6,049	2,969	1,610	504
Theology	6	—	—	—	1	—

Private institutions

	Bachelor's degrees		Master's degrees		Doctor's degrees	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture and Natural Resources	480	126	123	33	11	3
Architecture and Environmental Design	1,455	548	816	327	20	5
Area Studies	629	926	200	195	51	27
Biological Sciences	11,178	7,656	875	600	604	254
Business and Management	41,059	14,867	22,007	4,384	257	20
Communications	3,653	3,088	648	603	41	11
Computer and Information Sciences	1,214	366	1,153	254	62	4
Education	7,516	22,599	9,072	20,908	1,288	879
Engineering	13,902	1,184	5,674	356	913	21
Fine and Applied Arts	6,007	10,389	1,525	1,729	182	122
Foreign Languages	1,140	3,763	290	671	130	170
Health Professions	3,358	16,844	1,725	3,494	122	107
Home Economics	100	2,508	47	344	8	10
Interdisciplinary Studies	5,210	5,837	1,448	671	42	23
Law	291	110	1,251	220	29	5
Letters	9,128	9,993	1,260	1,901	566	321
Library Science	28	79	413	1,508	19	7
Mathematics	2,838	2,084	578	209	272	45
Military Sciences	7	1	—	—	—	—
Physical Sciences	6,600	2,138	1,219	252	931	117
Psychology	6,374	9,985	1,581	1,994	649	451
Public Affairs and Services	5,180	4,360	4,538	3,858	179	79
Social Sciences	26,078	17,804	3,745	1,897	1,103	366
Theology	4,808	1,530	2,314	1,015	1,105	54

All institutions

	Bachelor's degrees		Master's degrees		Doctor's degrees	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture and Natural Resources	17,130	5,594	3,280	756	909	62
Architecture and Environmental Design	7,067	2,199	2,309	812	57	16
Area Studies	1,155	1,714	483	442	100	45
Biological Sciences	31,990	20,223	4,421	2,430	2,512	801
Business and Management	118,670	44,604	40,445	8,216	795	72
Communications	13,480	11,921	1,673	1,624	138	53
Computer and Information Sciences	5,360	1,864	2,471	567	181	15
Education	37,900	99,842	38,409	80,548	4,630	2,956
Engineering	52,284	3,725	15,544	865	2,383	57
Fine and Applied Arts	15,596	25,437	4,327	4,709	448	260
Foreign Languages	3,105	9,903	801	1,940	294	355
Health Professions	11,674	48,357	4,300	10,183	402	252
Home Economics	785	16,952	212	2,401	58	145
Interdisciplinary Studies	19,014	17,045	2,806	1,681	205	96
Law	466	187	1,525	261	34	5
Letters	19,125	25,608	3,843	6,219	1,262	814
Library Science	80	613	1,386	5,549	43	24
Mathematics	7,455	5,246	2,233	1,150	681	124
Military Sciences	377	9	44	1	—	—
Physical Sciences	18,188	4,987	4,630	946	2,825	312
Psychology	18,517	26,540	3,931	4,263	1,626	971
Public Affairs and Services	19,008	18,677	10,527	9,664	267	128
Social Sciences	67,826	46,358	9,794	4,866	2,713	870
Theology	4,814	1,530	2,314	1,015	1,106	54

First-professional degrees

	Public institutions		Private institutions		All institutions	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Chiropractic	—	—	1,495	166	1,495	166
Dentistry	2,761	351	1,891	235	4,652	586
Law, general	9,870	3,418	15,752	5,576	25,622	8,994
Medicine	6,934	1,799	4,365	1,301	11,299	3,100
Optometry	272	68	609	65	881	133
Osteopathic Medicine	181	38	645	80	826	118
Pharmacy	139	80	243	85	382	165
Podiatry, Podiatric Medicine	—	—	517	26	517	26
Theological professions	—	—	5,645	722	5,645	722
Veterinary Medicine	1,147	350	87	51	1,234	401

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

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News Summary

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Economic factors are blamed for a drop in the number of students applying to graduate school at some universities. Story on Page 5.

The firing of a faculty member at Central Washington University is seen as a test of the tenure system. Story on Page 3.

The Supreme Court won't review President Carter's order that Iranian students report their status to immigration officials. Story on Page 11.

A historian from the University of Michigan has been named the new Archivist of the United States. Story on Page 11.

Veterans attending college on the GI Bill would get a 10-per-cent increase in benefits under a bill pending in the House of Representatives. Story on Page 13.

Land iguanas, like the one above, are among the animals scientists study in the "laboratory of evolution," the Galapagos islands. Story on Page 16.

Widespread student protests in South Korea have led to a military takeover of the country and the closing of all colleges and universities. Story on Page 15.

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Colleges Urged to Help Schools Improve Students' Preparation

A few cooperative programs under way; Carnegie foundation plans study of relationships

By Beverly T. Watkins

Many academic leaders are urging colleges to find new ways to help the public schools see that their graduates are better prepared for higher education.

"We cannot have excellence in higher education if we do not have excellence in school," says Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

"The dividing line between schools and universities in this country so often seems more like a Grand Canyon than a grade crossing," says Richard W. Lyman, president of Stanford University.

Mr. Boyer's foundation is planning a two-year study of the relationship between secondary education and higher education to see what can be done to resolve the problem of inadequately prepared students.

Some colleges and universities have already developed cooperative programs with public schools, sometimes under pressure from the courts or state legislatures. For example:

▶ In Boston, higher-education institutions are paired with local elementary and secondary schools under court order to work together as part of the effort to desegregate public education in that city.

▶ In California, the public systems of higher education are working with the schools at the request of the state legislature.

▶ The University of Wisconsin at Parkside has launched a cooperative program for minority students in the junior high schools.

▶ The Graduate School of Education at Harvard University plans to establish a center where its faculty members can work with school principals and teachers to solve education problems.

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS
Ernest L. Boyer

University schools of education have long been concerned with the elementary and secondary schools and particularly with teacher training. But some higher-education leaders say that the times call for something more than a business-as-usual approach to the problems of the public schools.

"In recent years the relationship between the colleges and schools has been essentially ignored," Mr. Boyer, former U. S. Commissioner of Education, told a higher-education conference in Washington.

"Presidents and deans refuse to talk to principals and district superintendents. College faculty refuse to meet with their counterparts in the public schools. And curriculum reforms at each level are planned in total isolation."

"Clearly, the patterns of communication that have existed between higher education and elementary and secondary education, between the school district and the campus, and between the state superintendent's office and the dean's office must change," says Allan W. Ostar, executive director of the American Association of

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

SAT Scores Don't Measure Scholastic Aptitude, Can Be Influenced by 'Coaching,' Report Says

By Cheryl M. Fields

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test can be influenced much more by coaching than its creators have acknowledged, and the test is more a measure of previous academic achievement than of innate intellectual capacity, say two researchers at the Harvard University medical school.

Contrary to statements by the Educational Testing Service, which publishes the test, and the College Board, which administers it, "students can raise their scores with training, the scores are not a good predictor of college performance, and the test does not measure 'capacity' to learn," write Warner V. Slack, associate professor of medicine, and Douglas Porter, associate in medicine, in the May issue of the *Harvard Educational Review*.

They base their conclusions on a review of the scientific literature on the "coachability" and "predictive validity" of the test, which is taken by an estimated one million high-school students each year.

"Educational Testing Service's technical and promotional publications are characterized by omissions and misleading statements," the researchers assert. The company has "enhanced [its] product's image at the risk of the students' self-esteem."

The researchers contend that E.T.S. has ignored studies, including at least one partially supported by the College Board, that showed that students could raise their scores substantially on both the verbal and mathematics sections of the S.A.T. through various kinds of instructional programs.

Increases of Less than 10 Points

In 1968, E.T.S. asserted that studies had indicated that students could expect "average increases of less than 10 points on a 600-point scale" as a result of coaching. The Harvard researchers say other studies, results of which were available in 1968, indicated that instruction could improve students' scores by larger amounts under certain circumstances.

They noted that many of the studies cited by E.T.S. took into account coaching or instructional programs of short duration. The testing agency seldom cited two other studies of longer programs that had reported substantially better results, the researchers say.

Some of the best-known coaching courses for the S.A.T., such as those run by the Stanley H. Kaplan Educational Centers, last several weeks or months.

The Harvard researchers note that studies in 1965 showed that high-school graduates, who had spent seven months in special preparatory schools to improve their chances for admission to college, increased their S.A.T. scores by an average of 58 points on the verbal section of the test and 79 points on the math section.

Even though those studies were partly financed by the College Board, the authors say, the board's booklets for consumers don't mention them.

Alice J. Irby, a vice-president of the Educational Testing Service, denies the implication that the testers had withheld or played down important data. "A couple of

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

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FACT–FILE

Gifts and Bequests to 70 Colleges and Universities in 1978-79 and 3-Year Averages

1979 Rank	Institution	1978-79	3-year average 1976-77 — 1978-79
	Larger colleges and universities		
1.	Harvard University	$67,003,000	$65,172,000
2.	Stanford University	64,514,000	58,371,000
3.	Yale University	57,300,000	43,678,000
4.	Cornell University	38,401,000	33,023,000
5.	U. of Southern California	37,956,000	36,082,000
6.	University of Minnesota	37,847,000	34,912,000
7.	Columbia University	37,692,000	39,800,000
8.	University of Michigan	37,594,000	31,024,000
9.	Dartmouth College	36,849,000	23,694,000
10.	University of Pennsylvania	35,742,000	33,218,000
11.	Massachusetts Inst. of Technology	33,943,000	30,725,000
12.	Case Western Reserve University	33,232,000	30,103,000
13.	University of Chicago	30,262,000	31,368,000
14.	Johns Hopkins University and Hospital	28,442,000	26,473,000
15.	Northwestern University	24,669,000	22,980,000
16.	New York University	24,545,000	23,139,000
17.	Princeton University	24,118,000	23,177,000
18.	University of Illinois	23,748,000	21,857,000
19.	University of California, Los Angeles	23,110,000	22,591,000
20.	Vanderbilt University	15,622,000	13,371,000
21.	University of Notre Dame	15,472,000	14,979,000
22.	University of California, Berkeley	14,702,000	14,288,000
23.	University of Iowa	14,169,000	11,510,000
24.	Loyola University of Chicago	12,756,000	11,431,000
25.	Southern Methodist University	12,426,000	11,189,000
26.	Brown University	12,053,000	9,875,000
27.	Ohio State University	11,740,000	11,228,000
28.	Tulane University	11,467,000	10,593,000
29.	University of California, San Francisco	9,768,000	8,679,000
30.	University of California, San Diego	8,956,000	6,289,000
31.	Georgetown University	7,250,000	7,938,000
32.	University of California, Davis	6,497,000	6,109,000
33.	Lehigh University	6,445,000	6,851,000
34.	Carnegie-Mellon University	6,351,000	5,859,000
35.	University of Cincinnati	5,947,000	5,635,000
36.	Rutgers University	1,265,000	4,001,000
37.	University of California, Irvine	1,203,000	1,799,000
38.	University of California, Santa Barbara	1,167,000	1,178,000
	Larger colleges and universities (continued)		
39.	University of California, Riverside	987,000	1,303,000
40.	University of California, Santa Cruz	753,000	619,000
	Total for 40 institutions	**$875,002,000**	**$797,313,000**
	Smaller colleges and universities		
1.	Pomona College	9,823,000	7,812,000
2.	Williams College	7,255,000	7,364,000
3.	Wabash College	6,984,000	6,989,000
4.	Stevens Institute of Technology	6,100,000	3,321,000
5.	Vassar College	4,731,000	4,870,000
6.	Bucknell University	3,934,000	2,894,000
7.	Davidson College	3,134,000	2,930,000
8.	Oberlin College	2,790,000	3,559,000
9.	Wesleyan University	2,652,000	2,021,000
10.	Middlebury College	2,509,000	2,111,000
11.	Trinity College, Connecticut	2,471,000	2,427,000
12.	College of the Holy Cross	2,409,000	2,166,000
13.	Bowdoin College	2,357,000	2,932,000
14.	Carleton College	2,112,000	3,201,000
15.	Beloit College	2,046,000	1,702,000
16.	Haverford College	1,983,000	3,309,000
17.	Lafayette College	1,971,000	2,384,000
18.	Antioch College	1,943,000	1,589,000
19.	Hobart & William Smith Colleges	1,821,000	2,172,000
20.	Hampton Institute	1,336,000	1,843,000
21.	Colby College	1,278,000	1,970,000
	Total for 21 institutions	**$71,639,000**	**$69,566,000**
	Women's colleges		
1.	Smith College	$11,050,000	$ 9,970,000
2.	Wellesley College	8,621,000	8,317,000
3.	Mount Holyoke	5,109,000	5,167,000
4.	Bryn Mawr College	4,098,000	4,019,000
5.	Radcliffe College	3,820,000	2,295,000
6.	Barnard College	2,679,000	1,842,000
7.	Mills College	2,343,000	2,027,000
8.	Goucher College	1,301,000	1,294,000
9.	Trinity College (D.C.)	567,000	711,000
	Total for 9 institutions	**$39,688,000**	**$35,642,000**

SOURCE: BRAKELEY, JOHN PRICE JONES INC.

FACT-FILE

Percentage of Faculty Members with Tenure, 1979-80

Public Institutions

	Universities			Other four-year institutions			Two-year institutions			All institutions		
	1978-79	1979-80	Per cent change	1978-79	1979-80	Per cent change	1978-79	1979-80	Per cent change	1978-79	1979-80	Per cent change
Professors	96.9%	96.9%	+0.0%	95.6%	96.0%	+0.4%	95.1%	96.0%	+0.9%	96.3%	96.5%	+0.2%
Men	97.0%	97.0%	+0.0%	95.5%	96.1%	+0.6%	95.3%	95.9%	+0.6%	96.4%	96.6%	+0.2%
Women	94.4%	95.4%	+1.0%	96.1%	95.1%	−1.0%	94.2%	96.6%	+2.4%	95.2%	95.4%	+0.2%
Associate professors	85.6%	86.3%	+0.7%	83.8%	83.8%	+0.0%	87.9%	89.3%	+1.4%	85.0%	85.5%	+0.5%
Men	85.8%	86.4%	+0.6%	84.1%	84.3%	+0.2%	88.7%	89.5%	+0.8%	85.3%	85.7%	+0.4%
Women	84.4%	85.4%	+1.0%	82.5%	81.9%	−0.6%	85.9%	88.8%	+2.9%	83.8%	84.4%	+0.6%
Assistant professors	19.1%	19.5%	+0.4%	38.5%	37.9%	−0.6%	56.3%	58.0%	+1.7%	33.0%	33.0%	+0.0%
Men	17.2%	17.2%	+0.0%	37.5%	37.0%	−0.5%	57.9%	59.1%	+1.2%	33.4%	33.1%	−0.3%
Women	23.8%	25.0%	+1.2%	40.4%	39.6%	−0.8%	53.7%	56.2%	+2.5%	36.4%	36.9%	+0.5%
Instructors	7.0%	7.2%	+0.2%	11.6%	11.2%	−0.4%	18.4%	23.8%	+5.4%	11.9%	13.0%	+1.1%
Men	6.4%	6.7%	+0.3%	12.3%	11.9%	−0.4%	20.9%	26.0%	+5.1%	12.7%	13.8%	+1.1%
Women	7.5%	7.6%	+0.1%	10.9%	10.7%	−0.2%	15.9%	21.6%	+5.7%	11.1%	12.2%	+1.1%
Lecturers	3.3%	10.0%	+6.7%	0.6%	0.9%	+0.3%	5.6%	6.3%	+0.7%	2.4%	6.8%	+4.4%
Men	4.1%	11.0%	+6.9%	1.0%	1.2%	+0.2%	6.1%	10.3%	+4.2%	3.0%	7.7%	+4.7%
Women	2.3%	8.7%	+6.4%	0.2%	0.5%	+0.3%	5.3%	2.9%	−2.4%	1.6%	5.7%	+4.1%
No academic rank	1.8%	2.0%	+0.2%	11.0%	11.7%	+0.7%	80.7%	81.8%	+1.1%	78.3%	79.3%	+1.0%
Men	2.6%	2.8%	+0.2%	13.2%	13.9%	+0.7%	83.8%	84.3%	+0.5%	81.4%	81.8%	+0.4%
Women	0.0%	0.0%	+0.0%	7.7%	8.1%	+0.4%	74.2%	76.4%	+2.2%	71.9%	74.1%	+2.2%
All ranks	64.6%	65.6%	+1.0%	61.9%	62.8%	+0.9%	72.0%	74.1%	+2.1%	65.1%	66.3%	+1.2%
Men	69.8%	70.6%	+0.8%	67.2%	68.3%	+1.1%	76.3%	77.9%	+1.6%	70.0%	71.1%	+1.1%
Women	41.5%	43.6%	+2.1%	47.1%	47.5%	+0.4%	63.6%	67.1%	+3.5%	50.2%	51.9%	+1.7%

Private Institutions

	Universities			Other four-year institutions			Two-year institutions			All institutions		
	1978-79	1979-80	Per cent change	1978-79	1979-80	Per cent change	1978-79	1979-80	Per cent change	1978-79	1979-80	Per cent change
Professors	96.3%	96.9%	+0.6%	93.3%	93.4%	+0.1%	91.4%	92.9%	+1.5%	94.5%	94.8%	+0.3%
Men	96.3%	97.0%	+0.7%	93.5%	93.7%	+0.2%	92.1%	93.9%	+1.8%	94.7%	95.1%	+0.4%
Women	96.4%	95.4%	−1.0%	91.8%	90.9%	−0.9%	88.9%	89.7%	+0.8%	93.0%	92.0%	−1.0%
Associate professors	74.2%	75.6%	+1.4%	77.7%	76.9%	−0.8%	80.9%	80.1%	−0.8%	76.6%	76.5%	−0.1%
Men	74.1%	75.9%	+1.8%	78.4%	77.3%	−1.1%	83.2%	86.3%	+3.1%	77.0%	76.9%	−0.1%
Women	74.5%	74.1%	−0.4%	74.9%	75.0%	+0.1%	76.4%	70.0%	−6.4%	74.8%	74.7%	−0.1%
Assistant professors	13.0%	13.3%	+0.3%	22.7%	21.5%	−1.2%	30.6%	37.8%	+7.2%	19.9%	19.3%	−0.6%
Men	12.4%	13.1%	+0.7%	22.2%	21.3%	−0.9%	37.4%	42.1%	+4.7%	19.3%	19.0%	−0.3%
Women	14.3%	13.8%	−0.5%	23.8%	21.9%	−1.9%	23.5%	32.1%	+8.6%	21.2%	19.9%	−1.3%
Instructors	3.6%	3.9%	+0.3%	2.9%	2.6%	−0.3%	7.0%	8.6%	+1.6%	3.2%	3.1%	−0.1%
Men	4.9%	5.5%	+0.6%	3.3%	2.7%	−0.6%	6.5%	7.5%	+1.0%	3.7%	3.4%	−0.3%
Women	2.4%	2.5%	+0.1%	2.5%	2.4%	−0.1%	7.4%	9.7%	+2.3%	2.7%	2.7%	+0.0%
Lecturers	2.6%	2.7%	+0.1%	0.5%	0.4%	−0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	+0.0%	1.8%	1.9%	+0.1%
Men	2.6%	2.9%	+0.3%	1.0%	0.8%	−0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	+0.0%	2.1%	2.2%	+0.1%
Women	2.6%	2.3%	−0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	+0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	+0.0%	1.5%	1.4%	−0.1%
No academic rank	0.0%	0.0%	+0.0%	35.9%	34.6%	−1.3%	51.5%	50.2%	−1.3%	35.6%	34.3%	−1.3%
Men	0.0%	0.0%	+0.0%	38.9%	36.7%	−2.2%	56.2%	56.8%	+0.6%	38.8%	36.6%	−2.2%
Women	0.0%	0.0%	+0.0%	30.6%	31.0%	+0.6%	44.9%	41.9%	−3.0%	30.5%	30.7%	+0.2%
All ranks	59.6%	60.6%	+1.0%	54.7%	54.5%	−0.2%	46.5%	47.8%	+1.3%	56.1%	56.3%	+0.2%
Men	65.2%	66.4%	+1.2%	60.3%	60.4%	+0.1%	54.1%	55.2%	+1.1%	61.9%	62.4%	+0.5%
Women	35.4%	35.9%	+0.5%	38.5%	37.9%	−0.6%	36.1%	37.9%	+1.8%	37.6%	37.4%	−0.2%

All Institutions

	Universities			Other four-year institutions			Two-year institutions			All institutions		
	1978-79	1979-80	Per cent change	1978-79	1979-80	Per cent change	1978-79	1979-80	Per cent change	1978-79	1979-80	Per cent change
Professors	96.7%	96.9%	+0.2%	94.6%	94.9%	+0.3%	94.9%	95.9%	+1.0%	95.8%	96.0%	+0.2%
Men	96.8%	97.0%	+0.2%	94.7%	95.1%	+0.4%	95.2%	95.8%	+0.6%	95.9%	96.2%	+0.3%
Women	94.9%	95.4%	+0.5%	94.3%	93.4%	−0.9%	93.9%	96.2%	+2.3%	94.5%	94.4%	−0.1%
Associate professors	83.1%	83.9%	+0.8%	81.5%	81.2%	−0.3%	87.6%	89.0%	+1.4%	82.7%	82.9%	+0.2%
Men	83.3%	84.1%	+0.8%	82.0%	81.7%	−0.3%	88.5%	89.4%	+0.9%	83.0%	83.3%	+0.3%
Women	82.0%	82.7%	+0.7%	79.5%	79.2%	−0.3%	85.5%	88.0%	+2.5%	81.1%	81.5%	+0.4%
Assistant professors	17.7%	18.0%	+0.3%	32.4%	31.5%	−0.9%	55.4%	57.3%	+1.9%	29.1%	28.9%	−0.2%
Men	16.1%	16.2%	+0.1%	31.6%	30.9%	−0.7%	57.3%	58.6%	+1.3%	27.8%	27.5%	−0.3%
Women	21.5%	22.2%	+0.7%	34.0%	32.7%	−1.3%	52.2%	55.3%	+3.1%	31.9%	31.7%	−0.2%
Instructors	6.3%	6.5%	+0.2%	8.4%	7.9%	−0.5%	17.7%	22.8%	+5.1%	9.5%	10.2%	+0.7%
Men	6.1%	6.4%	+0.3%	8.9%	8.3%	−0.6%	20.0%	24.8%	+4.8%	10.2%	10.8%	+0.6%
Women	6.5%	6.5%	+0.0%	7.9%	7.6%	−0.3%	15.3%	20.8%	+5.5%	8.8%	9.6%	+0.8%
Lecturers	3.2%	8.6%	+5.4%	0.6%	0.8%	+0.2%	5.1%	5.7%	+0.6%	2.3%	5.9%	+3.6%
Men	3.8%	9.4%	+5.6%	1.0%	1.1%	+0.1%	6.1%	10.3%	+4.2%	2.9%	6.7%	+3.8%
Women	2.4%	7.6%	+5.2%	0.2%	0.4%	+0.2%	4.4%	2.4%	−2.0%	1.6%	4.9%	+3.3%
No academic rank	1.1%	1.2%	+0.1%	28.7%	28.0%	−0.7%	80.0%	81.0%	+1.0%	75.6%	76.3%	+0.7%
Men	1.7%	1.8%	+0.1%	31.7%	30.2%	−1.5%	83.3%	83.8%	+0.5%	78.9%	79.1%	+0.2%
Women	0.0%	0.0%	+0.0%	23.4%	24.2%	+0.8%	73.3%	75.3%	+2.0%	68.8%	70.7%	+1.9%
All ranks	63.4%	64.4%	+1.0%	59.1%	59.5%	+0.4%	71.1%	73.3%	+2.2%	62.7%	63.6%	+0.9%
Men	68.7%	69.7%	+1.0%	64.6%	65.3%	+0.7%	75.7%	77.2%	+1.5%	67.8%	68.7%	+0.9%
Women	40.0%	41.7%	+1.7%	43.8%	43.8%	+0.0%	62.5%	65.8%	+3.3%	46.8%	48.0%	+1.2%

NOTE: These are preliminary data based on a 70.3-per-cent response. Some major systems, including State University of New York, City University of New York, and California State University and Colleges, are not included.

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Negotiations with faculty unions have been broken off at more than a dozen private colleges following the Supreme Court's Yeshiva decision. Story on Page 3.

Faculty members at the University of California at Berkeley have voted against union representation. Story on Page 3.

Several state legislatures and university governing boards have moved to bar or restrict enrollment of Iranian college students. Story on Page 5.

Motivation may help explain increases reported in the Scholastic Aptitude Test scores of students attending "coaching" schools, says the exam's publisher. Story on Page 4.

A federal judge says residence-hall assistants are not covered by U. S. minimum-wage laws. Story on Page 4.

The food-industry ties of members of a National Academy of Sciences panel have led critics to question the accuracy of its report on nutrition. Story on Page 8.

The federal government should encourage college administrators to take more local initiative to enforce anti-bias laws, a study says. Story on Page 11.

Controversy over a Congressional budget resolution is holding up action on many bills important to colleges. Story on Page 11.

Student protests in South Africa have produced serious racial disturbances. Story on Page 13.

Ideological conflicts in Israel are beginning to be reflected in the activities of student political groups. Story on Page 13.

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200 Small Colleges Could Close in the 1980's, U.S. Report Says

Total enrollment is expected to peak next fall at 11.7 million, then slips to 11 million by 1988

By Jack Magarrell

WASHINGTON

The decline in the number of college-age Americans may force as many as 200 small, private, liberal-arts institutions to close their doors in the 1980's, government statisticians believe.

In the 1980 edition of its annual compilation, *The Condition of Education*, the National Center for Education Statistics estimates that total college enrollment will reach its peak next fall at 11,690,000, then drop toward a projected total of 11,048,000 in the fall of 1988.

The center's projection is based on the assumption that present enrollment trends will continue through the 80's. Those trends include growing enrollment rates among older students, women, and part-time students. The increases will not, however, be large enough to offset the sharp drop in the number of people in the traditional college-age group, 18 to 22, the agency says.

The institutions most dependent on full-time students in that age group have been the private, liberal-arts colleges with enrollments under 1,000.

Closings in 60's and 70's

During the 1960's, a time of rapid growth for higher education generally, 77 institutions closed. About half of them were small, private, two-year colleges that were unable to survive growing competition from public, two-year community colleges.

In the 1970's, the number of college closings almost doubled, to 144. Nearly half of the institutions that succumbed in that decade were small, private, four-year liberal-arts colleges.

The N.C.E.S. projections indicate that enrollment in private, four-year colleges will drop from 2,[illegible]28,000 in 1981 to 2,137,000 in 1988. If that decline of 191,000 students is concentrated in the smaller colleges, the agency says, "the decade of the 1980's may see as many as 200 such institutions close their doors."

Fewer students will mean fewer faculty members in the 1980's, the report says.

Estimates based on enrollment and recent student-faculty ratios indicate the number of faculty members has already dropped, from 812,000 in 1977 to 809,000 in

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

Gifts to Higher Education Surpass $3.2-Billion

Foundation, corporation funds up substantially, but effects of increase are blunted by inflation

NEW YORK

Gifts to colleges and universities set new records last year—but there were signs of concern and confusion about the impact of high inflation rates.

In announcing the results of its annual survey of voluntary support of higher education, the Council for Financial Aid to Education emphasized the positive last week:

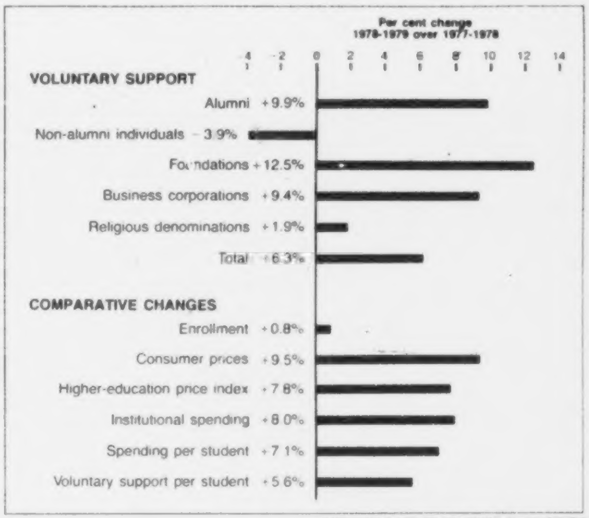
▶ Total estimated giving to higher education in fiscal 1979 reached a new high of $3.23-billion, up 6.3 per cent from the previous year.

▶ Gifts from alumni rose 9.9 per cent to $785-million.

▶ Grants from foundations rose 12.5 per cent, to $701-million, accounting for nearly 22 per cent of total voluntary support.

▶ A larger-than-ever share of support came from corporations.

Continued on Page 9, Column 1



CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD
SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR FINANCIAL AID TO EDUCATION

Giving to higher education in 1978-79 failed to grow as fast as institutional spending.

TV Used Widely for Courses, Study Finds

SAN DIEGO

More than 60 per cent of the country's colleges and universities are using television courses for credit in their regular curricula or for credit and non-credit programs in their continuing-education divisions, according to a recent study.

The study also found that between 70 and 80 per cent of the public-television stations broadcast credit and non-credit post high-school courses.

Some, such as "Behavior in the Classroom" and "Assessing Chronic Dysentery," are developed specifically for television by colleges to help professionals meet requirements for continuing education. Others, such as "American Government" or "Psychology I," are developed so students may meet undergraduate "core" requirements.

Specialized Courses

Still others are developed from public-television series created for the general audience, such as "The Ascent of Man" and "The Shakespeare Plays." Television courses are also available for specialized audiences, such as people who are preparing for high-school-equivalency examinations.

The study was conducted by the Station-College Executive Project in Adult Learning, a cooperative venture of the University of California at San Diego, Coastline Community College, KPBS-TV in San Diego, and KUON-TV in Lincoln, Neb. The two-year research project, based in part on interviews with officials of television stations, two-year and four-year colleges, universities, and educational publishing houses, was financed by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Among other findings of the project:

▶ Courses developed for television by colleges can cost less than $100,000 or as much as $1-million—or more—for a series of 30 half-hour programs. Courses devel-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Giving

Continued from Page 1

Their $556-million in gifts amounted to 17.2 per cent of the voluntary support from all sources.

On the other side of the ledger, the council's report revealed these negative conclusions:

▶ The 6.3-per-cent increase in total voluntary support for higher education represented a significant slowdown from the 12.1-per-cent average growth rate in the previous three years. The increase in fiscal 1978 was 13.3 per cent.

▶ After making allowances for a slight enrollment increase and a 9.5-per-cent inflation rate, the purchasing power per student of voluntary support for higher education in fiscal 1979 declined by 3.5 per cent.

▶ Non-alumni gave 3.9 per cent less to colleges and universities than they donated the year before.

▶ Private institutions, which are more dependent on voluntary support than public institutions are, gained only 4.9 per cent in fiscal 1979, compared with a 9.9-per-cent gain for public colleges and universities.

▶ In private higher education, most of the increased support went to professional and specialized schools and to major universities, leaving private coeducational colleges with 1.4 per cent less than they received the year before.

Compared with the previous year's figures, voluntary support for professional and specialized schools was up 15.3 per cent; for major private universities, up 8.4 per cent; for private women's colleges, up 7.3 per cent; for private men's colleges, down 11.8 per cent.

Gifts Compared with Profits

The Council for Financial Aid to Education, in announcing its estimates and survey data, emphasized the growth of corporate giving.

The Top 20

NEW YORK

Following are the 20 institutions reporting the highest amounts of voluntary support—from individuals, corporations, foundations, and other sources—in 1978-79, according to the Council for Financial Aid to Education:

1. Harvard U.	$70,004,066
2. U. of California system	68,087,397
3. Stanford U.	64,515,397
4. Yale U.	57,376,771
5. U. of Texas system	53,047,991
6. Cornell U.	38,400,540
7. U. of Southern Cal.	37,956,779
8. U. of Minnesota	37,846,914
9. Columbia U.	37,691,780
10. U. of Michigan	37,593,820
11. Mass. Inst. of Tech.	37,371,829
12. Dartmouth College	36,868,552
13. U. of Pennsylvania	35,742,177
14. Case W. Reserve U.	33,231,737
15. Duke U.	30,814,064
16. U. of Chicago	30,262,119
17. U. of Wis., Madison	29,253,492
18. Johns Hopkins U.	28,442,739
19. Northwestern U.	24,669,474
20. New York U.	24,544,976

"This may be a signal of growing corporate commitment to the future financial health of higher education," it said.

In the full report of the survey, however, the 9.4-per-cent increase in corporate giving was contrasted with a 15.1-per-cent increase in corporations' net before-tax profits in fiscal 1979.

In the same period, foundations came closer than corporations to passing along to higher education the benefits of increased income. The report said the 12.5-per-cent increase in foundation support of higher education compared with a 15.4-per-cent increase in their income from dividends and interest.

Giving by individuals increased by 3.4 per cent, compared with a nationwide increase of 12 per cent in personal income, the report said.

The lag in support for higher education in comparison with rising income of corporations, foundations, and individuals cannot be taken as a trend on the basis of one year's experience, the council's report said, but it added:

"This may indicate that one of the impacts of inflation might be that donors are unwilling to increase their contributions in proportion to the increases in their incomes."

Gifts Equal 6 Pct. of Spending

Voluntary support has not been paying as large a share of college costs in recent years as once did. In fiscal 1978 and 1979, voluntary support provided about 6 per cent of college and university budgets—down from 6.9 per cent in fiscal 1971 and 9.5 per cent in fiscal 1966.

The report noted that from fiscal 1950 through fiscal 1966, voluntary support grew at the same yearly rate as institutional spending—11.9 per cent. Over the next five years, institutional spending rose at a rate of 12.3 per cent, but the average growth rate of voluntary support dropped to 5.3 per cent.

In the early 1970's, while college spending grew at an average rate of 9.5 per cent, voluntary support grew only 3.8 per cent.

In the most recent period, fiscal 1975 through fiscal 1979, such support grew at a faster rate than institutional spending: an average of 8.6 per cent for spending and 10.6 per cent for giving.

The council commented that colleges and universities could not raise and lower their budgets according to changes in support.

"Voluntary support," the report said, "responds primarily to trends in economic activity; institutional expenditures are determined by enrollment patterns, real costs per student, and pressures from inflation on the components of institutional budgets."

How Alumni Responded to Annual Fund Drives

	1977-78		1978-79	
	Per cent who gave	Average gift	Per cent who gave	Average gift
Private four-year institutions	22.4%	$ 94.12	22.3%	$105.01
Major private universities	21.9%	113.17	21.8%	126.13
Private men's colleges	34.8%	102.08	33.1%	121.93
Private women's colleges	32.2%	95.10	33.2%	109.72
Private coeducational colleges	21.5%	75.94	21.6%	83.76
Professional and specialized schools	16.4%	75.44	16.2%	84.64
Four-year public institutions	12.4%	60.64	12.9%	80.19
Two-year institutions	11.4%	53.94	10.1%	61.72
Total	17.6%	82.96	17.9%	96.60

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR FINANCIAL AID TO EDUCATION

The American economy's current slide into recession hasn't worried George A. Brakeley, Jr., chairman of Brakeley, John Price Jones, a fund-raising organization in New York.

"One of every 400 Americans is a millionaire," and their number is growing at a rate of about 15 per cent a year, Mr. Brakeley told college fund-raisers this spring.

Since 1933, philanthropic giving has grown steadily, he said. During the 1973-75 recession, he added, the increase was 8 per cent.

In the 1980's, Mr. Brakeley expects philanthropic giving to double, at least, with the help of additional tax incentives and a vigorously growing economy.

"I estimate that philanthropic appeals are currently tapping about 25 per cent of the available wealth in the nation," he said.

Higher education's need to tap the available wealth will increase, the Council for Financial Aid to Education report said.

"Inflation will exert strong upward pressures on institutional budgets in a period of stable or even declining enrollment," the report said. "Public support, particularly at the federal level, is expected to grow more sluggishly than in the recent past.

"The private sector will have to fill the gap between expanding needs and tighter sources of funds if the vitality of the higher-education system is to be preserved."

The council's estimates of voluntary support received by all colleges and universities in the country were based on data from 882 four-year colleges and universities and 90 two-year colleges.

The report also includes separate data from 368 private secondary schools, whose voluntary support in fiscal 1979 was up 8.6 per cent over the previous year.

The annual survey is sponsored by the C.F.A.E., the Council for Advancement and Support of Education, and the National Association of Independent Schools.

Copies of the report, *Voluntary Support of Education 1978-79*, are available for $12 each from the Council for Financial Aid to Education, 680 Fifth Ave., New York 10019.

—JACK MAGARRELL

FACT–FILE

Voluntary Support for Colleges and Universities in 1978-79

	Major private universities (73)	Private men's colleges (6)	Private women's colleges (73)	Private coeducational colleges (449)	Professional and specialized schools (67)	Public institutions (214)	2-year colleges (90)	Total (972)
Volume of support								
Grand total of support	$1,001,888,351 (100.0%)	$20,229,520 (100.0%)	$80,856,100 (100.0%)	$624,425,047 (100.0%)	$95,266,584 (100.0%)	$715,156,367 (100.0%)	$18,173,311 (100.0%)	$2,555,995,280 (100.0%)
Current operations	562,114,985 (56.1%)	5,180,079 (25.6%)	40,046,488 (49.5%)	327,695,550 (52.5%)	51,387,154 (53.9%)	514,306,958 (71.9%)	11,967,605 (65.9%)	1,512,698,819 (59.2%)
Capital purposes	439,773,366 (43.9%)	15,049,441 (74.4%)	40,809,612 (50.5%)	296,729,497 (47.5%)	43,879,430 (46.1%)	200,849,409 (28.1%)	6,205,706 (34.1%)	1,043,296,461 (40.8%)
Sources of support								
Business corporations	$153,088,808 (15.3%)	$1,397,183 (6.8%)	$7,509,724 (9.3%)	$86,788,154 (13.9%)	$12,004,889 (12.6%)	$175,374,901 (24.5%)	$2,514,089 (13.8%)	$438,677,748 (17.2%)
Religious denominations	26,171,588 (2.5%)	2,107,981 (10.4%)	4,583,174 (5.7%)	80,985,201 (13.0%)	10,687,497 (11.2%)	281,512 (—)	2,344,474 (12.9%)	127,161,427 (5.0%)
Alumni	288,502,670 (28.8%)	4,501,914 (22.3%)	35,587,146 (44.0%)	141,467,230 (22.7%)	12,058,262 (12.7%)	136,456,879 (19.1%)	1,773,329 (9.8%)	620,347,430 (24.3%)
Non-alumni individuals	226,379,804 (22.6%)	8,933,090 (44.2%)	16,257,238 (20.1%)	178,405,009 (28.6%)	29,945,008 (31.4%)	113,756,444 (15.9%)	8,472,474 (46.6%)	582,149,067 (22.8%)
Foundations	244,038,334 (24.4%)	2,257,586 (11.2%)	14,546,870 (18.0%)	112,966,740 (18.0%)	27,129,219 (28.5%)	150,798,704 (21.1%)	2,065,589 (11.4%)	553,803,042 (21.7%)
Other sources	63,707,147 (6.4%)	1,031,766 (5.1%)	2,371,948 (2.9%)	23,812,713 (3.8%)	3,441,709 (3.6%)	138,487,927 (19.4%)	1,003,356 (5.5%)	233,856,566 (9.0%)
Support through the annual fund								
Total number of alumni of record	4,362,017	60,648	599,586	4,267,577	371,655	9,370,303	328,046	19,359,832
Number of alumni solicited, annual fund	3,657,059	49,579	540,073	3,673,449	326,753	6,979,650	197,397	15,423,960
Number of alumni donors to annual fund	797,797	16,407	179,456	794,419	52,978	902,156	19,914	2,763,127
Dollar value of alumni gifts to annual fund	$100,622,365	$2,000,549	$19,689,379	$ 66,541,637	$ 4,484,011	$72,346,931	$1,229,164	$266,914,036
Dollar value of non-alumni parents' gifts to annual fund	4,192,319	173,292	3,355,477	7,001,895	365,712	569,797	157,255	15,815,747
Dollar value of total gifts to annual fund	152,450,904	3,706,005	33,492,927	178,831,377	13,481,548	132,370,578	3,828,100	518,161,439
Total non-alumni parent support								
Number of non-alumni parent donors for all purposes	32,116	1,401	14,304	71,654	4,713	24,920	1,996	151,104
Contributions by non-alumni parents for all purposes	$7,146,182	$232,526	$4,899,395	$16,026,606	$396,947	$1,211,063	$219,737	$30,132,456
Corporations' matching gifts								
Support from corporation matching-gift programs	$11,294,945	$217,903	$1,612,454	$8,984,715	$718,072	$4,149,669	$150,829	$27,128,587
Total number of gifts matched	64,168	1,451	10,193	55,029	4,847	36,813	1,112	173,613

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR FINANCIAL AID TO EDUCATION

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

FACT–FILE

Grants of 50 Leading Foundations

After paying out $703-million in 1979, assets exceed $13-billion

1979 Rank	Foundation	1978 grant payments	1979 grant payments	Assets at year-end (market value)
1.	Ford Foundation	$132,311,000	$109,633,000	$2,300,000,000
2.	Andrew W. Mellon Foundation	42,681,000	50,736,000	827,000,000
3.	Rockefeller Foundation	42,535,000	44,043,000	805,572,000
4.	W. K. Kellogg Foundation	41,656,000	43,679,000	792,274,000
5.	Pew Memorial Trust	35,891,000	41,467,000	890,220,000
6.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	44,776,000	39,500,000	877,608,000
7.	Rockefeller Brothers Fund	19,811,000	32,642,000	160,654,000[1]
8.	Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	28,453,000	28,938,000	107,184,000
9.	Kresge Foundation	25,269,000	27,910,000	608,575,000
10.	Duke Endowment	28,426,000	27,284,000	363,590,000
11.	Lilly Endowment	21,041,000	20,704,000	812,877,000
12.	Carnegie Corporation of New York	13,096,000	13,857,000	295,412,000
13.	Houston Endowmant	12,398,000	13,658,000	263,000,000[1]
14.	Alfred P. Sloan Foundation	13,437,000	13,141,000	252,000,000
15.	Richard King Mellon Foundation	9,400,000	12,909,000	274,474,000
16.	Edna McConnell Clark Foundation	10,650,000	11,396,000	199,000,000
17.	James Irvine Foundation	7,389,000	9,358,000	208,451,000
18.	Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation	6,465,000	8,968,000	185,110,000
19.	Vincent Astor Foundation	6,061,000	8,505,000	54,201,000
20.	Bush Foundation	8,523,000	8,303,000	217,830,000
21.	Amon G. Carter Foundation	6,223,000	8,219,000	102,249,000
22.	Moody Foundation	2,906,000	8,205,000	210,000,000[1]
23.	Commonwealth Fund	6,885,000	7,605,000	129,096,000
24.	Robert A. Welch Foundation	6,881,000	7,333,000	123,210,000
25.	Surdna Foundation	7,189,000	7,212,000	116,357,000
26.	Northwest Area Foundation	5,051,000	6,870,000	114,339,000
27.	William Penn Foundation	6,018,000	6,847,000	101,922,000
28.	Frank E. Gannet Newspaper Foundation	5,069,000	6,317,000	201,000,000
29.	William R. Kenan, Jr. Charitable Trust	4,504,000	5,637,000	100,843,000
30.	Charles F. Kettering Foundation	5,445,000	5,509,000	74,519,000
31.	John A. Hartford Foundation	4,195,000	5,309,000	118,561,000
32.	Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation	4,834,000	5,096,000	83,746,000[2]
33.	John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation	5,000,000	5,081,000	85,769,000
34.	Sarah Scaife Foundation	5,606,000	4,775,000	97,973,000
35.	George Gund Foundation	4,340,000	4,643,000	80,000,000[1]
36.	Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation	4,240,000	4,240,000[3]	74,000,000[3]
37.	Howard Heinz Endowment	3,260,000	4,116,000	77,969,000
38.	Callaway Foundation	4,846,000	3,934,000	82,012,000
39.	Charles A. Dana Foundation	5,883,000	3,682,000	96,211,000
40.	Henry Luce Foundation	2,935,000	3,447,000	78,455,000
41.	El Pomar Foundation	3,271,000	3,412,000	72,000,000
42.	Charles Hayden Foundation	3,267,000	3,061,000	71,760,000
43.	Smith Richardson Foundation	2,829,000	2,746,000	73,399,000
44.	Mary Flagler Cary Charitable Trust	3,230,000	2,497,000	65,432,000
45.	William T. Grant Foundation	1,678,000	2,445,000	61,000,000
46.	Research Corporation	2,527,000	2,340,000	44,732,000
47.	Tinker Foundation	1,634,000[4]	1,817,000[4]	28,794,000
48.	John & Mary R. Markle Foundation	2,217,000	1,529,000	47,574,000
49.	Danforth Foundation	1,533,000	1,269,000	68,135,000
50.	Elliott White Springs Foundation	1,101,000	1,201,000	18,864,000
Totals		**$674,886,000**	**$703,085,000**	**$13,195,953,000**

[1] Estimate
[2] Includes assets and excise taxes of two trusts
[3] 1978 figures
[4] Grants and fellowships

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FUND-RAISING COUNSEL

1979's Largest Gifts to Colleges

NEW YORK

Individual gifts to colleges and universities in 1979 were topped by the $100-million given to Emory University by Robert W. Woodruff, retired president of the Coca-Cola Company. Other large individual gifts, as reported in the annual report of the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel, include:

University of Arkansas: $3-million from Marie Wilson Howells; $3-million from Gulf Oil Corporation.

Atlanta University Center: $2-million from Ford Foundation.

Bryn Mawr College: $8-million (over four years) from Pew Memorial Trust.

California Lutheran College: $1.75-million from Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Pearson.

Capital University: $2-million from Grange Mutual Casualty Company of Columbus.

Case Western Reserve University: $7-million from John McCalla Harris.

Claremont Men's College: $2-million from Mr. and Mrs. James Dengler.

Colorado College: $1.5-million from El Pomar Foundation.

Colorado School of Mines: $5.28-million from W. M. Keck Foundation.

Columbia University: $2-million from Sherman Fairchild Foundation; $2-million from Jerome Green; $2-million from Ira D. Wallach.

Cornell University: $1.75-million from J. N. Pew, Jr., Charitable Trust.

University of Denver: $4-million from Boettcher Foundation; $1.5-million from an anonymous donor.

Duke University: $1.5-million from Kresge Foundation.

Harvard University: $11.5-million from Aga Khan.

Loma Linda University: $3.8 million from Del E. Webb Foundation.

Loyola Marymount University: $2.1-million from an anonymous donor.

Medical College of Ohio: $3-million from Charles A. Dana Foundation.

University of Miami: $2.1-million from Elsa W. Stubblefield.

Northwestern University: $10-million from John L. and Helen Kellogg Foundation; $10-million from Chicago Community Trust.

University of Notre Dame: $10-million from John L. and Helen Kellogg Foundation; $7-million from Frank J. Pasquerilla; $4-million from Henry J. Knott, Sr.

Princeton University: $2-million from Stanley J. Seeger.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: $3.4-million from Alan M. Voorhees.

University of Richmond: $2.5-million from Ethyl Corporation.

University of Southern California: $2-million from James Irvine Foundation.

Spelman College: $4.2-million from Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

Swarthmore College: $2.5-million from Eugene M. Lang.

Temple University: $6-million from Pew Memorial Trust.

Tufts University: $2-million from Mabel Pew Myrin Trust.

Washington University: $2-million from Bullitt Foundation; $1.8-million from McDonnell Douglas Corporation.

Webster College: $2-million from an anonymous donor.

Wellesley College: $2.5-million from Robert S. Stone.

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

HAVE BEEN FILMED

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Chronicle Preview: Next Fall's Flood of New Students—Page 3

THE CHRONICLE
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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Employers plan to hire 8 per cent more graduates this year than last, a drop in their original estimates. Story on Page 2.

Institutions will have to meet more stringent standards in the future to win accreditation of their accounting programs. Story on Page 6.

Guidelines designed to help registered nurses earn baccalaureate degrees have been endorsed by the American Nurses' Association. Story on Page 6.

Education officials and state leaders differ over who should have prime responsibility for determining higher-education policy in the next two decades. Story on Page 7.

Louisiana has offered to compromise with the federal government over desegregation of the state's public colleges and universities. Story on Page 8.

Universities must find new ways to finance the expensive laboratory equipment they need, says a national commission. Story on Page 8.

Supporters of standardized admissions exams want Congress to study the impact of a New York State "truth-in-testing" law before they act. Story on Page 9.

Student activists are planning campaigns opposing the resumption of draft registration. Story on Page 9.

The Senate may begin work on an omnibus higher-education bill this week, amidst continued debate over changes in the Guaranteed Student Loan program. Story on Page 12.

Universities in industrialized nations are under growing pressure to favor applied, rather than basic, research. Story on Page 13.

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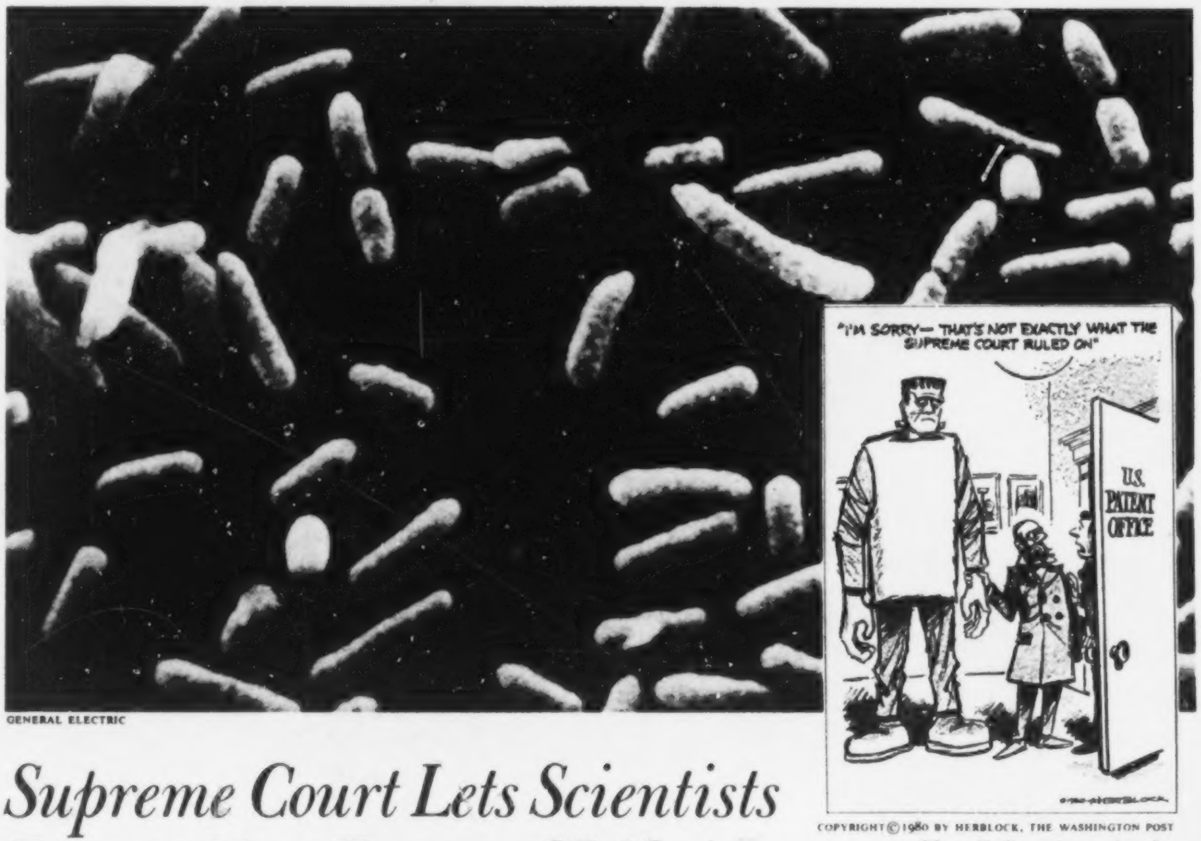
"I'M SORRY— THAT'S NOT EXACTLY WHAT THE SUPREME COURT RULED ON"
U.S. PATENT OFFICE

GENERAL ELECTRIC

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The oil-digesting microbe that the Supreme Court ruled could be patented, magnified 28,000 times. Inset: a noted cartoonist's reaction to the decision.

Supreme Court Lets Scientists Patent New Forms of Life

Ruling expected to spur research on man-made organisms

By Cheryl M. Fields

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court ruled last week that man-made bacteria can be patented. The decision is expected to spur commercial development of organisms and biological substances produced in genetic laboratories.

Dividing 5 to 4, the Court held that new microorganisms created by scientists fell within the scope of laws allowing patents to be issued for any new and useful "manufacture" or "composition of matter." The Court emphasized that its ruling was based on narrow legal grounds.

The case arose when Ananda M. Chakrabarty, a microbiologist with the General Electric Company, sought to patent a strain of bacteria he had developed that can break down several components of crude oil and thus help clean up oil spills. The new microorganisms were evolved, using genetic manipulations, from a form of bacteria that occurs in nature.

"The laws of nature, physical phenomena, and abstract ideas have been held not patentable," said the majority decision written by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger. But Mr. Chakrabarty's claim was not "to a hitherto unknown natural phenomenon, but to a nonnaturally occurring manufacture or composition of matter—a product of human ingenuity."

Mr. Chakrabarty, who is now a professor of microbiology at the University of Illinois Medical Center in Chicago, said last week in an interview that the fact that laboratory-created forms of life had been held to be patentable should lead to more open communication between researchers in industry and academe. "Traditionally, the pharmaceutical industry and the biomedical industry have been very secretive about microorganisms. The reason for that is they couldn't patent their work, so they tried to protect it by hiding it," he said.

In addition, Mr. Chakrabarty said, the decision "will lead to a tremendous boost in both industrial and academic research." Industry will be more willing to invest in such research when it has patent protection, he said, and "this in turn will lead to a lot more marketable products."

A spokesman for Genentech Inc., a San Francisco company formed by former university researchers to exploit the possibilities of gene-splicing techniques, said the Supreme Court's action had "assured this country's technological future."

One of the first results of the Court's ruling is expected to be action by patent examiners on more than 100 applications filed by other university and commercial researchers seeking patents on laboratory-created organisms and substances derived from them.

For example, researchers have manipulated the genetic composition of organisms in ways that already have allowed them to produce such things as insulin, human growth hormone, and interferon, a virus-fighting substance that some scientists think may aid in treating cancer. Other applications of genetic engineering are expected in agriculture, food processing, and the chemical and energy industries.

Critics of the ruling fear that it could make commercial exploitation of revolutionary genetic research too easy. "It will

Continued on Page 11, Column 2

Donald Kennedy Picked as Stanford President

STANFORD, CAL.

Donald Kennedy, provost of Stanford University and former commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, has been chosen to succeed Richard W. Lyman as Stanford's president.

Mr. Lyman, who announced his resignation last winter, will become president of the Rockefeller Foundation August 1.

Mr. Kennedy, who earned his undergraduate and graduate degrees at Harvard University, taught biology at Stanford for 20 years before joining the Food and Drug Administration in 1977. He returned as provost in 1979.

1980 Shaping Up as Another Bumper Year for Freshman Applicants at 4 Colleges in 5

By Jack Magarrell

For most of the country's colleges and universities, there is no shortage of new students for the coming year.

As of June 1, applicants for admission to next fall's freshman classes at four out of five institutions were at least as numerous as they were on the same date last year, according to the new "Chronicle Preview" survey being introduced in this issue.

Last year's applications produced a bumper crop of new students—a 12-month increase of nearly 5 per cent. That jump was not surprising, in view of the U. S. Census Bureau's estimate that the number of 18-year-olds in the population had reached its peak in 1979.

This year, however, with the estimated number of 18-year-olds starting its well-advertised decline, applications for college admission might have been expected to slacken.

But only 14 per cent of the nation's private institutions and 23 per cent of its public institutions have received fewer applications than they had last year, according to data gathered by telephone from a representative sample of public and private institutions.

Among private institutions, the decline in applications is concentrated in smaller colleges. Those with enrollments of under 1,000 account for more than half of the institutions reporting a decrease.

The pattern among public institutions is just the reverse: The larger universities are more likely to experience a drop in applications. About 38 per cent of the public institutions with enrollments above 20,000 report a decline, compared with about 18 per cent for those with enrollments of fewer than 10,000.

The survey of admissions applications was conducted for *The Chronicle* by John Minter Associates, a higher-education research organization in Boulder, Colo. Data on applications received by June 1, 1980, compared with those on the same date a year ago, were gathered from admissions officers of 150 institutions in a random sample of four-year colleges and universities with enrollments of 500 or more.

Paid Deposits Also Rise

For a further indication of enrollment trends to be expected this fall, *The Chronicle* survey also collected data on the number of paid deposits received from freshman applicants by June 1.

Among private institutions providing such data, more than half reported an increase in deposits, compared with a year earlier, and one-sixth reported a decrease.

Although deposits are less commonly required among public colleges and universities, nearly half of those that do ask prospective freshmen to make such payments reported an increase over last year, while about one-fourth reported a decrease.

Survey data on applications received show nearly 60 per cent of the private institutions have increases over last year. Among those with increases, half reported applications were up 8 per cent or more.

Among the private institutions experiencing decreases in applications received, half reported declines of at least 6 per cent.

Among public institutions, 48.6 per cent said they had more applications this year than last, and half of those with increases reported gains of 7 per cent or more. Among public institutions with fewer applications, the median decline is 4 per cent.

Gains in applications were reported by 81 per cent of the surveyed institutions in the Southeast—a higher percentage of institutions than in any other region. The biggest increases generally are in the West and Southwest, where half of the institutions reporting any increase at all said they had at least 15 per cent more applications than they had last year.

Record Enrollment Is Possible

If actual enrollment this fall follows the trends indicated in applications and deposits received, the total number of students on American campuses could reach another record high.

Last fall, overall enrollment totaled 11.7 million, an increase of 2.8 per cent over the year before. The number of new freshmen last year rose 2.5 per cent at private four-year colleges and universities and 3.1 per cent at public four-year colleges and universities.

Variations in applications do not always bring corresponding changes in actual enrollment.

Although a number of admissions officers attributed an increase in applications to greater recruiting efforts, one institution reported that after hiring a recruiting firm last year it had received a large increase in applications but not a large increase in enrollment.

Decreases in applications generally were attributed to population trends, but at one institution the decline was blamed in part on a new requirement that each applicant submit an essay along with the usual application form.

In addition to the general pattern shown by *The Chronicle* survey, unusually large increases have been announced by a number of institutions this spring. A few examples:

▶ Rochester Institute of Technology reported an increase of 36 per cent in applications for admission. Applications for the institute's college of science were up 75 per cent and for the college of business, up 46 per cent.

▶ At Duke University, admissions officials were working overtime to process a record number of applications. Duke, which expects to admit 1,450 freshmen in the fall, had nearly 10,000 applications by early March.

▶ Brown University reported it had nearly 12,000 applications for a freshman class of 1,275, an increase of 4.8 per cent over last year's total.

▶ Union College in New York stopped accepting applications in early March after 3,360 applications, more than it had ever received and an increase of 12 per cent over the previous year's total.

▶ Illinois State University halted the admission of new freshmen May 2, the first such cutoff there in eight years.

▶ East Carolina University, with 6,000 freshman applications on hand May 5, put all later applicants on a waiting list.

CHRONICLE PREVIEW

Changes in Number of Freshman Applicants

(June 1, 1980, compared with June 1, 1979)

	Number in sample	Increase	Decrease	No change	Median Increase[1]	Median Decrease[2]
Private colleges and universities						
Research and Ph.D.-granting	6	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	11.0%	0.0%
Comprehensive	26	61.5%	11.5%	26.9%	5.5%	7.0%
Liberal arts	45	57.8%	17.8%	24.4%	9.5%	6.0%
Regions						
Northeast and Mid-Atlantic	25	60.0%	16.0%	24.0%	7.0%	4.5%
Great Lakes and Plains	20	35.0%	15.0%	50.0%	10.0%	12.0%
Southeast	16	81.3%	12.5%	6.3%	5.0%	10.5%
West and Southwest	16	68.8%	12.5%	18.8%	15.0%	6.0%
Enrollment						
500 — 999	24	66.7%	25.0%	8.3%	8.0%	6.0%
1,000 — 2,499	35	54.3%	14.3%	31.4%	10.0%	7.0%
2,500 — 4,999	9	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	6.0%	0.0%
5,000 and over	9	55.6%	0.0%	44.4%	8.0%	0.0%
All private institutions	**77**	**59.7%**	**14.3%**	**26.0%**	**8.0%**	**6.0%**
Public colleges and universities						
Research and Ph.D.-granting	20	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	5.5%	4.0%
Comprehensive	49	49.0%	24.5%	26.5%	8.0%	4.5%
Liberal arts	3	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	10.0%	0.0%
Regions						
Northeast and Mid-Atlantic	16	37.5%	31.3%	31.3%	8.0%	6.0%
Great Lakes and Plains	12	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Southeast	25	60.0%	12.0%	28.0%	9.0%	2.0%
West and Southwest	19	42.1%	31.6%	26.3%	8.5%	4.5%
Enrollment						
500 — 2,499	9	33.3%	11.1%	55.6%	12.0%	3.0%
2,500 — 4,999	16	43.8%	18.8%	37.5%	13.0%	6.0%
5,000 — 9,999	22	63.6%	18.2%	18.2%	6.0%	3.0%
10,000 — 19,999	12	58.3%	33.3%	8.3%	6.0%	5.0%
20,000 and over	13	30.8%	38.5%	30.8%	5.5%	4.0%
All public institutions	**72**	**48.6%**	**23.6%**	**27.8%**	**7.0%**	**4.0%**

Changes in Number of Paid Deposits

(June 1, 1980, compared with June 1, 1979)

	Number in sample	Increase	Decrease	No change	Median Increase[1]	Median Decrease[2]
Private colleges and universities						
Research and Ph.D.-granting	5	40.0%	20.0%	40.0%	15.5%	5.0%
Comprehensive	21	52.4%	0.0%	47.6%	10.0%	0.0%
Liberal arts	40	52.5%	25.0%	22.5%	12.0%	5.0%
Regions						
Northeast and Mid-Atlantic	23	60.9%	13.0%	26.1%	13.0%	5.0%
Great Lakes and Plains	18	38.9%	11.1%	50.0%	15.0%	12.5%
Southeast	13	61.5%	23.1%	15.4%	10.0%	5.0%
West and Southwest	12	41.7%	25.0%	33.3%	15.0%	5.0%
Enrollment						
500 — 999	21	47.6%	38.1%	14.3%	13.5%	5.0%
1,000 — 2,499	30	56.7%	6.7%	36.7%	10.0%	8.5%
2,500 — 4,999	8	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	21.5%	0.0%
5,000 and over	7	42.9%	14.3%	42.9%	10.0%	5.0%
All private institutions	**66**	**51.5%**	**16.7%**	**31.8%**	**12.0%**	**5.0%**
Public colleges and universities						
Research and Ph.D.-granting	9	44.4%	55.6%	0.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Comprehensive	21	52.4%	19.0%	28.6%	8.0%	3.0%
Liberal arts	3	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	5.0%	0.0%
Regions						
Northeast and Mid-Atlantic	14	42.9%	28.6%	28.6%	5.0%	3.5%
Great Lakes and Plains	5	40.0%	20.0%	40.0%	3.5%	5.0%
Southeast	8	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	12.0%	2.0%
West and Southwest	6	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	7.5%	9.5%
Enrollment						
500 — 2,499	7	42.9%	0.0%	57.1%	8.0%	0.0%
2,500 — 4,999	7	57.1%	28.6%	14.3%	7.0%	2.0%
5,000 — 9,999	10	60.0%	20.0%	20.0%	6.5%	6.0%
10,000 — 19,999	5	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	5.5%	9.0%
20,000 and over	4	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	6.0%	5.0%
All public institutions	**33**	**48.5%**	**27.3%**	**24.2%**	**6.0%**	**4.0%**

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[1] For those institutions reporting an increase.

[2] For those institutions reporting a decrease.

SOURCE: SURVEY FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JOHN MINTER ASSOCIATES

NOTE

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p. 1, 3, 7.

Graduate Enrollment Declines in Most Academic Disciplines

A survey of graduate schools has found that enrollment increased last fall in engineering and the biological sciences but declined in other areas.

The survey by the Graduate Record Examinations Board and the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States showed enrollment declined in education, the humanities, the social sciences, and the natural sciences. Enrollment of women in graduate schools increased 3.8 per cent last fall, while enrollment of men declined 1.4 per cent.

The following table, based on data from 85 per cent of the 365 institutions that are members of the Council of Graduate Schools, shows the one-year changes by area of study:

	Enrollment change, fall, 1978, to fall, 1979		
Area of study	**Public**	**Private**	**Total**
First-time graduate students			
Education	– 2.8%	–13.7%	– 4.6%
Humanities	– 1.5%	– 4.3%	– 2.3%
Social sciences	+ 0.2%	– 1.3%	– 0.3%
Physical sciences	– 5.0%	0.0%	– 3.8%
Engineering	+ 1.5%	+ 2.0%	+ 1.7%
Biological sciences	– 1.0%	+ 3.5%	– 0.1%
All graduate students			
Education	– 4.5%	– 7.5%	– 5.0%
Humanities	– 3.0%	– 5.0%	– 3.5%
Social sciences	+ 0.9%	+ 4.0%	+ 1.9%
Physical sciences	+ 1.6%	+ 2.5%	+ 1.8%
Engineering	+ 1.7%	+ 4.7%	+ 2.8%
Biological sciences	+ 1.4%	+ 2.9%	+ 1.7%

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Twice as many private colleges closed during the 1970's than opened, a survey finds. Story, and Fact-File listing the institutions that shut down during the decade, on Pages 7-8.

Three universities have been removed from, and three colleges added to, the censure list of the American Association of University Professors. Story on Page 3.

A campaign is planned to overturn the Supreme Court's decision that faculty members at Yeshiva University can't bargain collectively. Story on Page 4.

One board of regents will replace several separate college and university governing boards under a reorganization approved by the Massachusetts legislature. Story on Page 9.

Skidmore College plans to heat its buildings with used crankcase oil next winter. Story on Page 6.

The Senate has approved a higher-education bill that would require students to repay the interest subsidies on their federal Guaranteed Student Loans. Story on Page 11 and a Fact-File comparing the Senate and House college aid bills on Pages 12-13.

A nutrition study published by the National Academy of Sciences has run into fire on Capitol Hill. Story on Page 11.

Some Chinese officials are uneasy about the effects of the new freedom of expression won by writers and artists in that country last fall. Story on Page 17.

More shootings and unrest have erupted between Palestinian students and Israeli troops on the West Bank of the Jordan River. Story on Page 18.

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The Social Repercussions of an 'Information Society'

Librarians and other scholars concerned about the effects of technological change try generating information of their own 'to avoid stumbling blindly into the future'

By Jack Magarrell

NEW YORK

▶ "Approximately half the American payroll now goes for the manipulation of symbols rather than the production of things," says Douglass Cater, senior fellow of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies.

▶ "The text content of 3,200 books could be contained on a single, two-sided [video] disc," says Lewis M. Branscomb, vice-president and chief scientist of International Business Machines Corporation. "For people who need this much information (half a million pages of text in your home for a replication cost of less than $20), it certainly beats the printing press."

▶ "A real danger exists of generating useless and unproductive information," says Carlton Rochell, dean of libraries at New York University. "Studies show that since the end of World War II the number of information workers in our society has been steadily increasing. At the same time, productivity has declined dramatically."

'No Historical Analog'

Despite Mr. Rochell's reservations about the proliferation of information, he was one of the organizers of a colloquium here last week that sought to generate more information about social repercussions of technological changes, "to avoid stumbling blindly into the future."

The colloquium, called "an information agenda for the 1980's," was scheduled in connection with the American Library Association's annual conference, now under way here.

"There is no historical analog to the information society," Mr. Rochell said in a paper prepared for the colloquium, "and for this reason it raises novel and arresting questions of social policy which we as a society must explore and answer."

For example, he said, an information society "cannot be organized around the concept of private property" because information is inherently different from manufactured goods.

Mr. Cater, in one of three papers commissioned by the American Library Association, addressed issues of human values in an information society.

University presses in the U. S. are being urged to cultivate the international market in order to cope with increased costs of scholarly publishing. See story, Page 19.

"Already," he said, "there are symptoms of communication failures based on a superabundance of information, inadequately assimilated, rather than its scarcity.

"The crisis of leadership can be attributed at least in part to the contemporary condition when information (or 'news') about near and distant crises is broadcast in a never-ending stream into almost every household well before our leaders have had time to cogitate, to plan, and to act."

Mr. Branscomb of I.B.M., in a paper on the technology of information, said new forces are breaking down the established patterns for creating books and collecting them in libraries.

Tapes and Discs

Several professional journals already are beginning to experiment with "receiving not only the author's paper manuscript, but also a floppy disc or magnetic tape from his word-processing computer containing the same material in machine-readable form."

The floppy disc, used to store information for small computers, contrasts dramatically with an I.B.M. "mass storage system" described by Mr. Branscomb. The system can store in one "computer library" the text of 200,000 books, he said. It "permits any selected block of 100 million characters to be made available in 12 seconds, maximum, with any portion within that block found in a few hundredths of a second."

"I predict that we are in for an exciting, turbulent period in which government experiments with encouraging a new diversity in information services," Mr. Branscomb said, "and new information-service ventures test the public's receptivity for the new technologies.

"We know from the hard lesson of television that the software that emerges never seems to live up to the promise of the new technology for distributing it. The same

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

Faculty Pay Up, Purchasing Power Down

1979-80's average salary increase of 7.1 pct., highest in decade, overwhelmed by inflation

WASHINGTON

Average faculty salaries in the academic year now ending increased by a larger percentage than in any other year of the past decade, the American Association of University Professors has reported.

Even so, the A.A.U.P. said, faculty members suffered the decade's largest loss in purchasing power, because of the high inflation rate.

The average salary in 1979-80 for full-time faculty members of all ranks at all types of institutions was $21,620, an increase of 7.1 per cent over the year before, the A.A.U.P. said.

Because of an inflation rate of 13.5 per cent, it said, the average faculty member's purchasing power declined by 5.6 per cent in 1979-80.

W. Lee Hansen, who is head of the A.A.U.P.'s committee on the economic status of the profession, reported at the organization's annual meeting here this month that faculty members had lost 20 per cent of their purchasing power over the past 10 years.

Mr. Hansen, professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, said the average faculty member who received a salary of $12,637 in 1969-70 would have had to make $25,990 in 1979-80 to maintain the same purchasing power.

A Fact-File showing average salaries by faculty rank and type of institution in 1979-80 appears on Page 4.

Over the past five years, Mr. Hansen said, the government's consumer price index rose 50 per cent, an increase matched by average faculty salaries at only 3 per cent of the country's colleges and universities and by 2 per cent of all faculty members.

A list of average salaries at specific colleges and universities, not yet available from the A.A.U.P., is scheduled for publication in the August 25 issue of *The Chronicle*.

The A.A.U.P. will publish its full report on faculty salaries in the September issue of *Academe: Bulletin of the AAUP*. The association expects to have advance copies of its report available by mid-July at its offices at One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036, at a price of $25 for nonmembers and $10 for members.

—JACK MAGARRELL

FACT–FILE

Faculty Pay in 1979-80

Year-to-year increases in average salaries and the effect of inflation

Academic years:	'70-'71	'71-'72	'72-'73	'73-'74	'74-'75	'75-'76	'76-'77	'77-'78	'78-'79	'79-'80
In current dollars										
Professor	+5.3%	+3.3%	+4.3%	+5.2%	+5.8%	+6.2%	+4.7%	+5.2%	+5.6%	+7.5%
Associate	+5.5%	+3.5%	+4.2%	+5.2%	+5.9%	+5.9%	+4.7%	+5.4%	+5.8%	+7.0%
Assistant	+5.2%	+3.7%	+4.1%	+4.8%	+5.7%	+5.7%	+4.7%	+5.3%	+5.9%	+6.8%
Instructor	+5.8%	+4.5%	+3.9%	+4.7%	+5.8%	+6.1%	+4.7%	+5.4%	+6.0%	+6.4%
All ranks	+5.4%	+3.6%	+4.1%	+5.1%	+5.8%	+6.0%	+4.7%	+5.3%	+6.0%	+7.1%
After adjusting for inflation										
Professor	+0.2%	−0.3%	+0.3%	−3.5%	−4.8%	−0.8%	−1.0%	−1.4%	−3.5%	−5.3%
Associate	+0.4%	−0.1%	+0.2%	−3.5%	−4.7%	−1.1%	−1.0%	−1.2%	−3.3%	−5.7%
Assistant	+0.1%	+0.1%	+0.1%	−3.9%	−4.9%	−1.3%	−1.0%	−1.3%	−3.2%	−5.9%
Instructor	+0.7%	+0.9%	−0.1%	−3.9%	−4.8%	−0.9%	−1.0%	−1.2%	−3.1%	−6.3%
All ranks	+0.3%	0.0%	+0.1%	−3.6%	−4.8%	−1.0%	−1.0%	−1.3%	−3.1%	−5.6%

Average salaries in 1979-80 and change from 1978-79 by rank and type of institution

	All combined		Public		Private independent		Church-related	
Academic rank	Average	Change	Average	Change	Average	Change	Average	Change
Doctorate-granting universities								
Professor	$30,680	+7.2%	$30,120	+7.2%	$33,400	+7.4%	$28,030	+6.9%
Associate	22,500	+6.7%	22,450	+6.7%	23,040	+7.0%	21,550	+6.3%
Assistant	18,180	+6.5%	18,160	+6.5%	18,390	+6.7%	17,680	+5.8%
Instructor	14,250	+5.6%	14,160	+5.6%	14,770	+5.6%	14,330	+5.8%
All ranks	23,770	+6.9%	23,440	+6.8%	25,930	+7.1%	21,630	+6.4%
Other institutions offering degrees beyond the baccalaureate								
Professor	$26,610	+8.6%	$27,200	+9.0%	$26,160	+7.1%	$22,920	+6.8%
Associate	21,180	+7.6%	21,630	+8.0%	20,540	+6.3%	18,960	+6.1%
Assistant	17,420	+7.3%	17,790	+7.6%	16,820	+6.5%	15,900	+6.6%
Instructor	14,030	+6.8%	14,400	+7.0%	13,380	+6.0%	12,450	+5.3%
All ranks	20,870	+7.9%	21,390	+8.2%	20,100	+6.6%	18,410	+6.4%
Institutions awarding only baccalaureate degrees								
Professor	$22,780	+6.5%	$24,230	+6.4%	$24,740	+6.5%	$20,630	+6.6%
Associate	18,380	+6.5%	20,110	+6.8%	18,860	+6.2%	17,220	+6.6%
Assistant	15,420	+6.4%	17,030	+6.9%	15,510	+6.1%	14,610	+6.2%
Instructor	12,760	+6.6%	13,920	+6.5%	12,670	+7.1%	12,240	+6.4%
All ranks	17,630	+6.5%	18,860	+5.7%	18,560	+6.3%	16,420	+6.5%
2-year institutions with academic ranks								
Professor	$24,750	+6.2%	$25,190	+6.2%	$17,930	+4.7%	$15,950	+8.5%
Associate	21,010	+6.3%	21,270	+6.3%	16,270	+4.8%	15,420	+7.4%
Assistant	17,680	+6.7%	17,930	+6.7%	13,900	+6.2%	13,260	+4.8%
Instructor	15,690	+6.9%	16,130	+7.2%	11,320	+2.5%	10,390	+6.2%
All ranks	19,080	+6.5%	19,450	+6.6%	13,820	+4.5%	13,280	+6.9%
Institutions wihout academic ranks								
No rank	$19,570	+8.7%	$20,060	+8.8%	$14,170	+5.8%	$12,330	+7.6%
All institutions except those without academic ranks								
Professor	$28,450	+7.5%	$28,830	+7.7%	$29,960	+7.2%	$22,640	+6.7%
Associate	21,390	+7.0%	21,940	+7.1%	21,030	+6.6%	18,440	+6.4%
Assistant	17,450	+6.8%	17,950	+6.9%	16,960	+6.5%	15,410	+6.2%
Instructor	14,260	+6.4%	14,810	+6.5%	13,250	+6.1%	12,410	+6.1%
All ranks	21,620	+7.1%	22,130	+7.3%	22,120	+6.8%	17,770	+6.4%

Note: Salaries are for academic year. Data are from 2,234 institutions reporting comparable data for 1978-79 and 1979-80.

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

NOTE

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FACT-FILE

Private-College Openings, Closings, and Mergers, 1970-79

Closings

	Type	Men's, women's, coed	Affiliation
Alaska			
Alaska Methodist U.(now open)	4-year	Coed	United Meth.
Alabama			
Daniel Payne C.	4-year	Coed	African Meth. Episcopal
Southern Benedictine C.	4-year	Coed	Rom. Catholic
Arizona			
C. Del Ray	4-year	Coed	Independent
Prescott C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
California			
Ambassador C.	4-year	Coed	Wld. Ch. God
California Concordia C.	2-year	Coed	Lutheran
Lone Mountain C.	4-year	Coed	Rom. Catholic
Miller Comm. C.	2-year	Coed	Independent
Santa Barbara Art Inst.	Special	Coed	Independent
Tahoe C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
U. Without Walls-Berkeley	4-year	Coed	Independent
Windsor U.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Connecticut			
C. of Notre Dame of Wilton	4-year	Women	Rom. Catholic
Longview C.	2-year	Coed	Rom. Catholic
Silvermine C. of Art	Special	Coed	Independent
District of Columbia			
Dunbarton C. of Holy Cross	4-year	Women	Rom. Catholic
Immaculata C.	2-year	Women	Rom. Catholic
St. Joseph's Seminary (coll. div.)	Special	Men	Rom. Catholic
St. Paul's C.	Special	Men	Rom. Catholic
Webster Jr. C.	2-year	Coed	Independent
Florida			
C. of Orlando	2-year	Coed	Independent
St. Joseph C. of Florida	2-year	Coed	Rom. Catholic
Georgia			
Norman C.	2-year	Coed	Baptist
Illinois			
Chicago Acad. of Fine Arts	4-year	Coed	Independent
Chicago Technical C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Maryknoll C.	Special	Coed	Rom. Catholic
Monticello C.	2-year	Women	Independent
St. Dominic C.	4-year	Coed	Rom. Catholic
Tolentine C.	Special	Coed	Rom. Catholic
Winston Churchill C.	2-year	Coed	Independent
Indiana			
Concordia Sr. C.	4-year	Coed	Lutheran
Iowa			
Midwestern C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Parsons C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Kansas			
C. of Emporia	4-year	Coed	U. S. Presby.
Kentucky			
St. Mary's C. Seminary	Special	Men	Rom. Catholic
Maine			
Bliss C.	2-year	Coed	Independent
Northern Cons. of Music	Special	Coed	Independent
Ricker C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Maryland			
Bay C. of Maryland	2-year	Coed	Independent
Mount Providence Jr. C.	2-year	Women	Rom. Catholic
Ocenn City C.	2-year	Coed	Independent
St. Joseph C.	4-year	Women	Rom. Catholic
Xaverian C.	Special	Men	Rom. Catholic
Massachusetts			
Bryant-McIntosh Jr. C.	2-year	Coed	Independent
Cambridge Jr. C.	2-year	Coed	Independent
Cardinal Cushing C.	4-year	Women	Rom. Catholic
Garland Jr. C.	2-year	Women	Independent
Grahm Jr. C.	2-year	Coed	Independent
Mount Alvernia C.	Special	Women	Rom. Catholic
Northampton Jr. C.	2-year	Coed	Independent
Oblate C. and Seminary	Special	Coed	Rom. Catholic
Regina Coeli C.	Special	Women	Rom. Catholic
St. Stephen's C.	Special	Men	Rom. Catholic
Stevens C.	2-year	Coed	Independent
Michigan			
De Lima Jr. C.	2-year	Coed	Rom. Catholic
Mackinac C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Minnesota			
Corbett C.	2-year	Coed	Rom. Catholic
Lea C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Mississippi			
Gulf Park Jr. C.	2-year	Women	Independent
Saints C.	2-year	Coed	Church of God in Christ
Missouri			
Marillac C.	Special	Women	Rom. Catholic
Notre Dame C.	4-year	Coed	Rom. Catholic
Nebraska			
Hiram Scott C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
John F. Kennedy C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
John J. Pershing C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
New Hampshire			
Belknap C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Canaan C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Franconia C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Mount St. Mary C.	4-year	Women	Rom. Catholic
St. Anthony C.	Special	Men	Rom. Catholic
New Jersey			
Alma White C.	4-year	Coed	Protestant
Alphonsus C.	2-year	Coed	Independent
Englewood Cliffs C.	2-year	Coed	Rom. Catholic
Luther C.	2-year	Coed	Independent
Mount St. Mary C.	2-year	Women	Rom. Catholic
St. Joseph's C.	Special	Men	Rom. Catholic
New Jersey—Continued			
Salesian C.	2-year	Women	Rom. Catholic
Shelton C.	4-year	Coed	Other
Tombrock C.	2-year	Women	Rom. Catholic
Walsh C.	2-year	Women	Independent
New Mexico			
C. of Artesia	4-year	Coed	Independent
New York			
Bennett C.	2-year	Coed	Independent
Brentwood C.	Special	Women	Rom. Catholic
Briarcliff C.	4-year	Women	Independent
Finch C.	4-year	Women	Independent
Immaculate Conception Sem.	Special	Men	Rom. Catholic
LaSalette Seminary	Special	Men	Rom. Catholic
Mills C. of Education	Special	Women	Independent
Our Lady of Hope Mission Sem.	Special	Men	Rom. Catholic
Packer Collegiate Inst.	2-year	Women	Independent
Passionist Monastic Seminary	Special	Men	Rom. Catholic
Rogers C.	Special	Coed	Rom. Catholic
St. Clare C.	2-year	Women	Rom. Catholic
St. John Vianney Seminary	Special	Men	Rom. Catholic
Verrazzano C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Woodstock C.	Special	Men	Rom. Catholic
North Carolina			
Kernersville Wesleyan C.	2-year	Coed	Protestant
Kittrell C.	2-year	Coed	African Meth. Episcopal
Southwood C.	2-year	Coed	Independent
North Dakota			
Assumption C.	2-year	Coed	Rom. Catholic
Ohio			
C. of the Dayton Art Inst.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Mary Manse C.	4-year	Coed	Rom. Catholic
St. John C. of Cleveland	4-year	Coed	Rom. Catholic
Oklahoma			
American Christian C.	4-year	Coed	Protestant
Oregon			
Mount Angel C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Pennsylvania			
Cushing Jr. C.	2-year	Coed	Am. Baptist
Penn Hall Jr. C.	2-year	Coed	Independent
Sacred Heart Jr. C.	Special	Women	Rom. Catholic
St. Fidelis C.	4-year	Men	Rom. Catholic
St. Francis Sem.	Special	Men	Rom. Catholic
Rhode Island			
Catholic Teachers C.	4-year	Women	Rom. Catholic
Mount St. Joseph C.	Special	Women	Rom. Catholic
Sem. of Our Lady of Providence	Special	Men	Rom. Catholic
Tennessee			
Siena C.	4-year	Coed	Rom. Catholic
Texas			
Allen Academy	2-year	Coed	Independent
Dominican C.	4-year	Women	Rom. Catholic
U. of Corpus Christi	4-year	Coed	Baptist
U. of Plano	4-year	Coed	Independent
Vermont			
Windham C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Virginia			
Fr. Judge Mission Seminary	Special	Men	Rom. Catholic
Luther Rice C.	2-year	Coed	Baptist
Stratford C.	4-year	Women	Independent
Sullins C.	2-year	Coed	Independent
Washington			
Prometheus C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Sulpician Sem. of the Northwest	4-year	Coed	Rom. Catholic
West Virginia			
Greenbriar C.	2-year	Coed	Independent
Wisconsin			
C. of Racine	4-year	Coed	Independent
Layton Sch. of Art and Design	4-year	Coed	Independent
Mount St. Paul C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
St. Columban's C. and Seminary	Special	Men	Rom. Catholic
St. Lawrence Seminary	Special	Men	Rom. Catholic

Openings

	Type	Men's, women's, coed	Affiliation
Alaska			
Inupiat U. of the Arctic	4-year	Coed	Independent
Arizona			
C. Del Ray (now closed)	4-year	Coed	Independent
C. of Ganado	2-year	Coed	Independent
Prescott Center C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
California			
American Acad. of Dramatic Arts-West	2-year	Coed	Independent
Christ C. Irvine	4-year	Coed	Lutheran
Christian Heritage C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Colegio De La Tierra	2-year	Coed	Independent
C. of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific	Special	Coed	Independent
D-Q U.	2-year	Coed	Independent
Fielding Inst.	Special	Coed	Independent
International C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Maharishi Intl. U. (now in Iowa)	4-year	Coed	Independent
Melodyland Sch. of Theology	Special	Coed	Christian Ch.
National U.	4-year	Coed	Independent
New C. of California	4-year	Coed	Independent
Nyingma Inst.	Special	Coed	Independent
Pasadena C. of Chiropractic	Special	Coed	Independent
California—Continued			
Rand Graduate Inst. for Policy Studies	Special	Coed	Independent
Rosemead Graduate Sch. of Psychology (merged with Biola C.)	Special	Coed	Independent
Santa Barbara Art Inst. (now closed)	Special	Coed	Independent
So. Calif. Inst. of Arch.	Special	Coed	Independent
Thomas Aquinas C.	4-year	Coed	Rom. Catholic
U. Without Walls-Berkeley (now closed)	4-year	Coed	Independent
Windsor U. (now closed)	4-year	Coed	Independent
World C. West	4-year	Coed	Independent
District of Columbia			
Antioch Sch. of Law	Special	Coed	Independent
Campus Free C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Washington International C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Florida			
Head U.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Talmudic C. of Florida	Special	Men	Independent
U. of Sarasota	4-year	Coed	Independent
Georgia			
Emmanuel C. Sch. of Christian Ministries	Special	Coed	Pentecostal Holiness
Life Chiropractic C.	Special	Coed	Independent
Illinois			
Brisk Rabbinical C.	Special	Men	Independent
Daniel Hale Williams U.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Morrison Inst. of Technology	2-year	Coed	Independent
Nat. American Ed. Services	4-year	Coed	Independent
Massachusetts			
Cntl. New England C. of Tech.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Laboure Jr. C.	2-year	Coed	Rom. Catholic
Montserrat Sch. of Visual Art	Special	Coed	Independent
Wentworth C. of Technology (merged with Wentworth Inst.)	4-year	Coed	Independent
Michigan			
Lewis Business C.	2-year	Coed	Independent
Thomas M. Cooley Law Sch.	Special	Coed	Independent
Minnesota			
Mayo Medical Sch.	Special	Coed	Independent
Midwestern Sch. of Law (merged with Hamline U.)	Special	Coed	United Meth.
Mississippi			
Wesley C. (originally Westminster C.)	4-year	Coed	Cong. Meth.
Missouri			
Assem. of God Graduate Sch.	Special	Coed	Assem. God
Cardinal Newman C.	4-year	Coed	Rom. Catholic
Christ Seminary-Seminex (originally Concordia Sem. in Exile)	Special	Coed	Independent
New Hampshipre			
Franklin Pierce Law Ctr.	Special	Coed	Independent
New York			
Bais Yaakov Seminary	Special	Women	Independent
Boricua C.	2-year	Coed	Independent
Christ the King Seminary	Special	Coed	Rom. Catholic
Hadar Hatorah Rabbinical Sem.	Special	Coed	Independent
Rabbinical Sem. Beth Yitzchok D'Spinka	Special	Men	Independent
Turo C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Verrazano C. (now closed)	4-year	Coed	Independent
North Carolina			
Hamilton C. (originally Biscayne Southern C.)	2-year	Coed	Independent
Ohio			
Chatfield C.	2-year	Coed	Independent
Oklahoma			
Am. Christian C. (now closed)	4-year	Coed	Protestant
South Carolina			
Sherman C. of Chiropractic	Special	Coed	Independent
South Dakota			
Sinte Gleska	4-year	Coed	Independent
Texas			
American Technological U.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Vermont			
Vt. Inst. of Comm. Involvement	4-year	Coed	Independent
Vermont Law Sch.	Special	Coed	Independent
Virginia			
CBN U.	Special	Coed	Independent
Liberty Baptist C. (originally Lynchburg Baptist C.)	4-year	Coed	Protestant
Washington			
City C.	4-year	Coed	Independent
Prometheus C. (now closed)	4-year	Coed	Independent
West Virginia			
Greenbriar C. of Osteo. Med. (now public)	Special	Coed	Independent
Wisconsin			
Milwaukee Sch. of the Arts	Special	Coed	Independent
Puerto Rico			
Colegio Universitario del Turabo	4-year	Coed	Independent
Universidad Politecnica de Puerto Rico	4-year	Coed	Independent

Continued on Following Page

141 Private Colleges Failed to Survive the 1970's

WASHINGTON

In the first half of the 1970's, 69 new private colleges opened; in the last half, only 7.

Private institutions that closed during the decade outnumbered the new campuses by nearly two to one, according to the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities.

Among the 141 institutions, including branch campuses, that closed during the 1970's were 57 four-year colleges, 45 two-year colleges, and 39 specialized institutions.

Most Had Under 500 Students

Typically, the colleges that closed were small, church-related, and coeducational: 87 per cent had fewer than 500 students, 55 per cent were church-related, and 62 per cent were coeducational. Of the 78 church-related institutions that closed, 34 were seminaries or other special-purpose religious schools.

The private colleges that opened during the 1970's included 34 four-year, 10 two-year, and 32 specialized institutions.

Of the new institutions, 83 per cent had fewer than 500 students, 16 per cent were church-related, and 95 per cent were coeducational. The four new single-sex institutions were seminaries.

The N.I.I.C.U. survey found that 47 private institutions had merged with other institutions, public or private, during the decade. Two-thirds of the institutions that merged were church-related and 64 per cent had fewer than 500 students.

Twenty-five four-year colleges were among the merging institutions. They tended to merge with other four-year colleges of similar size to form a single college or university, the N.I.I.C.U. said. Most of the 9 two-year colleges that merged joined with four-year colleges that had larger enrollments.

A majority of the 13 merging specialized institutions were centers for religious studies that merged with other seminaries or divinity schools.

In addition to the closings and mergers, 19 institutions shifted from private to public control. They included 9 two-year, 6 four-year, and 4 specialized institutions, according to the N.I.I.C.U.

A total of 358 private institutions and branch campuses became accredited or candidates for accreditation by nationally recognized accrediting agencies in the 1970's, the N.I.I.C.U. said. They included 168 four-year institutions, 75 two-year institutions, and 115 specialized institutions.

Copies of the report, *Openings, Closings, Mergers and Accreditaton Status of Independent Colleges and Universities, Winter 1970 through Summer 1979*, by Virginia Ann Fadil, N.I.I.C.U.'s executive director, and Nancy A. Carter, research associate, are available for $4 from the Office of Research, N.I.I.C.U., 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Suite 503, Washington 20036.

—JACK MAGARRELL

[redacted]

FACT-FILE—Continued

Private-College Openings, Closings, and Mergers

Shifts to Public Control

	Type	Men's, women's, coed	Affiliation
Alabama			
Athens C. (Athens State C.)	4-year	Coed	United Meth.
Arizona			
Navajo C. C.	2-year	Coed	Independent
Florida			
New College (U. of South Florida)	4-year	Coed	Independent
Georgia			
Gordon Military C. (Gordon Jr. C.)	2-year	Coed	Independent
Indiana			
Fort Wayne Art Inst. (Purdue U.-Indiana U. at Ft. Wayne)	4-year	Coed	Independent
Iowa			
Ottumwa Heights C. (Indian Hills C. C.)	2-year	Coed	Rom. Catholic
Palmer Jr. C. (Area IX C. C.)	2-year	Coed	Independent
Maryland			
U. of Baltimore	4-year	Coed	Independent
Michigan			
Michigan C. of Osteopathic Med. (Michigan State U.)	Special	Coed	Independent
New York			
Voorhees Technical Inst. (New York City C. C.)	2-year	Coed	Independent
North Carolina			
Mitchell C.	2-year	Coed	Independent
Ohio			
Salmon P. Chase C. of Law (Northern Kentucky State C.)	Special	Coed	Independent
Western C. (Miami U.)	4-year	Coed	Independent
South Carolina			
C. of Charleston	4-year	Coed	Independent
Palmer C. (Trident Technical C.)	2-year	Coed	Independent
Texas			
South Texas Jr. C. (U. of Houston)	2-year	Coed	Independent
Texas C. of Osteopathic Med.	Special	Coed	Independent
West Virginia			
W. Va. Sch. of Osteopathic Med.	Special	Coed	Independent

Mergers

	Type	Men's, women's, coed	Affiliation
Alabama			
Cullman C. (So. Benedictine C.)	2-year	Coed	Rom. Catholic
St. Bernard C. (So. Benedictine C.)	4-year	Coed	Rom. Catholic
California			
Loyola U. of Los Angeles (Loyola Marymount U.)	4-year	Men	Rom. Catholic
Marymount C. (Loyola Marymount U.)	4-year	Coord.	Rom. Catholic
Rosemead Graduate Sch. of Psychology (Biola C.)	Special	Coed	Independent
Russell C. (U. of San Francisco)	4-year	Women	Rom. Catholic
San Diego C. for Women (U. San Diego Coord. C's)	4-year	Coed	Independent
U. of San Diego C. for Men (U. San Diego Coord. C's)	4-year	Coord.	Rom. Catholic
U. of San Diego Coord. C's (U. of San Diego)	4-year	Coord.	Rom. Catholic
U. of San Diego Sch. of Law (U. of San Diego)	Special	Coed	Rom. Catholic
Connecticut			
Berkeley Divinity Sch. (Yale U.)	Special	Coed	Prot. Epis.
Delaware			
Brandywine C. (Brandywine C. of Windener U.)	2-year	Coed	Independent
Georgia			
Atlanta Baptist C. (Mercer U. in Atlanta)	4-year	Coed	So. Baptist
Hawaii			
Church C. of Hawaii (Brigham Young U.–Hawaii)	4-year	Coed	L-D Saints
Mauna Olu C. of Maui (U. S. International U. of San Diego)	4-year	Coed	Independent
Illinois			
Evangelical Theological Sem. (Garrett-Evangelical Theol. Sem.)	Special	Coed	United Meth.
Garrett Biblical Inst. (Garrett-Evangelical Theol. Sem.)	Special	Coed	United Meth.
Pestalozzi Froebel Teachers C. (Nat'l C. of Ed.–Urban Campus)	Special	Coed	Independent
Indiana			
Concordia Sr. C. (Concordia Theological Seminary)	4-year	Coed	Independent
Kansas			
Miltonvale Wesleyan C. (Bartlesville Wesleyan C.)	2-year	Coed	Wesleyan
Mount St. Scholastica C. (Benedictine C.)	4-year	Women	Rom. Catholic
St. Benedict's C. (Benedictine C.)	4-year	Men	Rom. Catholic
Maryland			
Baltimore [illegible] Commerce (U. of Ba[illegible])	4-year	Coed	Independent
Eastern C. (U. of Baltim[illegible]	4-year	Coed	Independent
Mount St. [illegible] (Loyola [illegible]	4-year	Women	Rom. Catholic
Massachusetts			
Episcopal Theological Sch. (Episcopal Divinity Sch.)	Special	Coed	Prot. Epis.
Leicester Jr. C. (Becker Jr. C.-Leicester)	2-year	Coed	Independent
Newton C. (Boston C.)	4-year	Women	Rom. Catholic
Perry Normal Sch. (Curry C.)	4-year	Coed	Independent
Wentworth C. of Technology (Wentworth Inst. of Technology)	4-year	Coed	Independent
Wentworth Inst. (Wentworth Inst. of Technology)	2-year	Coed	Independent
Minnesota			
Midwestern Sch. of Law (Hamline U.)	Special	Coed	Independent
Missouri			
Mercy Jr. C. (Maryville C.-St. Louis)	2-year	Women	Rom. Catholic
New York			
C. of White Plains (Pace U.)	4-year	Coed	Independent
Eisenhower C. (Eisenhower C. of Rochester Inst. of Technology)	4-year	Coed	Independent
Inst. for Adv. Studies in the Humanities (Jewish Theol. Sem. of Amer.)	Special	Coed	Independent
Kirkland C. (Hamilton C.)	4-year	Women	Independent
Notre Dame C. of Staten Island (St. John's U.)	4-year	Coed	Rom. Catholic
Ohio			
Evangelical Lutheran Theo. Sem. (Trinity Lutheran Sem.)	Special	Coed	Am. Lutheran
Hamma Sch. of Theology (Trinity Lutheran Sem.)	Special	Coed	Lutheran Ch. in America
Pennsylvania			
Crozer Theological Sem. (Colgate-Rochester Divinity Sch.)	Special	Coed	Baptist
Divinity Sch. of the Prot. Episcopal Church (Episcopal Divinity Sch., Mass.)	Special	Coed	Prot. Epis.
Tennessee			
George Peabody C. for Teachers (George Peabody C. for Teachers of Vanderbilt U.)	4-year	Coed	Independent
Texas			
Christian C. of the Southwest (Abilene Christian C.)	2-year	Coed	Ch. of Christ
Fort Worth Christian C. (Abilene Christian C.)	2-year	Coed	Ch. of Christ
Vermont			
Vermont C. (Norwich U.)	4-year	Coed	Independent

SOURCE: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

A dispute over the proper handling of athletes' academic records has split the American Council on Education. Story on Page 6.

Recruiting abuses in college athletics have prompted author John F. Rooney, Jr., to propose professionalizing top revenue-producing teams. Story on Page 17.

The work of historians is not providing a coherent view of the past, says the incoming president of the American Historical Association. Story on Page 3.

A bill to reorganize Florida's higher-education system is causing heated controversy. Story on Page 4.

Philanthropic giving may increase 10 per cent annually in the 1980's, projections indicate. Story and a chart indexing giving from 1920 to 1990 on Page 4.

Increasing access to higher education for underserved groups is one goal of the Democratic Party's proposed platform. Story and excerpts on Page 10.

House and Senate conferees have agreed to cut $140-million from the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant program. Story on Page 9.

Congress is considering ways to expand veterans' education benefits as a recruiting tool for the all-volunteer armed forces. Story on Page 9.

Even before President Carter signed a bill restoring draft registration for young men, a civil-liberties group had sued, charging the bill was unconstitutional. Story on Page 12.

Faculty women have made little progress in Canadian universities in the last 20 years, a study has found. Story on Page 15.

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Scientists Caution Congress Against Rescinding Funds

They say physicists will be laid off, basic research set back if cuts take effect

By Anne C. Roark

Researchers representing major high-energy physics laboratories are afraid that hundreds of highly skilled workers may have to be laid off and research sharply curtailed as a result of Congressional budget cutting.

Scientific leaders meeting at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, known as "Fermilab," in Batavia, Ill., warned that rescinding millions of dollars' worth of appropriations for federally supported science programs could seriously damage basic research.

In June, the House of Representatives complied with a White House request that $21-million in support for such research be cut from the fiscal 1980 budget for the Department of Energy. The House also approved an additional $10-million cut, bringing the total amount rescinded to $31-million. Shortly thereafter, the Senate agreed to reduce spending for energy research by approximately $24-million.

House-Senate negotiators last week agreed on final details on the 1980 budget. (See story on Page 9.)

200 Could Lose Jobs

As a result of the proposed reductions, however, federal energy officials were estimating that as many as 10 per cent of the employees at the Lawrence-Livermore Laboratory of the University of California at Berkeley might be laid off. An additional 80 faculty members and 120 postdoctoral and graduate students at other universities could lose their jobs, officials warned.

The impact of the cuts, said Leon Lederman, director of Fermilab, will be to allow American science to lag behind that of Europe and the Soviet Union.

The situation is particularly troublesome for high-energy physics, he said, because of the costs of running huge nuclear accelerators. Popularly known as "atom smashers," the machines are used to explore the basic physical forces of nature.

High-energy physics is not the only area of science that is threatened by reductions in federal spending.

At the behest of the Carter Administration, the Senate voted to rescind $8.5-million of the National Science Foundation's budget for the current fiscal year.

Some Cuts Expected

Although the House initially refused to rescind the money, $4.5-million was expected to be cut from N.S.F.'s $990.5-million budget.

For fiscal 1981, the Senate has passed legislation authorizing about $1.074-billion for the science foundation, the amount requested by the Administration in the revised, "anti-inflation" budget it submitted to Congress several weeks ago. The Senate altered the amounts it authorized for specific programs, however, to allow funds for a new $23-million program to encourage women to pursue careers in science.

The House Committee on Science and Technology has approved a bill that would authorize N.S.F. to spend up to $1.126-billion in fiscal 1981.

In other action, the House Committee on Appropriations voted to maintain current spending of $5-million for coal research at 13 universities, under an appropriations bill for the Interior Department.

The measure, which endorses the President's budget request, would delay, perhaps indefinitely, the establishment of coal-research laboratories at several universities. They were authorized by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. Cuts were expected in the Administration's plan to boost solar-energy production over the next 20 years.

Last year, President Carter committed the United States to the objective of obtaining 20 per cent of its energy from the sun by the year 2000.

Documents obtained from the Department of Energy now indicate that officials think such a program is far more costly than the country can afford in its present mood of fiscal conservatism.

In the meantime, however, the President signed a long-awaited bill to encourage the development and production of synthetic fuels through loans, loan guarantees, and direct subsidies.

The measure includes $5-billion for research programs, including $1.5-billion to study ways to convert farm, forest, and urban waste into usable energy.

Vocational Education Found No Sure Way to Better Jobs

By Beverly T. Watkins

LOS ANGELES

Vocational education does not provide equal opportunity in the labor market for economically disadvantaged students. In many cases, the training makes no difference in the kinds of jobs students get, according to a new study by the University of California at Los Angeles.

According to Wellford W. Wilms, the study's director, students from low-income and minority groups are the most likely to drop out of vocational education, although a major purpose of the training programs is to help disadvantaged students break out of the poverty cycle by providing them with marketable skills. Few students who completed the upper-level programs included in the study—accounting, computer programming, and training as electronics technicians—got jobs as a result of their vocational education. Most graduates and dropouts got the same kinds of jobs in other fields, says Mr. Wilms, who is assistant professor of education at the university.

Students who completed the lower-level programs covered by the study—training to become secretaries, dental assistants, and cosmetologists—were more successful in finding jobs in those fields and more

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

Planning Begins for Nationwide Open University

By Jack Magarrell

The trustees of the University of Mid-America, a regional consortium with headquarters in Lincoln, Neb., have approved the idea of a nationwide "open university" and authorized full-scale planning and a search for financial support.

The proposed institution—the outlines of which were sketched in a feasibility study by the staff of the University of Mid-America—would seek to serve employed adults who need part-time, off-campus instruction and are served inadequately or not at all by existing colleges and universities.

The study says many officials in higher education think the institution would generate additional students for conventional colleges and universities.

The cost of planning the open university is estimated at $500,000 to $800,000.

"The initial implementation period would cost millions of dollars," the feasibility study says, "and the annual costs when fully operational would certainly be counted in tens of millions."

As outlined in the report, the open university would be a not-for-profit corporation, governed by trustees representing business, labor, broadcasting, and private philanthropy, as well as higher education.

Its staff would include a nationwide network of counselors, a central staff of program-development specialists, a technical staff, and a faculty that would be involved

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

HAVE BEEN FILMED

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FACT-FILE

Faculty Bargaining Agents on 681 Campuses

Following are 681 campuses where faculty members had chosen collective-bargaining agents and 82 where they had rejected unionization, as of June 20. An asterisk (*) indicates a private institution.

Summary of Faculty Bargaining Decisions

	4-Year Campuses			2-Year Campuses			Grand Total
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	
American Association of University Professors	23	31	54	9	1	10	64
American Federation of Teachers	74	26	100	136	6	142	242
National Education Association	52	16	68	231	5	236	304
A.A.U.P.-A.F.T.	14	0	14	0	0	0	14
A.A.U.P.-N.E.A.	2	0	2	7	0	7	9
Independent and other	5	10	15	32	1	33	48
Total	170	83	253	415	13	428	681
Bargaining rejected	25	40	65	14	3	17	82

American Association of University Professors—64

Four-Year Institutions—54

*Adelphi University, N.Y.
*Ashland College, Ohio
*Bard College, N.Y.
*Bloomfield College, N.J.
*Boston University
*University of Bridgeport, Conn.
University of Cincinnati
*Colorado Women's College, Colo.
Connecticut State Colleges—4 campuses
University of Connecticut
*Curry College
*Daemen College
Delaware State College
University of Delaware
*Drury College, Mo.
*D'Youville College, N.Y.
Eastern Michigan University
Eastern Montana College
*Emerson College, Mass.
*Fairleigh Dickinson University, N.J.—3 campuses
*Hofstra University, N.Y.
Kent State University, Ohio
*Lincoln University, Pa.
*Marymount College, N.Y.
*Monmouth College, N.J.
U. of Nebraska at Omaha
*Mount Vernon College, D.C.
New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry
*New York Institute of Technology—2 campuses
Northern Michigan University
Oakland University, Mich.
*Polytechnic Institute of New York
Portland State University, Ore.
*Post College, Conn.
*Regis College, Colo.
University of Rhode Island
*Rider College, N.J.
Rutgers University, N.J.—3 campuses
*Arnold & Marie Schwartz C. of Pharmacy, N.Y.
*St. John's U., N.Y. (coalition with independent)
*Stevens Institute of Technology, N.J.
Temple University, Pa.
*Utica College, N.Y.
Wayne State University, Mich.
Western Michigan University
*Wilberforce University, Ohio

Two-Year Institutions—10

Belleville Area College, Ill.
Cuyahoga Community College, Ohio—3 campuses
Indian River Community College, Fla.
Montgomery College, Md.—3 campuses
Montgomery County Community College, Pa.
*Union College, N.J.

American Federation of Teachers (A.F.L.-C.I.O.) —242

Four-Year Institutions—100

*U. of Albuquerque, N.M.
*Antioch School of Law, D.C.
*Bryant College, R.I.
City University of New York—10 campuses
U. of Connecticut Health Center
*Cooper Union, N.Y.
*Dowling College, N.Y.
*Dyke College, Ohio
*Florida Memorial College
Florida University System—9 campuses
*Franklin Pierce College, N.H.
*Goddard College, Vt.
University of Guam
Illinois Board of Governors System—5 campuses
Kean College of New Jersey
*Long Island University—3 campuses
University of Michigan (graduate assistants)
*Milton College, Wis.
University of Montana
*Moore College of Art, Pa.
*Nasson College, Me.
*U. of New Haven, Conn.
New Jersey State College System—8 campuses
Northern Montana College
Oregon College of Education
University of Oregon (teaching assistants)
*College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, Iowa
*Park College, Mo.
Portland State U., Ore. (part-time faculty)
*Pratt Institute, N.Y.
*Quinnipiac College, Conn.
Rhode Island College
*Robert Morris College, Pa.
*Saint Leo College, Fla.
Southeastern Massachusetts University
*Spring Garden College, Pa.
State University of New York—26 campuses

A.F.T.—Continued

*Stephens College, Mo.
U. S. Merchant Marine Academy, N.Y.
Vermont State Colleges—3 campuses
*Wagner College, N.Y.
*Wentworth Inst. of Technology, Mass.
U. of Wisconsin-Madison (teaching assistants)

Two-Year Institutions—142

Adirondack Community College, N.Y.
U. of Alaska Community Colleges—10 campuses
C. C. of Allegheny County, Pa.—4 campuses
Community College of Baltimore
*Becker Junior College, Mass.
Big Bend Community College, Wash.
Blackhawk Technical Institute, Wis.
Brevard Community College, Fla.
Bucks County Community College, Pa.
*Central Y.M.C.A. Community College, Ill.
City Colleges of Chicago—7 campuses
City University of New York—8 campuses
Compton Community College, Cal.
Connecticut State Technical C's—4 campuses
*Cottey College, Mo.
Dawson College, Mont.
Dutchess Community College, N.Y.
Eau Claire Technical Institute, Wis.
Edison Community College, Fla.
El Camino Community College, Cal.
Everett-Edmonds Community College, Wash
Fashion Institute of Technology, N.Y.
Gateway Technical Institute, Wis. —3 campuses
Glendale Community College, Cal.
Gloucester County College, N.J.
*Grahm Junior College, Mass.
Green River Community College, Wash.
Henry Ford Community College, Mich.
Highland Community College, Ill.
Highland Park Community College, Mich.
Illinois Valley Community College
Indian Head Technical Institute, Wis.
Joliet Junior College, Ill.
*Kendall College, Ill.
College of Lake County, Ill.
Lake Michigan College, Mich.
Los Angeles C. C. District—9 campuses
Los Rios C. C. District, Cal.—3 campuses
Madison Area Technical College, Wis.
Marin C. C. District, Cal.—2 campuses
Mercer Co. C. C., N. J. (teaching assistants)
Miami-Dade Community College, Fla.—3 campuses
Middlesex County College, N.J.
Milwaukee Area Technical College, Wis.
*Mitchell College, Conn.
Mohawk Valley Community College, N.Y.
Monroe Community College, N.Y.
Moraine Park Technical Institute, Wis.
Moraine Valley Community College, Ill.
Morton College, Ill.
Nassau Community College, N.Y.
Northampton County Area C. C., Pa.
Northeast Wisconsin Technical Institute
Onondaga Community College, N.Y.
Orange Coast College, Cal.
Community College of Philadelphia
Palm Beach Junior College, Fla.
Palo Verde College, Cal.
Peralta Community College District, Cal.
Community College of Philadelphia, Pa.
Portland Community College, Ore.
Prairie State College, Ill.
Reading Area Community College, Pa.
Rockland Community College, N.Y.
St. Louis Community College, Mo.—3 campuses
San Diego C. C. District, Cal. (adult education)
San Francisco C. C. District—2 campuses
Seattle Community College—3 campuses
Shoreline Community College, Wash.
Somerset County College, N.J.
Southwestern Oregon Community College
State Center C. C. District, Cal.—2 campuses
State University of New York—6 campuses
Suffolk County Community College, N.Y.
Tacoma Community College, Wash.
Thornton Community College, Ill.
Triton College, Ill.
Ventura College, Cal.
Vermont Technical College
Waubonsee Community College, Ill.
Wayne County Community College, Mich.
West Palm Beach Junior College, Fla.
Westchester Community College, N.Y.

A.F.T.—Continued

Western Wisconsin Technical Institute
Whatcom Community College, Wash.
William Rainey Harper College, Ill.
Yakima Valley College, Wash.

National Education Association—304

Four-Year Institutions—68

*Adrian College, Mich.
*Antioch U., Philadelphia Center, Pa.
Central Michigan University
*C. W. Post College, N.Y. (adjunct faculty)
*Detroit College of Business
*Detroit Institute of Technology
*University of Detroit
University of the District of Columbia—3 campuses
*University of Dubuque, Iowa
*University of Dubuque Theological Seminary, Iowa
Ferris State College, Mich.
Keene State College, N.H.
Lake Superior State College, Mich.
*Loretto Heights College, Colo.
University of Lowell, Mass.—2 campuses
University of Maine—7 campuses
*Marymount College, Va.
Massachusetts State Colleges—10 campuses
University of Massachusetts—2 campuses
Minnesota State University System—7 campuses
*National College of Business, S.D.
Nebraska State College System—4 campuses
U. of Northern Iowa
Northern Montana College
*Ohio Northern University
Pittsburg State University, Kan.
*Rhode Island School of Design
*Roger Williams College, R.I.
Saginaw Valley College, Mich.
*Salem College, W. Va.
*Shaw College, Mich.
S. D. Board of Regents System—7 campuses
Western Montana College
Youngstown State University, Ohio

Two-Year Institutions—236

Alpena Community College, Mich.
Atlantic Community College, N.J.
*Baker Junior College of Business, Mich.
Barstow Community College District, Cal.
Bay de Noc Community College, Mich.
Community College of Beaver County, Pa.
Bellevue Community College, Wash.
Bergen Community College, N.J.
Blue Mountain Community College, Ore.
Brookdale Community College, N.J.
Broome Community College, N.Y.
Burlington County College, N.J.
Butler County Community Junior College, Kan.
Butte College, Cal.
Camden County College, N.J.
College of the Canyons, Cal.
Carl Sandburg College, Ill.
Cayuga County Community College, N.Y.
Centralia College, Wash.
Central Oregon Community College
Central Technical C. C., Neb.—3 campuses
Chabot College, Cal.
Charles Stewart Mott Community College, Mich.
Chemeketa Community College, Ore.
Chipola Junior College, Fla.
Citrus College, Cal.
Clackamas Community College, Ore.
Clark College, Wash.
Clatsop Community College, Ore.
Clinton Community College, N.Y.
Cloud County Community Junior College, Kan.
Coffeyville Community Junior College, Kan.
Colby Community College, Kan.
Colorado State C. C. System—9 campuses
Columbia Basin Community College, Wash.
Columbia Greene Community College, N.Y.
Community College of the Finger Lakes, N.Y.
Cowley County Community College, Kan.
Cumberland County College, N.J.
Cypress College, Cal.
Delaware County Community College, Pa.
Delaware Technical and C. C.—4 campuses
Des Moines Area C. C., Iowa—2 campuses

N.E.A.—Continued

Eastern Iowa District C. C.—3 campuses
*Endicott Junior College, Mass.
Erie Community College, N.Y.—3 campuses
Essex County College, N.J.
Fort Scott Community College, Kan.
Fort Steilacoom Community College, Wash.
Fox Valley Technical Institute, Wis.
Fulton-Montgomery Community College, N.Y.
Fullerton College, Cal.
Garden City Community Junior College, Kan.
Gavilan College, Cal.
Genesee Community College, N.Y.
Glen Oaks Community College, Mich.
Gogebic Community College, Mich.
Grossmont College, Cal.
Highline Community College, Wash.
Hillsborough Community College, Fla.
Hudson Valley Community College, N.Y.
Hutchinson Community Junior College, Kan.
Independence Community Junior College, Kan.
Iowa Central Community College
Iowa Lakes Community College
Iowa Western Community College
Jackson Community College, Mich.
Jefferson Community College, N.Y.
Johnson County Community Junior College, Kan.
Kalamazoo Valley Community College, Mich.
Kansas City Community Junior College, Kan.
Kellogg Community College, Mich.
*Kendall School of Design, Mich.
Kern C. C. District, Cal.—3 campuses
Kirkwood Community College, Iowa
Kirtland Community College, Mich.
Labette Community Junior College, Kan.
*Laboure Junior College, Mass.
*Lackawanna Junior College, Pa.
Lake Land College, Ill.
Lakeland Community College, Ohio
Lake Shore Technical Institute, Wis.
Lane Community College, Ore.
Lansing Community College, Mich.
Lehigh County Community College, Pa.
Lewis and Clark Community College, Ill.
John A. Logan College, Ill.
Long Beach City College, Cal.
Lower Columbia College, Wash.
Luzerne County College, Pa.
Maine Vocational-Technical Institutes—6 campuses
Massachusetts C. C. System—15 campuses
McHenry County College, Ill.
Merced College, Cal.
Mercer County Community College, N.J.
Metropolitan Technical Community College, Neb.
Mid-Michigan Community College
Mid-Plains Technical C. C., Neb.—2 campuses
Mid-State Technical Institute, Wis.
Minnesota C. C. System—18 campuses
Monroe County Community College, Mich.
Montcalm Community College, Mich.
Monterey Peninsula College, Cal.
County College of Morris, N.J.
Mt. Hood Community College, Ore.
Mt. San Antonio College, Cal.
Mt. San Jacinto Junior College, Cal.
Muskegon Community College, Mich.
Napa College, Cal.
Nebraska Western College—2 campuses
Niagara County Community College, N.Y.
Northampton County Area Community College, Pa.
North Central Technical Institute, Wis.
North Country Community College, N.Y.
Northeast Iowa Vocational Technical School
Northwest Iowa Vocational Technical School
Oakland Community College, Mich.
Ocean County College, N.J.
Olympia Vocational Technical Institute, Wash.
Olympic College, Wash.
Orange County Community College, N.Y.
Pasadena City College, Cal.
Passaic Community College, N.J.
Peninsula College, Wash.
Pima Community College, Ariz.
Pratt Community College, Kan.
Rancho Santiago C. C. District, Cal. (continuing-education faculty)
Rhode Island Junior College
Riverside City College, Cal.
Rogue Community College, Ore.
St. Clair County Community College, Mich.
Saddleback Community College, Cal.
Salem Community College, N.J.
San Diego C. C. District—3 campuses
San Joaquin Delta College, Cal.
San Jose C. C. District, Cal.—2 campuses
San Mateo C. C. District, Cal.—3 campuses
Santa Ana College, Cal. (continuing-education faculty)
Sauk Valley College, Ill.
Schenectady County Community College, N.Y.
Schoolcraft College, Mich.
College of the Sequoias, Cal.
Shasta College, Cal.
Shawnee General and Technical College, Ohio
Sierra College, Cal.
Skagit Valley College, Wash.
Solano Community College, Cal.
Southeastern Community College, Iowa
Southeast Community College, Neb.—3 campuses
Southwestern College, Cal.
Southwestern Community College, Iowa
Southwestern Michigan College

Continued on Following Page

Faculty Collective-Bargaining Agents

N.E.A.—Continued

Spokane C. C., Wash.
Spokane Falls Community College, Wash.
Spoon River College, Ill.
Sullivan County Community College, N.Y.
Taft College, Cal.
Ulster County Community College, N.Y.
Union County Technical Institute, N.J.
Victor Valley Community College, Cal.
Walla Walla Community College, Wash.
Washtenaw Community College, Mich.
Waukesha County Technical Institute, Wis.
Wenatchee Valley College, Wash.
Western Iowa Technical Community College
West Hills College, Cal.
Westmoreland Community College, Pa.
Williamsport Area Community College, Pa.
Yosemite C. C. District, Cal.—2 campuses
Yuba College, Cal.

A.A.U.P.-A.F.T.—14

Four-Year Institutions—14

Penn. State Colleges & University—14 campuses

A.A.U.P.-N.E.A.—9

Four-Year Institutions—2

University of Hawaii—2 campuses

Two-Year Institutions—7

University of Hawaii—7 campuses

Independent and other agents—48

Four-Year Institutions—15

*Fordham University Law School, N.Y.
*Mercy College, N.Y.
University of Nebraska Law School
New Jersey Institute of Technology
*University of New Haven, Conn.
*New York University Law School
*Niagara University, N.Y.
*Northland College, Wis.
University of Pittsburgh Medical School
*University of San Francisco
*University of San Francisco Law School
*University of Scranton, Pa.
Southern Oregon State College
*Syracuse University Law School, N.Y.
Temple University Law School, Pa.

Two-Year Institutions—33

Colby Community Junior College, Kan.
Connecticut Community Colleges—12 campuses
Contra Costa C. C. District, Cal.—3 campuses
College of the Desert, Cal.
Foothill-De Anza C. C. District, Cal.—2 campuses
Grand Rapids Junior College, Mich.
Herkimer County Community College, N.Y.
Illinois Central College
Jamestown Community College, N.Y.
Macomb County C. C., Mich.—2 campuses
Miles Community College, Mont.
Mount Hood Community College, Ore.
Rancho Santiago C. C. District, Cal.
College of the Redwoods, Cal.
Santa Monica College, Cal.
Southwest Wisconsin Vocational-Technical Institute
*Trocaire College, N.Y.
West Shore Community College, Mich.

Bargaining Rejected—82

The names of the defeated unions are in parentheses. Institutions at which faculty members first voted for "no agent" but later selected a bargaining agent are not included.

Four-Year Institutions—65

*Albion College, Mich. (A.A.U.P., N.E.A.)
American Institute of Technology, Mich. (A.A.U.P.)
*Anna Maria College, Mass. (A.A.U.P.)
*Antioch College, Ohio (A.A.U.P., A.F.T.)
*Baldwin-Wallace College, Ohio (A.A.U.P.)
*Barber-Scotia College, N.C. (N.E.A.)
Bowling Green State University, Ohio (independent)
*Butler University, Ind. (N.E.A.)
*California Institute of the Arts (A.F.T.)
University of California—Berkeley, Cal. (A.A.U.P.)
*Catholic University Law School, D.C. (independent)
*Centenary College for Women, N.J. (A.A.U.P.)
University of Colorado (A.A.U.P., A.F.T.)
Eastern Oregon State College (A.A.U.P., A.F.T., N.E.A., independent)
*University of Evansville, Ind. (N.E.A.)
*Fordham University, N.Y. (A.A.U.P.)
Grand Valley State Colleges, Mich. (N.E.A.)
*Hamline University, Minn. (A.A.U.P.)
Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida (independent)
*Jacksonville University, Fla. (A.A.U.P.)
*Jamestown College, N.D. (N.E.A.)‡
*King's College, Pa. (A.F.T., N.E.A.)
*Lawrence Institute of Technology, Mich. (A.A.U.P.)
*Manhattan College, N.Y. (A.A.U.P.)
*Merrimack College, Mass. (N.E.A.)
*University of Miami, Fla. (A.A.U.P.)
Michigan State University (A.A.U.P., N.E.A.)
University of Minnesota (A.A.U.P.)
U. of Minnesota—teaching assistants (A.F.T.)
Montana State University (A.A.U.P.)
*Nathaniel Hawthorne College, N.H. (A.F.T.)
U. of Nebraska College of Dentistry (independent)
University of Nebraska at Lincoln (A.A.U.P.)
*New England College, N.H. (A.F.T.)‡
*New England Cons. of Music, Mass. (A.A.U.P.)
U. of New Hampshire–Durham (A.A.U.P., N.E.A.)
*New York University (A.A.U.P., A.F.T.-N.E.A.)
*Northeastern University, Mass. (A.A.U.P., N.E.A.)
*Oberlin College, Ohio (independent)
Ohio University (A.A.U.P., N.E.A.)
Oregon Institute of Technology (independent)
Oregon St. U. (A.A.U.P., A.F.T., independent)
U. of Oregon (A.A.U.P., A.F.T., independent)
*Pace University, N.Y. (A.A.U.P., A.F.T.)
Pennsylvania State University (A.A.U.P., N.E.A.)
*Philadelphia College of Art (A.F.T.)
University of Pittsburgh (A.A.U.P., A.F.T., N.E.A.)
University of Pittsburgh health-professions schools (A.F.T., N.E.A.)
University of Pittsburgh Law School (independent)
*Point Park College, Pa. (A.A.U.P.)
Plymouth State College, N.H. (A.A.U.P., N.E.A.)
*Randolph-Macon College, Va. (A.A.U.P.)
*Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, N.Y. (A.A.U.P.)
*Ricker College, Me. (A.F.T.)
*Rosary Hill College, N.Y. (N.E.A.)
*College of St. Francis, Ill. (A.F.T.)
*St. Joseph's College, N.Y. (A.F.T)
*Seattle University (A.A.U.P.)
*Seton Hill College, Pa. (N.E.A.)
*Syracuse University, N.Y. (A.A.U.P.)
University of Toledo (A.A.U.P., A.F.T.)
*Tusculum College, Tenn. (A.F.T.)
University of Vermont (A.A.U.P., A.F.T., N.E.A.)
*Villanova University, Pa. (A.A.U.P., A.F.T.)
*Waynesburg College, Pa. (N.E.A.)

Two-Year Institutions—17

Broward Community College, Fla. (independent)
Butler County C. C., Pa. (N.E.A., independent)
Central Florida Community College (N.E.A.)
Corning Community College, N.Y. (A.F.T.)
*Dean Junior College, Mass. (A.F.T.)
Florida Junior College at Jacksonville (A.F.T.)
Imperial Valley College, Cal. (N.E.A.)
*Lasell Junior College, Mass. (A.F.T.)
Miami-Dade Junior College, Fla. (A.F.T.)
North Orange C. C. District, Cal. (N.E.A.)
Okaloosa-Walton Junior College, Fla. (N.E.A.)
Polk Community College, Fla. (A.F.T.)
Santa Fe Community College, Fla. (N.E.A.)
St. Petersburg Junior College, Fla. (N.E.A.)
Treasure Valley Community College, Ore. (N.E.A.)
Umpqua Community College, Ore. (N.E.A.)
*Villa Maria College, N.Y. (A.F.T.)

‡ Decertification of previously selected agent.

SOURCES: ACADEMIC COLLECTIVE BARGAINING INFORMATION SERVICE / PROJECT ON EDUCATIONAL EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS, AND NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Nearly 20,000 persons over 60 are participating in Elderhostel programs on more than 300 college campuses this summer. Story on Page 3.

Florida's governor has vetoed a controversial plan to reorganize the state system of higher education, saying it would have given the legislature too much power. Story on Page 2.

Many two-year colleges receive less than a sixth of their income from tuition and fees, according to a survey of the sources of the colleges' financial support. Story and Fact-File on Page 5.

Student information projects on a dozen campuses will produce material ranging from maps for the blind to a handbook on problems of sexual harassment. Story on Page 4.

More than a million students are enrolled in popular-culture courses, a study estimates. Story on Page 12.

Energy-research laboratories are preparing for a period of austerity in the wake of federal budget cuts. Story on Page 13.

A Senate plan to restructure the federal program that aids developing colleges is one of the most controversial issues that face a committee drafting a compromise higher-education bill this week. Story on Page 15.

The Republican Party's platform vows to "encourage" the abolition of the Department of Education and press for tuition tax credits. Story on Page 15.

The Canadian government is supporting increased numbers of doctoral fellowships as part of a campaign to bolster that country's sagging scientific-research effort. Story on Page 17.

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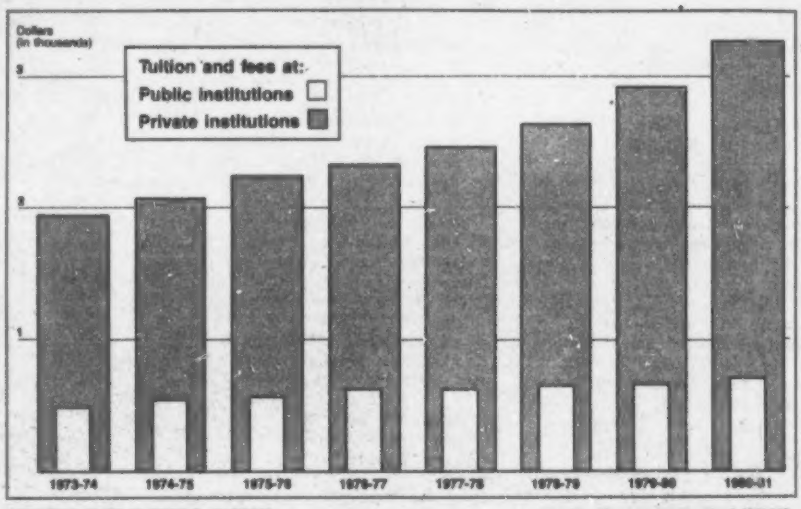
Average Private-College Tuition Hits $3,279, Up 10 Pct. in Year

1980-81 data show fees at public institutions will average $706, 4 pct. higher than last year



CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD

SOURCE: COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE

NEW YORK

The average tuition at private, four-year colleges and universities in 1980-81 will be $3,279, up 10.1 per cent from last year, the College Scholarship Service reports.

At public colleges and universities, the average charge for 1980-81 will be $706, an increase of 4.4 per cent.

A Fact-File giving tuition and fees at more than 3,000 colleges, universities, and proprietary institutions appears on Pages 6-12.

Average total costs—tuition, room and board, books, supplies, transportation, and personal expenses—are up 14.3 per cent to $6,082 at private four-year colleges; up 12.7 per cent to an average of $3,409 at public four-year institutions.

Tuition is up 16.6 per cent at public two-year colleges and up 9.2 per cent at private junior colleges.

Central American Political Violence Spreads to Campuses; Over 30 Dead

Political violence has spilled onto the campuses of the major universities of El Salvador and Guatemala.

Army troops who occupied the campus of the University of El Salvador have faced a series of attacks from leftist gunmen attempting to retake the university.

Although accounts vary, as many as 28 persons were believed to have been killed when the troops took over the university. According to government sources, the occupation took place after a military patrol was fired on while searching for hidden weapons in a poor neighborhood adjacent to the campus.

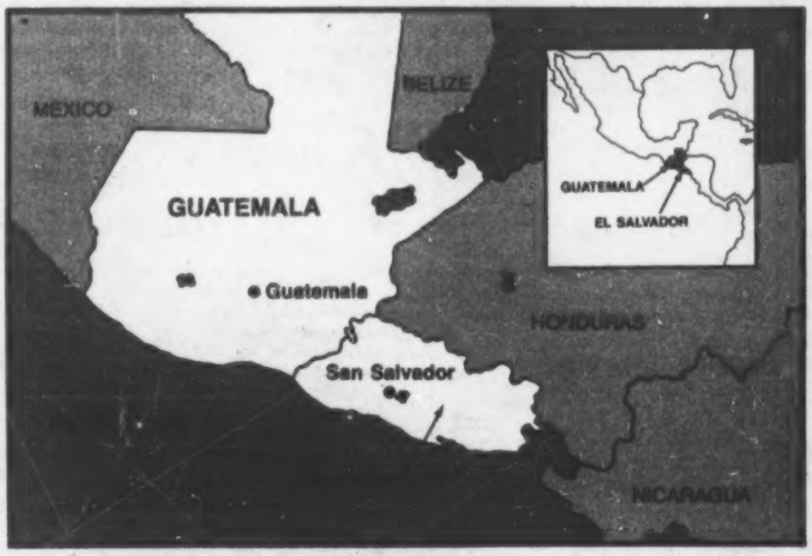
The troops pursued the gunmen onto the campus and remained there. They were later reinforced by tanks and helicopters.

The university had long been a gathering place for leftist groups because its legal autonomy protected it from government interference. The occupation by army troops this month represented the first time in at least eight years that government forces had entered the university's grounds.

30-Minute Gun Battle

Last week, a group of armed men attacked the campus in an apparent effort to drive out the army troops. They were driven back after a 30-minute gun battle.

In another development, a court in San Salvador this month cleared Salvador Samayoa, the country's former Minister of Education, of charges involving leftist guerrilla activities. In January, Mr. Samayoa had announced that he was resigning as minister to join a left-wing group.



The former minister's arrest in May sparked a two-day strike by 10,000 elementary- and secondary-school teachers.

A bomb was found at Mr. Samayoa's home shortly after he was released from jail.

In Guatemala, five students at San Carlos University were killed last week when hooded gunmen, believed to be right-wing extremists, conducted a raid on the campus.

At least 15 other students and a bystander were wounded, according to a police spokesman.

In the past year, more than 40 students and about 20 faculty members at the state-run university have been killed, apparently because of their left-wing sympathies.

In the latest attack on a faculty member, Francisco Monroy Paredes, a professor of law, and his wife were ambushed and assassinated last week in a town about 125 miles from Guatemala, the country's capital city.

2-Year Colleges Get Most Aid from Government

WASHINGTON

▶ Half of the two-year colleges in the U. S. get less than a sixth of their income from tuition and fees.

▶ A majority of them get at least two-thirds of their money from state and local governments.

▶ The average community college allocates little more than 1 per cent of its total budget to scholarships and fellowships.

The financial patterns of community and junior colleges are outlined in a report of comparative financial statistics for 1978-79, published this month by the National Association of College and University Business Officers.

Using data from a sample of 184 institutions, the report shows median figures for revenues and expenditures, including the percentage of total income or spending in specific categories.

The author, Nathan Dickmeyer, director of the American Council on Education's financial-conditions project, said the main purpose of the report was to provide a basis for comparison for individual institutions.

The financial study was developed by NACUBO's two-year-colleges committee, with support from the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, the American Council on Education, and the National Center for Education Statistics.

Copies of the report, *Comparative Financial Statistics for Community and Junior Colleges, 1978-79,* are available for $10 from the NACUBO Financial Management Center, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036.

FACT—FILE

1978-79 Finances of Two-Year Colleges

	Enrollment under 5,000		Enrollment 5,000 to 15,000		Enrollment over 15,000		All institutions	
	Median per student[1]	Per cent of total	Median per student[1]	Per cent of total	Median per student[1]	Per cent of total	Median per student[1]	Per cent of total
Expenditures								
Total educational and general	$2,481	100.0%	$2,267	100.0%	$2,212	100.0%	$2,317	100.0%
Academic	1,523	59.4%	1,360	62.9%	1,367	62.4%	1,414	61.2%
Instruction and research	1,247	50.1%	1,176	52.4%	1,081	51.7%	1,191	51.8%
Credit instruction[2]	1,241	46.7%	1,222	48.8%	1,204	46.5%	1,222	48.0%
Non-credit instruction[3]	63	1.1%	26	2.0%	25	2.8%	35	1.9%
Public service	0	0.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%
Academic support	202	8.4%	162	7.8%	198	8.8%	188	8.1%
Support services	973	37.6%	756	35.8%	789	36.1%	823	36.5%
Student services	217	8.5%	175	8.5%	195	8.9%	196	8.6%
Institutional support	371	15.3%	303	14.8%	283	13.8%	325	14.8%
Plant operation and maintenance	297	12.3%	273	12.0%	254	11.4%	271	12.0%
Without utilities	202	8.5%	186	8.4%	173	8.0%	184	8.2%
Utilities only	101	4.0%	87	3.6%	75	3.3%	88	3.6%
Scholarships and fellowships	29	1.2%	21	1.1%	30	1.5%	26	1.2%
Revenues								
Total revenues (current fund, excluding auxiliaries)	$2,634	100.0%	$2,365	100.0%	$2,303	100.0%	$2,435	100.0%
Tuition and fees	392	14.0%	358	17.1%	467	21.5%	398	16.5%
For credit[2]	378	14.1%	377	14.9%	507	19.0%	403	15.2%
For non-credit[3]	18	0.7%	22	0.9%	24	1.0%	13	0.8%
Appropriations	1,786	73.5%	1,620	68.9%	1,493	66.3%	1,636	69.4%
Federal	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State	1,520	56.0%	1,234	53.3%	993	46.7%	1,242	53.3%
Local	167	8.4%	325	16.0%	423	15.8%	278	11.7%
State and local combined	1,739	70.9%	1,555	68.8%	1,468	65.6%	1,505	68.4%
Gifts, grants and contracts	195	6.6%	175	7.1%	155	7.9%	168	7.1%
Federal	120	4.2%	92	3.9%	106	5.2%	106	4.5%
State and local	27	1.0%	32	1.4%	14	0.7%	24	1.0%
Private	1	0.0%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	2	0.1%
Other revenues (excluding auxiliaries)	76	2.6%	70	2.8%	57	2.8%	69	2.7%

[1] Based on number of full-time-equivalent students enrolled for credit plus one-twentieth of non-credit enrollment.

[2] Median per student based on full-time-equivalent students enrolled for credit.

[3] Median per student based on full-time-equivalent students not enrolled for credit.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

FACT-FILE

Tuition and Fees at More than 3,000 Colleges

The Increase in College Costs Since 1972-73

	Resident students									Commuter students								
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Public institutions																		
Two-year																		
Tuition and fees	*	$ 251	$ 287	$ 301	$ 389	$ 389	$ 408	$ 389	$ 464	$ 200	$ 251	$ 287	$ 301	$ 387	$ 389	$ 408	$ 389	$ 464
Total costs	*	2,024	2,153	2,411	2,588	2,707	2,666	3,246	3,123	1,635	1,665	1,922	2,058	2,223	2,314	2,426	2,506	2,753
Four-year																		
Tuition and fees	$ 465	$ 498	$ 541	$ 578	$ 621	$ 621	$ 651	$ 680	$ 706	$ 465	$ 498	$ 541	$ 578	$ 621	$ 621	$ 651	$ 680	$ 706
Total costs	1,985	2,242	2,400	2,679	2,890	3,005	3,054	3,576	3,409	1,760	1,775	2,085	2,266	2,448	2,486	2,604	2,735	2,876
Private institutions																		
Two-year																		
Tuition and fees	$1,210	$1,389	$1,578	$1,652	$1,740	$1,812	$1,930	$2,043	$2,079	$1,210	$1,389	$1,578	$1,652	$1,740	$1,812	$1,930	$2,043	$1,960
Total costs	2,540	3,194	3,617	3,690	4,009	4,113	4,264	4,919	4,592	2,090	2,583	3,287	3,421	3,595	3,680	3,922	4,194	4,039
Four-year																		
Tuition and fees	$1,725	$1,942	$2,080	$2,240	$2,329	$2,476	$2,647	$2,923	$3,279	$1,725	$1,942	$2,080	$2,240	$2,329	$2,476	$2,647	$2,923	$3,279
Total costs	3,280	3,693	4,039	4,391	4,663	4,905	5,110	5,733	6,082	2,745	3,162	3,683	3,950	4,141	4,331	4,577	4,977	5,383
Proprietary institutions																		
Tuition and fees	*	*	$1,651	$1,627	$1,808	$1,895	$2,038	$2,321	$2,342	*	*	$1,651	$1,627	$1,808	$1,895	$2,038	$2,321	$2,342
Total costs	*	*	3,817	3,822	4,271	4,395	4,560	5,280	*	*	*	3,414	3,382	3,726	3,914	4,151	4,459	4,486

* Insufficient data.

SOURCE: COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE

Following are the tuition and fees charged at more than 3,000 colleges, universities, and other postsecondary institutions for the 1979-80 and 1980-81 academic years, including additional tuition that many institutions charge to out-of-state students. The figures were compiled by the College Scholarship Service.

A blank space indicates that an institution will have no such charge. An asterisk (*) indicates that current figures are not available. Institutions that did not report tuition and fees for 1980-81 have been omitted.

The College Scholarship Service plans to publish its complete report, *The College Cost Book*, in September. Copies can be ordered, at $7.50 each, from College Board Publication Orders, Dept. C-91, Box 2815, Princeton, N.J. 08541.

ALABAMA

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Alabama Ag & Mech U	*	598	280
Alabama Christian C	*	1,871	
Alabama Lutheran Jr C	*	1,750	
Alabama St U	*	525	450
Auburn U	*	660	660
Birmingham So C	2,303	2,595	
Booker T Wash Bus C	*	1,747	
Brewer St JC	*	300	
Chattahoochee Vly CC	*	320	300
Gadsden Bus C	*	2,495	
Gadsden St JC	240	300	300
Gadsden St Tech Inst	*	100	
Geo C Wallace CC Hanceville	*	400	400
Harry M Ayers St Tech	*	405	
Huntingdon C	*	2,250	
Jacksonville St U	500	600	
Jefferson St JC	*	300	
JC Calhoun St CC	240	300	
Judson C	1,810	1,760	
Lawson St CC	*	305	605
Livingston U	*	648	
Lurl B Wallace St JC	240	300	300
Marion Milit Inst	*	3,127	
Mobile C	1,700	1,800	
Northeast Ala St JC	*	300	
Opelika St Tech C	*	400	400
Samford U	2,275	2,375	100
Selma U	*	1,492	
Shelton St CC	*	405	
Snead St JC	*	300	300
Southeastern Bible C	*	2,000	
So Union St JC	*	300	300
Spring Hill C	3,040	3,380	
Troy St U	*	630	225
Dothan-Fort Rucker	*	600	
Montgomery	*	810	255
Tuskegee Inst	*	2,200	
U of Alabama	*	765	865
Birmingham	770	795	756
Huntsville	*	760	
U of Montevallo	598	694	300
U of North Alabama	610	680	
U of South Alabama	725	930	
Walker C	*	924	

ALASKA

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Alaska Bible C	*	1,030	
Alaska Pacific U	*	2,250	
Northwest CC of Alaska	*	340	1,612
Sheldon Jackson C	*	2,650	
U of Alaska			
Anchorage	334	678	1,170
Anchorage CC	*	442	1,222
Fairbanks	498	532	636
Juneau	*	410	636
Kenai Penin CC	*	360	626
Ketchikan CC	*	340	636
Kuskokwim CC	*	340	480
Matanuska-Susitna CC	*	375	300
Tanana Valley CC	*	452	820

ARIZONA

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Academy of Drafting	*	2,795	
Arizona Automotive Inst	3,350	3,450	
Arizona St U	550	600	1,900
Arizona Tech	*	4,995	
Arizona Western C	*	200	1,700
Central Ariz C	168	192	2,064
Cochise C	200	200	1,630
C of Ganado	*	1,415	
DeVry Inst of Tech	*	2,425	
Eastern Arizona C	170	170	1,956
Embry-Riddle Aero U Prescott	*	2,400	
Grand Canyon C	1,857	1,952	
Maricopa Tech CC	80	100	1,740
Mohave CC	*	120	1,512
Navajo CC	1,290	1,230	
Northern Arizona U	500	600	1,500
Northland Pioneer C	*	100	600
Phoenix C	*	100	800
Phoenix Sch of Welding	*	2,930	
Pima CC	*	140	1,690
Prescott Ctr C	*	2,950	
Ron Bailie Sch of Brdcst	*	1,900	
Scottsdale CC	90	100	1,740
S'western Bapt Bible C	*	1,540	
U of Arizona	*	600	1,900
Yavapai C	84	184	1,900

ARKANSAS

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Arkansas C	*	2,150	
Arkansas St U	480	600	350
Beebe Branch	*	440	220
Arkansas Tech U	*	630	460
Black Riv V-T Sch	*	120	
C of the Ozarks	*	1,120	
Crowley's Ridge C	*	1,632	
East Ark CC	286	400	572
Garland Co CC	*	280	280
Harding U	*	2,203	
Henderson St U	470	600	600
Hendrix C	2,147	2,450	
John Brown U	*	2,100	
Miss Co CC	288	288	552
Northwest Voc-Tech Sch	*	120	
Ouachita Baptist U	*	1,760	
Philander Smith C	*	1,250	
Phillips Co CC	*	348	268
Southern Ark U	490	600	350
El Dorado Branch	*	456	228
SW Tech Branch	*	456	684
Tucker's Beauty Sch	*	585	
U of Arkansas	*	600	630
Little Rock	*	600	630
Monticello	*	600	630
Pine Bluff	499	600	630
U of Central Arkansas	*	620	600
Westark CC	*	340	296

CALIFORNIA

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Academy Pacific Santa Barbara	*	2,690	
Alameda Beauty C	*	2,000	
Allan Hancock C	*		1,540
Ambassador C	*	1,350	
American Acad Dramatic Arts West	2,125	2,475	
American River C			1,540
Andon C	*	2,650	
Antelope Valley C	*		1,500
Armstrong C	1,890	2,178	
Art Ctr C of Design	*	3,350	
Azusa Pacific C	2,952	3,433	
Barstow C		2	1,710
Bauder C	3,020	3,480	
Bethany Bible C	1,851	2,358	
Biola C	2,766	3,215	
Bjorn's Hairstyling Acad	*	2,000	
Brooks C	*	3,380	
Brooks Inst	*	3,750	
Bryman Sch, Canoga Pk	*	2,795	
Butte C	45	40	1,980
Cabrillo C	32	28	1,770
Cal Baptist C	2,200	2,795	
Cal Christian C	*	1,080	
Cal C of Arts & Crafts	3,450	3,790	
Cal Inst of Arts	4,000	4,280	
Cal Inst of Tech	4,708	5,269	
California Lutheran C	3,200	3,400	
Cal Maritime Academy	886	886	645
Cal Polytech St U			
Pomona	200	204	2,160
San Luis Obispo	222	234	2,160
California St C			
Bakersfield	182	184	2,160
San Bernardino	205	201	2,160
Stanislaus	204	200	2,160
California St U			
Chico	225	225	2,160
Dominguez Hills	*	210	2,160
Fresno	222	220	2,160
Fullerton	220	216	2,160
Hayward	204	201	2,160
Long Beach	210	206	2,160
Los Angeles	210	204	2,160
Northridge	202	200	2,160
Sacramento	200	200	2,160
Canada C	*		1,519
Cancer Fdn	400	400	
Castro Vly Beauty Acad	*	1,875	
Cerritos CC	*	16	1,130
Cerro Coso CC	*		1,540
Chabot C	*		1,600
Chaffey C	*	276	1,205
Chapman C	*	3,790	
Christ Heritage C	*	2,450	
Citrus C	35	46	1,080
City C of San Fran	15		735
Claremont Men's C	4,752	5,502	
Coastline CC			1,590
Cogswell C	*	2,400	
C of Alameda			1,787
C of the Canyons	18		2,100
C of the Ctr for Erly Ed	*	2,100	
C of Notre Dame	2,050	3,200	
C of San Mateo	20	10	1,691
C of the Redwoods	30		1,686
C of the Sequoias	*	10	1,700
C of the Siskiyous	30	15	1,500
Columbia JC	50	7	1,755
Commercial Diving Ctr	*	3,739	
Common College	*	3,500	
Compton Comm C	*	20	1,350
Condie C of Bus Tech	3,050	2,380	
Contra Costa C	8		1,740
Cosumnes River C	*		1,600
Country Club Beauty C Sacramento	*	1,856	
Crafton Hills C	20		1,032
Criss C of Bus			
Anaheim	*	2,695	
Glendale	*	2,695	
Cuesta C	*		1,860
Cuyamaca C	*	650	1,830
Cypress C	30	10	1,635
De Anza C	*	27	1,440
Dharma Realm Buddhist U	*	3,500	
Dominican C	2,850	3,280	
Dominican Sch Phil and Theol	1,200	1,510	
Don Bosco Tech Inst	1,190	1,400	
Don's Beauty Sch	1,050	1,300	
D-Q University	*	1,980	
Elegante Sch of Hair Design	*	1,650	
Evergreen Valley C	18	10	1,770
Fashion Inst	2,915	3,100	
Feather River C	50	20	1,800
Federico's No Fresno Beauty C	*	1,900	
Foothill C	*		1,440
Fresno City C	*		1,690
Fresno Pacific C	*	3,030	
Fullerton C	*	10	1,500
Galen C of Med & Dental Assts	1,670	1,785	
Gavilan CC	*	18	1,935
Glendale CC	*	10	1,006
Golden Gate U	*	2,148	
Golden West C	*		1,500
Grossmont Adult Health Occup Sch	320	164	
Grossmont CC	36		1,590
Hartnell C	*		1,800
Harvey Mudd C	4,878	5,510	
Heald Engr C	2,545	2,500	
Holy Names C	2,980	3,300	
Humboldt St U	*	210	2,160
Humphreys C	1,674	1,670	
Imperial Valley C	40	40	1,620
Indian Valley C	25	25	855
International C	*	3,600	
JF Kennedy U	2,022	2,456	
Lake Tahoe CC	*	45	2,205
Lakewood Bty C	*	1,250	
Lassen C	20	10	1,710
Life Bible C	*	1,200	
Lincoln U	1,200	2,500	
Loma Linda U	*	4,125	
Los Angeles Baptist C	2,580	2,700	
LA City C	*		1,660
Los Angeles Harbor C	*	13	1,440
Los Angeles Mission C	*		1,440
Los Angeles Valley C	13		1,440
L Salinger Acad Fashion	2,585	2,626	
Loyola Marymount U	3,578	4,045	
Marinello Schs of Bty	*	1,940	
Marymt Palos Verdes C	*	2,980	
Melodyind Sch of Theology	*	2,090	
Mendocino C	*		2,000
Menlo C	*	4,770	
Merced C	20	24	1,152
Merritt C	*	2	1,798
Mills C	4,345	4,300	
Mira Costa C	*	20	1,590
Mission C	*	8	1,530
Modesto JC	75		1,950
Monterey Inst of Foreign Studies	3,300	3,800	
Monterey Peninsula C	*	40	1,640
Moore's Bus C	*	1,500	
Moorpark C	*	10	1,800
Mount San Antonio C	*	24	1,800
Mount San Jacinto C	15	15	1,555
Mt St Mary's C	3,075	3,520	
Mr Dominic's Sch of Hair Design	*	1,400	
MTI Western Bus C Sacramento	*	1,950	
National U	3,030	3,080	
New C of Cal	*	2,425	
N. Valley Occupa Ctr	75	50	
Northrop U	2,655	2,952	
Occidental C	*	5,085	
Ohlone C	*		2,070
Orange Coast C	10		1,590
Otis Art Inst of Parsons	*	2,940	
Oxnard Beauty C	1,540	1,940	
Oxnard C	*		1,830
Pacific Christian C	2,010	2,448	
Pacific Cst Bapt Bible C	*	700	
Pacific Legal Arts C	*	2,300	
Pacific Oaks C	*	2,900	
Pacific Travel Sch	2,345	2,495	
Pacific Union C	3,585	4,125	
Palomar CC	30	30	1,500
Pasadena City C	10	10	1,740
Patten C	*	1,830	
Pepperdine U			
Los Angeles	3,648	4,035	
Malibu	4,621	5,088	
Pitzer C	*	5,460	
Point Loma C	2,916	3,120	
Pomona C	4,960	5,520	
Porterville C	25	25	1,530
Practical Schools	*	3,000	
Reedley C	10		1,700
Rio Hondo	*	40	1,520
Riverside City C	*	8	1,680
Ron Bailie S of Brdcst	*	3,980	
Rosston Sch of Men's Hair Des	*	1,445	
Sacramento City C	*		1,530
Saddleback CC	10		1,770
Salinas Bty C	*	1,940	
Samuel Merritt Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	5,500	
San Bernardino Valley C	*	8	1,680
San Diego City C	25	10	1,530
San Diego St U	*	202	2,160
San Francisco Art Inst	*	3,540	
San Francisco C of Mortuary Science	1,650	1,625	
San Fran Cons of Mus	3,735	4,135	
San Francisco St U	*	212	2,160
San Joaquin Delta C	10	10	1,530
San Jose Bty C	*	1,628	
San Jose Bible C	*	1,764	
San Jose St U	*	240	2,160
Santa Ana C	*	5	1,710
Santa Barbara Cty C	*	5	1,710
Santa Monica C	20		1,680
Santa Rosa JC	*	60	1,680
Sawyer Business C			
Santa Clara	*	2,000	
Van Nuys	2,115	3,490	
Sawyer C at Pomona	*	3,175	
Sawyer C at Ventura	*	2,295	
Scripps C	4,644	5,250	
Shasta C	50	12	1,620
Sierra C	*	10	1,630
Simpson C	*	2,150	
Skadron C	*	2,530	
Solano CC	*		1,176
Sonoma St U	*	194	2,160
Southern Cal C	2,121	2,086	
S Cal C of Med and Dent Careers	*	2,595	
S. Cal Inst of Arch	*	2,830	
Southwestern C	30		1,560
St Luke's Hosp	2,700	2,700	
St Mary's C of Cal	3,486	3,922	
Stanford U	5,595	6,285	
Studio Seven Fashion Career C	*	2,782	
Taft C	15		1,690
Thomas Aquinas C	3,100	3,525	
United C of Bus			
Hollywood	*	3,125	
Santa Monica	*	3,125	
United Hlth Careers Inst	*	2,766	
U S International U	*	3,960	
U of California			
Berkeley	730	785	2,400
Davis	*	786	2,625
Irvine	711	741	2,400
Los Angeles	*	759	2,400
Riverside	738	736	2,400
San Diego	*	747	2,400
Santa Barbara	775	945	2,400
Santa Cruz	795	796	2,400
U of Judaism	*	950	
U of La Verne	3,485	3,900	
U of the Pacific	5,050	5,877	
U of San Diego	3,650	4,100	
U of San Francisco	3,595	3,400	
U of Santa Clara	3,543	3,990	
U of Southern Cal	*	5,400	
U of West Los Angeles	2,000	1,560	
Valley C of Med and Dent Careers	*	3,985	
Ventura C	10	10	1,800
Victor Valley CC	16	16	1,530
Voc Nurs Sch of Cal	*	4,330	
Weslyn C of Medical and Dental Careers	*	2,000	
West Coast Bible C	*	1,320	
West Coast U	1,920	2,400	
West Hills C	25	20	1,680
West Los Angeles C	*		1,440
West Valley C	24	12	1,650
Western St U C of Law			
Orange Co	*	3,288	
San Diego	*	3,075	
Westmont C	3,800	4,250	
Whittier C	3,912	4,426	
Woodbury U	*	3,052	
World C West	*	2,400	
Yuba C	*	29	1,740

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NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

HAVE BEEN FILMED

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12.

Tuition

Continued from Preceding Page

COLORADO

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Adams St C	628	690	1,700
Aims CC	275	288	1,332
Arapahoe CC	394	446	1,462
Aurora Beauty C	1,500	1,500	
Aurora Pub Sch Tech	•	504	2,400
Bernel Hairstyling C	•	1,750	
Beth-El Sch of Nrsng of Mem Hosp	•	1,840	1,200
Colorado C	•	4,700	
Colorado Mt C			
East Campus	•	861	1,665
West Campus	•	855	1,575
Colorado NW CC	•	440	780
Colorado Sch of Mines	900	980	3,190
Colorado St U	•	850	2,020
Colorado Tech C	•	1,734	
Colorado Women's C	3,840	4,440	
CC of Denver			
Auraria	•	640	449
North Campus	•	480	600
Red Rocks	•	422	664
Delta-Monrose Area Voc-Tech Sch	•	528	856
Denver Auto, Diesel C	•	3,407	
Electronic Tech Inst	•	3,459	
Fort Lewis C	•	587	.1514
Intermtn Bible C	•	798	
Lamar CC	•	533	1,053
Loretto Heights C	•	3,945	
Mesa St C	635	658	2,226
Metropolitan St C	•	575	1,525
Naropa Inst	•	2,500	
Natl Camera Tech Training Div	•	3,340	
Nazarene Bible C	•	1,050	
Northeastern JC	306	312	990
Olympic Bty C	•	1,475	
Otero Jr C	•	539	1,053
Pikes Peak CC	•	437	1,411
Presby/St. Lukes Med Cntr Sch Nursing	•	4,068	
Regis C	•	3,395	
Rockmont C	2,160	2,200	
Rocky Mtn Sch of Art	•	2,100	
Ron Bailie Sch of Brdcst	•	3,990	
San Juan Basin Area Voc-Tec	•	409	786
So Col C of Bus	•	2,733	
Trinidad St Jr C	•	600	1,208
U of Colorado			
Boulder	•	894	2,358
Colo Springs	•	540	1,700
Denver	576	660	1,714
U of Denver	4,170	4,530	
U of No Colorado	•	805	1,860
U of So Colorado	•	760	1,915
Western Bible C	•	1,920	
Western Colorado U	•	1,800	
Western St C of Colo	•	758	1,608

CONNECTICUT

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Acad for Bus Careers	•	2,325	
Acad for Hrstylists	•	1,875	
Albertus Magnus C	3,060	3,200	
Annhurst C	•	2,700	
Asnuntuck CC	•	354	700
Branfd Hall Sch of Bus	•	2,700	
Briarwood C	2,390	2,615	
Bridgeport Engr Inst	•	1,345	
Central Conn St C	710	745	990
Conn Bus Inst	2,465	2,340	
Connecticut C	4,710	5,900	
Creatv Hairstyling Skin Sch	•	1,920	
Creatv Sch Hairdrssng	1,629	1,920	
Eastern Conn St C	704	828	1,000
Fairfield U	3,575	3,575	
Greater Hartfd CC	•	354	700
Greater New Haven St Tech C	377	407	755
Hartford C for Women	2,800	3,150	
Hartford Conservatory	•	2,200	
Hartford St Tech C	•	357	750
Housatonic CC	•	354	700
Leon Inst of Hr Dsgn	1,695	2,195	
Manchester CC	•	354	700
Mattatuck CC	354	354	700
Middlesex CC Middletown	354	354	700
Mitchell C	•	3,900	
Mohegan CC	•	354	690
Northwestern Conn CC	•	354	700
Norwalk CC	354	354	700
Norwalk St Tech C	367	430	755
Oma M. Wilcox Sch of Nursing	•	1,715	
Porter & Chestnut Inst Rocky Hill	•	2,700	
Post C	2,526	2,800	
Quinebaug Valley CC	•	354	720
Quinnipiac C	3,200	3,550	
Sacred Heart U	•	2,650	
St. Basil's C	1,500	1,500	
St. Francis Hosp Sch of Nursing	1,355	1,255	
St. Joseph C	•	3,450	
St. Mary's Hosp Sch of Nursing	1,400	1,500	
St. Vincent's Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	•	2,124	
Sch of Hartford Ballet	•	1,000	
South Ctral CC	•	354	700
Southern Conn St C	700	890	1,000
Stone School	•	3,025	
Tech Careers Inst	•	3,905	
Thames Vly St Tech C	377	377	1,141
Trinity C	4,856	4,856	
Tunxis CC	354	354	700
U of Bridgeport	•	4,300	
U of Conn	•	1,068	1,340
U of Hartford	3,695	4,280	
U of New Haven	•	3,400	
Waterbury St Tech C	•	401	755
Wesleyan U	5,515	6,300	
Watrn Conn St C	•	760	990
Yale U	5,550	6,210	

DELAWARE

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Brandywine C	•	2,725	
Delaware St C	•	470	710
Delaware Tech & CC			
Southern	•	519	504
Stanton	•	510	504
Terry	•	519	504
Wilmington	•	509	504
Goldey Beacom C	•	2,040	
U of Delaware Winterthur	988	1,000	1,450
Wesley C	•	3,700	
Wilmington C	•	2,450	
Wilmington Med Ctr Rad Tech	•	500	

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
American U	•	4,620	

DIST. OF COLUMBIA—Continued

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Beacon C	•	1,950	
Benjamin Franklin U	•	1,950	
Cath U of Amer	•	4,250	
Gallaudet C	942	942	
George Wash U	3,350	3,400	
Georgetown U	•	4,450	
Howard U	1,765	1,985	
Mount Vernon C	3,350	3,500	
Southeastern U	•	2,250	
Strayer C	1,935	2,160	
Trinity C	3,475	4,050	
U of District of Col	169	169	922
Washington Hosp Ctr	1,045	1,200	
Wash Intl C	•	1,850	

FLORIDA

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Barry C	2,800	2,900	
Bauder Fashion C	3,080	3,080	
Bethune-Cookman C	2,500	2,500	
Biscayne C	•	3,100	
Biscayne Paramedical Inst	2,550	2,550	
Brevard CC	360	500	1,000
Broward CC	350	450	480
Ctrl Fla CC	•	420	450
Chipola JC	•	482	480
C of Boca Raton	•	2,900	
Collier Co V-T Ctr	127	127	50
Daytona Beach CC	440	500	500
Eckerd C	•	4,300	
Edison CC	420	448	480
Embry-Riddle Aero U	•	2,400	
Flagler C	•	2,200	
Florida A&M U	771	675	1,035
Florida Atlantic U	•	780	1,500
Florida Beacon C	•	1,140	
Florida C	•	3,300	-
Florida Inst of Tech	3,000	3,423	
Florida Intl U	742	750	1,650
Florida JC Jacksonville	390	390	390
Florida Keys CC	420	420	450
Florida Southern C	2,502	2,747	
Florida St U	735	735	1,000
Fort Lauderdale C	•	1,620	
Gulf Coast CC	375	400	400
Hillsborough CC	360	390	450
Indian River CC	420	336	340
Int'l Fine Arts C	4,785	5,385	
Jackson Mem Hosp	841	626	144
Jacksonville U	2,780	3,050	
Jones C			
Jacksonville	•	1,458	
Orlando	•	1,458	
Lake City CC	390	448	480
Lakeland C	•	2,473	
Lake-Sumter CC	•	462	448
Lindsey Hopkins Tech Ed	165	389	
Loraine's Hairstyl Acad	1,045		
Manatee JC	•	360	360
Miami Christian C	•	2,080	
Miami-Dade CC	448	570	608
North Florida JC	420	420	270
Nova U	•	1,490	
Okaloosa Walton JC	448	717	720
Palm Beach Atlantic C	1,550	1,540	
Palm Beach JC	450	480	480
Pasco-Hernando CC	336	450	450
Pensacola JC	•	840	840
Pinellas Voc-Tech Inst	•	154	50
Polk CC	350	375	450
Prospect Hall C	•	2,185	900
Ringling Sch of Art	•	2,100	
Rbt Fiance Inst of Fla			
Eighth St	•	2,780	
Hialeah	•	2,780	
Perrine	•	2,780	
Seventh St	•	2,780	
Rollins C	•	3,990	
St Johns River CC	•	448	512
St Leo C	2,675	3,000	
Santa Fe CC	•	600	620
Seminole CC	430	420	450
Southeastern C	1,113	1,080	
Stetson U	3,215	3,400	
Sunstate C of Barber Styling	•	1,555	
Tallahassee CC	264	330	330
Tampa C	•	1,458	
United Electronics Inst	•	2,453	
U of Central Fla	879	675	1,035
U of Florida	710	740	1,035
U of Miami	•	4,126	
U of North Florida	742	750	1,570
U of Palm Beach	•	1,800	
U of Sarasota	•	2,280	
U of South Florida	•	675	1,035
New College	•	870	1,288
U of Tampa	•	3,750	
U of West Florida	•	743	1,575
Warner Southern C	1,950	2,100	
Washington-Holmes Voc-Tech Ctr	•	103	
Webber C	•	2,820	

GEORGIA

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Abraham Baldwin Ag C	•	447	522
Agnes Scott C	•	3,975	
Albany JC	•	444	255
Albany St C	•	684	262
Andrew C	1,498	2,996	
Armstrong St C	505	540	700
Art Inst of Atlanta	•	3,025	
Atlanta Area Tech	87	115	240
Atlanta Christian C	1,200	1,250	
Atlanta C of Art	2,600	2,950	
Atlanta Sch of Fash & Design	•	3,725	
Augusta C	715	534	786
Bainbridge JC	351	370	522
Berry C	2,400	2,550	
Beulah Hts Bible C	•	840	
Branell Women's C	2,201	3,190	
Brewton-Parker C	•	1,560	
Clark C	•	2,740	
Clayton JC	342	360	522
Columbus C	495	540	786
Coosa Valley V-T Sch	•	210	
Covenant C	•	3,380	
Crandall C	•	1,920	
Dalton JC	348	388	522
DeKalb CC	390	588	714
DeKalb Gen Hosp Sch of Nursing	•	25	
Draughon's JC	1,753	1,705	
Emanuel Co JC	348	366	522
Emmanuel C	•	1,800	
Emmanuel C Sch of Christian Ministries	•	1,600	

GEORGIA—Continued

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Emory U	4,095	4,095	
Oxford C	•	3,300	
Fort Valley St C	•	624	786
Gainesville JC	•	375	897
Ga Baptist Hosp Sch of Nursing	1,520	1,520	
Georgia C	534	558	786
Ga Inst of Tech	•	750	1,290
Georgia Military C	1,275	1,275	
Ga Southern C	•	597	786
Ga Southwestern C	•	564	714
Georgia St U	579	572	1,120
Gordon JC	•	381	522
Grady Memorial Hosp Sch of Rad Tech	980	900	100
LaGrange C	•	1,890	
Gupton-Jones C of Mortuary Sci	1,635	2,175	
Houston Voc Ctr	•	125	
Kennesaw C	465	489	786
Marietta-Cobb Area Voc-Tech Sch	•	241	
Meadows C of Business Columbus	•	2,000	
Med C of Georgia	•	860	1,050
Mercer U	•	3,006	
Atlanta	2,250	2,390	
Southn Sch of Pharm	2,925	3,300	
Middle Ga C	•	426	522
Morehouse C	2,362	2,602	
Morris Brown C	•	2,960	
North Georgia C	552	605	262
Oglethorpe U	2,910	3,100	
Paine C	1,790	2,010	
Phillips C	•	3,665	
Pickens Area V-T Sch	•	205	
Piedmont C	1,390	1,488	
Piedmont Hosp Sch of Nursing	•	1,000	
Reinhardt C	•	1,860	
Savannah St C	•	608	786
Shorter C	2,000	2,150	
South Ga C	•	426	522
South Ga V-T Sch	36	48	400
Southern Tech Inst	508	532	786
Spelman C	2,040	2,080	
Thomas Co CC	675	1,179	
Tift C	1,530	1,698	
Toccoa Falls C	1,862	1,900	
Truett-McConnell C	1,482	1,636	
U of Georgia	•	753	1,050
Valdosta Area V-T Sch	•	140	
Valdosta St C	•	579	786
Waycross JC	351	369	522
Waycross-Ware Co Area Voc-Tech Sch	•	185	
Wesleyan C	2,930	3,370	
West Ga C	•	597	786
Young Harris C	•	1,785	

HAWAII

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Brigham Young U Hawaii Campus	•	830	
Cannon's I'natl Bus C	1,803	2,037	
Chaminade U of Honolulu	1,900	2,080	
Hawaii Loa C	2,100	2,000	
Hawaii Pacific C	•	1,875	
Trendsetters Beauty C	1,760	2,259	
U of Hawaii			
Hilo	110	110	820
Honolulu CC	•	90	820
Kapiolani CC	•	90	810
Kauai CC	•	90	910
Leeward CC	•	90	820
Manoa	•	480	675
Maui CC	•	90	820
West Oahu C	•	400	600
Windward CC	•	90	910

IDAHO

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Aero Technicians	1,900	2,500	
Boise St U	454	475	1,500
C of Idaho	•	3,200	
C of Southern Idaho	•	460	400
E Idaho Voc-Tech Sch	•	192	384
Idaho State U	•	460	1,300
Lewis-Clark St C	348	200	1,500
North Idaho C	415	480	580
NW Nazarene C	•	2,745	
Ricks C	•	850	
U of Idaho	440	474	1,500

ILLINOIS

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Aero-Space Inst	•	1,930	
Amer Cons of Music	•	2,800	
Augustana C	3,201	3,600	
Augustana Hosp Sch of Nursing	•	2,400	
Aurora C	•	3,260	
Barat C	•	3,750	
Belleville Area C	•	450	1,032
Black Hawk C	•	720	1,430
East Campus	•	720	1,552
Blackburn C	•	2,350	
Bradley U	•	3,626	
Brisk Rabbinical C	•	1,600	
Brokaw Hosp Bloomington-Normal Sch of Rad Tech	•	300	
Carl Sandburg C	•	468	1,845
Cele Whan Acad of Beauty	•	1,213	
Chicago St U	•	806	1,395
City C of Chicago Olive-Harvey C	•	480	920
C of DuPage	576	540	1,620
C of Lake County	•	453	1,570
C of St Francis	•	2,790	
Concordia C	•	2,445	
Coyne American Inst	•	2,478	
Danville Area CC	•	432	1,644
De Paul U	•	3,010	
DeVry Inst of Tech	2,140	2,425	
Eastern Ill U	•	788	1,116
Elgin CC	414	414	1,646
Elmhurst C	3,223	3,500	
Eureka C	3,050	3,050	
Evangelical Sch of Nursing	2,089	2,911	
Felician C	1,020	1,400	
George Williams C	•	3,684	
Governors St U	•	588	1,116
Greenville C	•	3,399	
Hebrew Theol C	•	2,000	
Highland CC	504	504	1,626
Illinois Benedictine C	2,975	3,300	
Illinois Central C	384	384	1,860
Illinois C	2,295	2,550	
Illinois Eastern CC:			
Frontier	•	90	1,740
Lincoln Trail	•	135	1,740
Olney Central	•	135	1,740
Wabash Valley	•	135	1,740
Ill Inst of Tech	•	4,290	
Illinois St U	•	872	1,241
Illinois Valley CC	350	330	2,120
Illinois Wesleyan U	•	4,432	
Ippolito Rockford Beauty Acad	•	1,324	

ILLINOIS—Continued

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
John A. Logan C	•	320	1,408
John Wood CC	•	400	2,016
Joliet JC	442	442	1,900
Judson C	•	2,880	
Kankakee CC	•	418	1,374
Kaskaskia C	288	330	2,190
Kendall C	2,905	2,930	
Kishwaukee C	•	506	1,500
Knox C	4,384	4,500	
Lake Forest C	4,500	4,725	
Lake Land C	•	550	1,895
Lewis & Clark CC	•	444	1,632
Lewis U	2,670	2,880	
Lincoln Christian C	•	1,958	
Lincoln Land CC	•	373	1,758
Little Comp Mary Hosp Sch of Nursing	2,257	2,000	
Loyola U of Chicago	•	3,380	
Lutheran Hosp Sch for Nurses	2,050	2,330	
MacCormac JC	2,325	2,700	
MacMurray C	3,470	3,710	
Mallinckrodt C	1,620	1,620	
McHenry Co C	544	544	1,318
McKendree C	•	3,050	
Memorial Med Ctr Sch of Radiography	•	250	
Methodist Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	•	1,150	
Midwest C of Engr	•	3,360	
Millikin U	3,598	3,973	
Moline Public Hosp Sch of NUrsing	•	2,017	
Monmouth C	3,475	3,930	
Moraine Valley CC	•	576	1,504
Morrison Inst of Tech	1,610	1,810	
Mundelein C	•	2,940	
Natl C of Chiropractic	•	1,600	
National C of Ed	•	3,675	
Niles C	•	3,157	
North Central C	•	3,320	
North Park C	•	3,465	
Northeastern Ill U	•	558	1,116
Northern Ill U	800	946	1,240
Northwestern U	•	5,985	
Oakton CC	400	400	2,000
Olivet Nazarene C	•	2,576	
Parkland C	•	525	2,112
Parks C of St Louis U	2,300	2,325	
Principia C	3,966	4,239	
Quincy C	•	3,200	
Rend Lake C	•	352	1,798
Robert Morris C	2,917	3,000	
Rock Valley C	•	480	1,524
Rockford Business C	•	2,120	
Rockford C	3,000	3,275	
Roosevelt U	•	2,882	
Rosary C	•	2,990	
Rush U	•	3,600	
St Anne's Hosp Sch of Nursing	•	1,600	
St Francis Hosp Sch of Nursing	2,423	3,230	
Sch of Rad Tech	•	300	
St Mary of Nazareth Hosp Sch of Nrsg	3,264	3,488	
St Xavier C	•	2,880	
Sangamon St U	•	584	1,096
Sauk Valley C	576	640	1,225
Scharfenberg Beauty Acad	•	1,000	
Sch of Art Inst of Chicago	•	3,968	
Sherwood Music Sch	•	2,000	
Shimer C	•	3,500	
Southeastern Ill C	•	300	2,100
Southern Illinois U			
Carbondale	•	858	1,148
Edwardsville	690	790	1,134
Spertus C of Judaica	•	2,710	
Springfield C	•	2,100	
Thornton CC	•	664	1,440
Trend Intl Beauty C	•	1,015	
Trinity Christian C	•	2,775	
Trinity C	•	3,325	
Triton C	510	432	1,732
U of Chicago	4,512	5,295	
U of Illinois			
Chicago Circle	•	942	1,323
Urbana-Champaign	•	916	1,268
VanderCook C of Mus	2,330	2,500	
Vogue Acad of Beauty Cult	•	1,900	
West Suburban Hosp Sch of Nursing	1,900	2,100	
Western Illinois U	•	756	1,116
Wheaton C	•	1,126	
William Rainey Harper C	•	540	1,320

INDIANA

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Ancilla C	840	890	
Anderson C	•	2,830	
Ball St U	900	900	1,035
Bethel C	•	2,592	
Butler U	3,045	3,400	
Calumet C	•	1,300	
Deaconess Hosp Sch of Nursing	1,503	1,821	
DePauw U	4,272	4,808	
Earlham C	•	5,080	
Fort Wayne Bible C	•	2,432	
Franklin C	3,480	3,850	
Goshen C	2,945	3,325	
Grace C	•	2,888	
Hanover C	•	2,695	
Holy Cross JC	•	1,310	
Huntington C	2,875	3,300	
Indiana Barber/Stylist C	2,320	2,305	
Indiana Central U	2,880	3,200	
Indiana Inst of Tech	2,565	2,835	
Indiana St U	•	930	1,085
Evansville	760	822	914
Indiana U			
Bloomington	•	930	1,250
Kokomo	720	780	1,010
Northwest	726	788	984
South Bend	•	780	990
Southeast	•	675	650
Indiana U-Purdue U			
Fort Wayne	900	800	1,000
Indianapolis	576	780	990
Indiana Voc-Tech C			
Kokomo	•	600	450
Lafayette	•	1,000	700
Northcentral	•	648	528
Southcentral	•	2,100	880
Southwest	•	750	165
Wabash Valley	•	900	450
Intl Business C	•	2,750	
La Porte Bus C	•	1,315	
Lincoln Tech Inst	•	3,490	
Lockyear C	•	1,370	
Manchester C	2,870	3,200	
Marian C	•	2,735	
Marion C	•	3,148	
Metro Beauty Acad	•	1,350	
Natl Barber/Stylist C	•	2,305	
Oakland City C	2,065	2,478	
Tech Training Div	2,780	2,469	
Parkview-Meth Hosp Sch of Nursing	1,546	2,400	600

INDIANA—Continued

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Purdue U	•	933	1,337
Calumet	•	948	976
North Central	822	902	1,000
Ravenscroft Beauty C	1,646	1,746	
Rose-Hulman Inst of Tech	3,210	3,600	
St Elizabeth Hosp Sch of Nursing	•	2,175	
St Francis C	•	2,316	
St Joseph's C	2,790	3,020	
St Mary-of-the-Wds C	2,675	3,065	
St Mary's C	•	4,084	
St Meinrad C	•	1,870	
Taylor U	•	3,698	
Transport Careers	1,785	1,950	
Tri-State U	•	3,080	
U of Evansville	•	3,333	
U of Notre Dame	4,200	4,130	
Valparaiso U	•	3,669	
Vincennes U	800	750	990
Wabash C	3,770	4,165	

IOWA

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
American Inst of Business	1,764	1,905	
American Inst of Commerce	•	2,540	
Bernel C of Cosmetol			
Ames	•	1,750	
Fort Dodge	•	1,750	
Briar Cliff C	2,437	2,750	
Buena Vista C	3,185	3,710	
Capri Cosmetology C Dubuque	1,503	2,019	
Central C	•	3,720	
Clarke C	•	3,135	
Clinton CC	490	490	125
Coe C	3,595	3,960	
Divine Word C	2,500	2,600	
Dordt C	2,590	2,950	
Drake U	3,680	4,060	
Faith Baptist Bible C	1,720	1,960	
Finley Hosp Sch of Nursing	2,400	2,580	
Graceland C	•	3,245	
Grand View C	2,270	2,390	
Grinnell C	•	5,285	
Hamilton Bus C	•	2,100	
Indian Hills CC			
Centerville	•	660	240
Ottumwa	•	820	320
Iowa Central CC	•	490	220
Iowa Lakes CC			
North	•	450	250
South	•	450	250
Iowa Methodist Sch of Nursing	•	2,750	
Iowa St U	816	816	1,065
Iowa Wesleyan C	•	3,585	
Iowa Western CC	555	585	248
Jennie Edmundson Hosp Sch of Nursing	1,289	1,244	118
Kirkwood CC	528	528	248
La James C Hairstyling, Ft. Dodge	1,738	1,900	
Loras C	2,575	3,100	
Maharishi Intl U	•	3,107	
Marshalltown CC	500	515	460
Marshalltown Comm Sch of Nursing	861	861	
Mercy Health Ctr Sch of Radiol Tech	•	500	
Mercy Hosp			
Sch of Nursing	•	2,472	
Sch of Radiol Tech	•	160	
Morningside C	3,200	3,670	
Mount Mercy C	•	3,115	
Mount St Clare C	•	1,700	
Muscatine CC	495	550	250
North Iowa Area CC	522	500	250
NE Iowa Tech Inst South Center	•	510	510
Northwest Iowa Tech C	•	693	240
Northwestern C	2,695	3,200	
Open Bible C	1,580	1,580	
St Ambrose C	2,770	3,300	
St Joseph Mercy Sch of Nursing	•	2,553	
St Luke's Sch of Nursing	1,989	2,376	
Scott CC	450	525	230
Simpson C	3,605	3,605	
Sioux Empire C	2,200	2,200	
Southeastern CC			
North	•	534	253
South	•	534	253
Southwestern CC	480	504	756
Spencer Sch of Business	1,865	2,315	
Stewart Hairstylist Training Ctr	•	1,790	
U of Dubuque	•	3,150	
U of Iowa	830	830	1,060
U of Northern Iowa	774	774	666
Upper Iowa U	3,130	3,450	
Vennard C	1,504	1,665	
Waldorf C	2,900	3,290	
Wartburg C	3,230	3,200	
Westmar C	2,870	3,170	
William Penn C	3,310	4,100	

KANSAS

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Baker U	2,415	2,660	
Barton County CC	•	380	680
Benedictine C	2,415	2,800	
Bethany C	2,193	2,439	
Bethany Med Ctr Sch of Radiol Tech	•	350	
Bethel C	2,458	2,764	
Bryan Inst	•	3,650	
Butler County CC	400	390	550
Central C	2,550	2,850	
Central Kan V-T Sch	142	164	2,094
Colby CC	460	460	1,140
Cowley County CC	•	380	720
Crums Beauty C	•	1,800	
Dodge City CC	445	446	680
Donnelly C	•	720	
Emporia St U	540	548	600
Fort Hays St U	•	637	600
Fort Scott CC	•	240	780
Friends Bible C	•	2,600	
Garden City CC	380	438	1,000
Highland CJC	•	400	700
Independence CJC	•	330	780
Johnson County CC	•	465	880
Kansas Newman C	2,190	2,400	
Kansas St U	700	746	1,100
Kansas Tech Inst	•	173	300
Liberal Area Voc-Tech Sch	•	307	2,991
Manhattan Christian C	•	1,521	
Marymount C	2,140	2,140	
McPherson C	2,600	2,560	
Mid-Amer Nazarene C	1,751	1,908	
Neosho Co CJC	120	310	700
Ottawa U	2,616	2,616	
Pittsburg St U	•	510	600
Pratt CC	430	430	680
St John's C	1,640	2,392	

KANSAS—Continued

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
St Joseph Hosp Sch of Med Tech	*	200	
St Mary C	*	2,160	
St Mary of Plains C	2,200	2,660	
Salina Area Voc-Tech Sch	*	200	1,800
Seward County CJC	*	400	800
Southwestern C	2,255	2,475	
Sterling C	2,435	2,770	
Stormont-Vail Sch of Nursing	828	952	
Tabor C	2,520	2,600	
U of Kansas	720	770	1,070
C of Health Sci & Hosp	*	530	1,520
Washburn U of Topeka	*	740	630
Wichita Area V-T Sch	152	151	1,512
Wichita St U	*	782	1,080

KENTUCKY

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Appalachian Reg Hosp Anesth Nursing	450	600	
Asbury C	2,682	2,921	
Ashland CC	*	390	610
Bellarmine C	*	2,300	
Berea C	*	91	
Brescia C	1,800	2,100	
Campbellsville C	*	2,350	
Centre C of Kentucky	3,800	4,125	
Cumberland C	1,649	1,750	
Eastern Ky U	500	520	820
Elizabethtown CC	390	390	610
Georgetown C	*	2,440	100
Hazard CC	390	390	610
Jefferson CC	*	380	620
Kentucky Christian C	*	1,277	
Kentucky St U	500	580	820
Ky Wesleyan C	2,350	2,580	
Lees JC	1,650	2,000	
Lexington Tech Inst	556	562	1,250
Lindsey Wilson C	1,470	750	
Louisville Sch of Art	1,780	1,950	
Louisville Tech Inst	*	3,045	
Madisonville CC	390	390	610
Mayo St V-T Sch	*	49	440
Maysville Area Voc Ed Ctr	*	49	410
Maysville CC	*	390	610
Midway C	1,600	2,100	
Murray St U	*	580	910
Northern Kentucky U	*	260	385
Paducah CC	*	390	610
Pikeville C	2,100	2,150	
St. Catharine C	1,300	1,400	
Sem of St Pius X	2,225	2,235	
Somerset CC		390	610
Southeast CC	*	390	610
Spalding C	*	2,548	
Sue Bennett C	*	1,100	
Sullivan JC of Bus	2,185	2,500	
Thomas More C	*	2,020	
Transylvania U	3,600	4,000	
Union C	2,330	2,530	
U of Kentucky	556	682	1,350
U of Louisville	570	570	1,430
Watterson C	1,898	2,700	
Western Kentucky U	500	550	890

LOUISIANA

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Abbeville Beauty Acad	*	900	
AIRCO Tech Inst	*	3,410	
Audubon Commercial C	*	2,500	
Bossier Parish CC	*	16	
Centenary C of La	2,320	2,320	
Commercial C Shreveport	*	2,695	
Delta Sch of Commerce	*	2,295	
Dillard U	2,012	2,100	
Draughon Bus C	*	2,845	
Faith Bible C	*	810	
Grambling State U	*	560	630
Louisiana St U			
Agr & Mech C	*	564	930
Alexandria	*	320	850
Eunice	*	300	850
Medical Center	*	590	1,035
Shreveport	*	480	930
Louisiana Tech U	525	550	600
Loyola U	2,400	2,700	
McNeese St U	449	450	630
Nicholls State U	*	535	630
Northeast Louisiana U	*	438	630
Northwestern St U	*	519	630
Our Lady of Holy Cross C	*	1,540	
St Joseph Semnry C	1,544	1,650	
St Mary's Dominican C	2,150	2,600	
Southeastern La U	*	518	630
Southern U			
A & M C	*	470	180
New Orleans	*	410	600
Shreveport	*	260	880
Sullivan V-T Inst	*		270
T H Harris V-T Sch	*		360
Tulane U	4,546	5,040	
Newcomb C	4,546	4,500	
U of New Orleans	*	524	930
U of Southwestern La	*	548	530
Xavier U of Louisiana	*	2,250	

MAINE

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Andover C	1,675	1,950	
Beal C	2,175	2,425	
Bowdoin C	5,185	5,685	
Casco Bay C	*	2,000	
Central Beauty Sch	*	1,600	
Central Maine V-T Inst	*	525	
Colby C	4,975	5,680	
C of the Atlantic	3,500	3,800	
Husson C	2,600	2,975	
Kennebec Valley Voc-Tech Inst	400	450	350
Maine Maritime Acad	1,580	1,655	1,160
Mercy Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,950	
Nasson C	*	3,490	
Northern Me V-T Inst	*	584	500
Portland School of Art	2,650	2,950	
St Jo Hosp Sch of Diploma Nursing	*	1,725	
St Joseph's C	2,510	2,510	
St Mary's Gen Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,315	
Southern Maine Voc-Tech Inst	380	375	350
Thomas C	*	3,500	
Unity C	3,190	3,225	
U of Maine			
Augusta	790	770	1,855
Farmington	*	770	2,200
Fort Kent	825	825	1,755
Machias	915	855	1,855
Orono	1,045	945	1,793
Presque Isle	800	825	1,800
U of New England	*	3,595	
U of Southern Maine	*	870	1,805
Wash Co Voc-Tech Inst	*	500	500
Westbrook C	*	3,875	

MARYLAND

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Allegany CC	*	520	1,340
Anne Arundel CC	*	570	1,710
Award Beauty Sch	1,190	1,750	
Baltimore Hebrew C	*	1,200	
Bowie St C	782	827	982
Capitol Inst of Tech	*	2,160	
Catonsville CC	475	500	900
Cecil CC	*	450	1,290
Charles County CC	552	510	1,020
Chesapeake C	*	489	2,112
C of Notre Dame	2,840	3,150	
Columbia Union C	*	3,075	
CC of Baltimore	360	464	1,378
Dundalk CC	450	490	1,472
Eastern Christian C	*	920	
Essex CC	475	500	300
Frederick CC	*	500	1,440
Frostburg State C	862	911	900
Garrett CC	*	336	2,200
Goucher C	*	4,780	
Greater Balt Med Ctr Sch of Rad Tech	*	125	
Hagerstown JC	486	530	1,310
Harford CC	540	600	1,650
Hood C	3,655	3,655	
Howard CC	450	548	1,944
Johns Hopkins U	4,630	5,075	
Peabody Inst	4,280	4,575	
Loyola C	2,640	2,775	
Macqueen Gibbs Willis Sch of Nursing	1,250	1,250	
Md C of Art & Design	2,400	2,700	
Md Gen Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,616	
Md Inst C of Art	3,350	3,750	
Md Med Secrtl Sch	1,200	1,550	
Montgomery C			
Germantown	634	792	1,188
Rockville	580	792	1,188
Takoma Park	*	792	1,188
Morgan St U	*	906	450
Mt St Mary's C	*	3,200	
Pat Stevens Inst Fash	*	2,758	
Prince George's CC	422	470	1,284
St John's C	4,750	5,400	
St Mary's C of Md	750	925	900
Salisbury St C	780	925	1,000
Towson St U	*	826	955
U of Baltimore	*	800	1,700
U of Maryland			
Baltimore Co	816	855	1,805
College Park	842	842	1,720
Eastern Shore	*	648	1,070
University C	891	1,240	
Villa Julie C	2,030	2,090	
Washington Bible C	1,728	2,016	
Washington C	3,306	3,510	
Western Md C	*	3,875	
Wor-Wic Tech CC	340	384	720

MASSACHUSETTS

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
American Intl C	*	3,449	
Amherst C	*	6,345	
Anna Maria C	*	2,960	
Aquinas JC			
Milton	1,865	1,965	
Newton	*	1,900	
Art Inst of Boston	2,050	2,450	
Assumption C	3,200	3,415	
Atlantic Union C	*	3,520	
Babson C	*	4,400	
Bay Path JC	3,200	3,050	
Bay St JC	2,020	2,200	
Baystate Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	1,807	2,460	
Becker JC			
Leicester	*	2,370	
Worcester	*	2,370	
Bentley C	3,025	3,780	
Berklee C of Music	2,750	3,000	
Berkshire Christian C	*	2,420	
Berkshire CC	*	480	1,060
Blaine Hair Sch	*	2,060	
Boston City Hosp Sch Prac Nursing	*	1,135	
Boston C	4,070	4,530	
Boston Consv of Music	3,000	3,500	
Boston St C	*	720	1,550
Boston U	*	5,595	
Bradford C	*	4,450	
Brandeis U	5,175	5,175	
Bridgewater St C	710	775	1,575
Bristol CC	400	476	1,035
Bunker Hill CC	370	470	1,105
Burbank Hosp	*	1,917	2,200
Cape Cod CC	350	455	1,035
Central New England C	*	2,400	
Chamberlayne JC	*	2,170	
Clark U	4,841	5,526	
C of the Holy Cross	4,200	4,600	
C of Our Lady of Elms	2,650	3,000	
Curry C	*	4,400	
Dean JC	*	3,530	
East Coast Aero Tech Sch	2,770	3,274	
Eastern Nazarene C	2,520	2,750	
E F Roberts Inst	*	2,500	
Emerson C	4,111	4,550	
Emmanuel C	*	3,280	
Endicott C	*	3,090	
Fisher JC	2,750	3,100	
Fitchburg St C	*	765	1,500
Forsyth Sch for Dental Hygiene	*	4,335	
Framingham St C	660	800	1,500
Framingham Union Hosp Sch of Nursing	865	865	
Franklin Inst	*	3,050	
Gordon C	*	3,390	
Greenfield CC	*	479	1,035
Hampshire C	*	6,500	
Harvard-Radcliffe C's	5,300	6,490	
Hellenic C	2,145	2,200	
Holyoke CC	*	475	1,035
Katharine Gibbs Sch	*	3,300	
Kinyon-Campbell Bus Sch	1,800	2,205	
La Baron Hairdressing Acad	*	1,487	
Laboure JC	*	2,800	
Lasell JC	*	3,390	
Lesley C	3,740	4,200	
Lowell Gen Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,563	
M Fazio Inst of Beauty Culture	1,045	1,345	
Malden Hospital Sch of Nursing	2,050	2,400	
Marian Court Secretarial Sch	1,545	1,825	
Mass Bay CC	*	700	1,000
Mass C of Art	*	730	2,100
Mass C of Pharmacy & Allied Health Sci	*	3,741	
Mass Inst of Tech	5,265	6,200	
Massasoit CC	*	490	1,535
Merrimack C	3,250	3,690	
Middlesex CC	370	480	1,040
Montserrat Sch Vis Art	1,650	1,650	
Mount Holyoke C	4,620	5,430	
Mount Ida JC	3,050	3,050	
Mt Wachusett CC	*	510	1,050

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
New England Bapt Hosp Sch Nursing	*	2,115	
New England Cons of Music	4,325	4,600	
New England Inst Applied Arts & Sci	*	2,615	
Newbury JC	2,410	2,770	
Nichols C	*	3,540	
North Adams St C	*	600	2,100
North Shore CC	*	524	1,250
NE Broadcasting Sch	1,900	1,900	
NE Inst of Indust Tech	2,170	2,425	
Northeastern U	*	3,760	
Northern Essex CC	*	475	1,030
Pine Manor C	4,000	5,180	
Quincy JC	625	660	100
Quinsigamond CC	378	475	1,065
Regis C	*	3,210	
RETS Elec Sch	3,470	4,170	
St Elizabeths Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	2,076	
St John's Seminary C	1,500	1,600	
Salem St C	645	950	2,100
Salter Secretarial Sch	1,965	1,965	
Sch of Fashion Design	*	1,800	
Sch of Museum of Fine Arts	*	3,355	
Sch of Worcester Art Museum	*	2,300	
Shepard-Gill Sch	1,300	1,300	
Simmons C	*	5,074	
Simon's Rock	*	5,090	
Smith C	5,150	5,900	
Southeastern Mass U	*	700	1,710
Springfield C	3,150	3,097	
Springfield Tech CC	374	496	1,035
Stonehill C	*	3,745	
Suffolk U	*	2,840	
Swain Sch of Design	2,700	3,110	
Sylvania Tech Sch	3,295	3,995	
Tufts U	*	5,965	
U of Lowell	*	900	1,500
U of Massachusetts			
Amherst	925	1,250	2,000
Boston	676	726	1,575
Wellesley C	4,710	5,460	
Wentworth Inst of Tech	*	3,150	
W New England C	*	3,245	
Westfield St C	659	750	1,500
Wheaton C	*	5,285	
Wheelock C	*	4,375	
Williams C	4,980	6,016	
Worcester City Hosp Sch of Nursing	550	100	400
Worcester Poly Inst	4,520	5,070	
Worcester St C	*	650	1,600

MICHIGAN

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Adrian C	*	3,494	
Albion C	*	4,017	
Alma C	*	4,144	
Alpena CC	*	496	589
Andrews U	3,475	3,975	
Aquinas C	*	3,425	
Baker JC	*	1,800	
Bronson Meth Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,550	500
Calvin C	2,670	3,000	
Ctr for Creative Studies	2,835	3,200	
Central Mich U	*	1,000	1,500
Chas S Mott CC	*	605	540
Chic U of Cosmetology	*	1,745	
Cleary C	1,605	2,000	
Concordia C	1,700	1,700	
Davenport C of Bus	2,208	2,594	
Delta C	546	555	780
Detroit Bus Inst	*	2,210	
Detroit C of Bus	*	2,004	
Detroit Inst of Tech	1,980	2,290	
Eastern Michigan U	839	800	1,100
Ferris St C	*	891	1,239
General Motors Inst	*	1,264	
Grace Bible C	1,250	1,455	
Grand Rapids Baptist C	2,290	2,500	
Grand Rapids JC	*	510	810
Grand Rapids Sch of Bible & Music	*	1,340	
Grand Valley St C	828	908	1,125
Great Lakes Bible C	*	1,697	
Henry Ford CC	*	457	540
Highland Park CC	*	480	600
Hillsdale C	*	4,100	
Hope C	*	3,950	
Jackson Business U	1,525	1,705	
Jackson CC	*	600	480
John Wesley C	*	3,020	
Jordan C	*	1,950	
Kalamazoo C	*	4,794	
Kalamazoo Valley CC	*	360	720
Kellogg CC	496	500	1,225
Kendall Sch of Design	*	2,240	
Kirtland CC	389	410	180
Lake Michigan C	440	500	360
Lake Superior St C	*	870	918
Lawrence Inst of Tech	1,440	1,575	
Macomb County CC	500	547	677
Madonna C	*	1,508	
Marygrove C	*	2,828	
Mercy C of Detroit	2,360	2,840	
Mercy Hosp Sch of Nursing	1,655	1,655	
Mich Christian C	*	1,846	
Michigan St U	*	1,193	1,372
Michigan Tech Inst	*	2,800	
Michigan Tech U	*	921	1,200
Mid-Michigan CC	*	240	256
Monroe Co CC	*	510	240
Montcalm CC	*	480	540
MoTech Auto Ed Ctr	*	3,600	
Muskegon CC	*	527	589
Nazareth C	*	3,150	
Northern Mich U	*	959	1,268
Northwestern Mich C	1,150	669	564
Northwood Inst	2,475	2,640	
Oakland U	894	966	1,272
Olivet C	3,430	3,820	
Parsons Business Sch	1,565	1,997	
Pontiac Business Inst	2,210	3,020	
Reformed Bible C	*	1,900	
Sacred Heart Sem C	1,200	1,200	500
Saginaw Business Inst	2,112	2,208	
Saginaw Valley St C	906	906	1,054
St Clair County CC	568	550	620
St Mary's C	1,600	1,800	
Schoolcraft C	495	542	729
Shepero Sch of Nrsng	*	700	
Shaw C at Detroit	*	3,080	
Siena Heights C	*	2,550	
S Central Mich Sch of Nursing	*	858	1,196
Southwestern Mich C	*	500	850
Spring Arbor C	3,000	3,500	
Suomi C	4,400	4,900	
U of Detroit	*	3,840	
U of Michigan	*	1,398	2,632
Dearborn	*	1,000	2,000
Flint	*	882	1,960
Washtenaw CC	335	480	740
Wayne Co CC	486	560	300
Wayne St U	*	1,238	1,408
West Shore CC	570	540	1,620

MICHIGAN—Continued

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Western Mich U	*	942	1,240

MINNESOTA

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Anoka-Ramsey CC	600	574	574
Augsburg C	3,365	3,660	
Austin Area Voc-Tech Inst	*	390	600
Austin CC	*	574	574
Bemidji St U	646	748	568
Bethany Lutheran C	2,120	2,300	
Bethel C	2,900	3,400	
Brainerd CC	600	612	612
Brown Inst	*	3,240	
Canby Area Voc-Tech Inst	*	489	697
Carleton C	*	4,933	
C of St Benedict	3,175	3,350	
C of St Catherine	2,800	3,035	
C of St Scholastica	*	3,310	
C of St Teresa	*	3,117	
C of St Thomas	2,800	3,130	
Concordia C	3,275	3,675	
Crosier Sem JC	1,360	1,635	
Detroit Lakes Area Voc-Tech Inst	*	409	540
Dr Martin Luther C	1,050	1,150	
East Grand Forks Area Voc-Tech Inst	*	400	575
Eveleth Area Voc-Tech Inst	360	380	575
Faribault Area Voc-Tech Inst	370	394	576
Fern's Beauty Sch	*	1,895	
Glam Bty Acad Mnpls	*	1,750	
Glamour Central Beauty Acad	*	1,750	
Golden Valley Lutheran C	2,847	3,150	
Hamline U	*	4,200	
Hibbing CC	600	630	630
Hibbing Gen Hosp Rad Tech	*	150	
Hutchinson Area Voc-Tech Inst	*	500	440
Inver Hills CC	550	575	575
Itasca CC	576	648	648
Jackson Area Voc-tech Inst	*	485	677
Lakewood CC	600	608	608
Lowthian Fashion Sch	*	2,895	
Lutheran Deaconess Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	3,050	
Macalester C	4,175	4,725	
Mankato Area Voc-Tech Inst	350	383	580
Mankato St U	650	691	500
Maxim's Beauty Sch	*	1,750	
Med Inst of Minn	*	3,675	
Mesabi CC	600	630	600
Metropolitan St U	*	750	555
Minneapolis C of Art & Design	2,900	3,200	
Minneapolis CC	*	874	574
Minnesota Bible C	1,245	1,425	
Moorhead Area Voc-Tech Inst	360	444	643
Moorhead St U	631	667	540
Normandale CC	550	574	574
North Mem Med Ctr X-Ray Tech	*	260	
Northland CC	*	625	625
Northwestern C	2,550	3,000	
NW Electronics Inst	*	1,984	
Oliver Thein Bty Sch	875	1,375	
Pipestone Tech Inst	*	400	575
Rainy River CC	*	650	650
Rasmussen Sch of Bus	*	3,040	
Ritter St Paul Bty C	875	1,000	
Robinson Beauty Sch	*	1,750	
Rochester CC	*	650	650
St Cloud Area V-T Inst	375	400	600
St Cloud Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,650	
St Cloud St U	633	678	540
St John's U	3,235	3,515	
St Mary's C	3,005	3,200	
St Mary's JC	2,304	2,304	
St Olaf C	3,595	3,925	
St Paul Bible C	*	1,650	
St Paul V-T Inst	*	450	568
Sch of Rad Tech—Bethesda Luth Med Ctr	*	175	
Southwest St U	*	700	500
Thief River Falls Area Voc-Tech Inst	375	375	557
U of Minnesota			
Duluth	1,125	1,014	1,512
Twin Cities	*	1,080	1,500
U of Minn Tech C			
Crookston	*	990	1,521
Waseca	*	975	1,512
Vermilion CC	*	612	612
Wadena Area V-T Inst	370	398	502
Willmar Area Voc-Tech Inst	375	409	583
Willmar CC	540	574	574
Winona St U	*	750	550
Worthington CC	540	607	607

MISSISSIPPI

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Alcorn St U	*	744	800
Amer Beauty C	*	1,095	
Belhaven C	*	1,950	
Blue Mountain C	*	1,570	
Copiah-Lincoln JC	*	290	500
East Miss JC	*	300	400
Hinds JC	*	310	780
Jackson St U	620	700	825
Jeffie Liles Acad of Hair Design	*	1,500	
Jones Co JC	*	250	500
Millsaps C	*	2,950	
Miss Bapt Med Ctr Rad Tech	*	150	
Mississippi C	*	2,108	
Miss Delta JC	*	270	400
Miss Gulf Coast JC Jeff Davis campus	*	310	400
Miss Industrial C	1,870	1,800	
Mississippi St U	*	867	875
Miss U for Women	574	674	850
Northeast Miss JC	*	320	890
Pearl River JC	*	300	400
Phillips C	*	2,100	
Prentiss Inst JC	*	1,624	
Rust C	*	2,469	
Southeastern Bapt C	*	400	
Tougaloo C	1,735	1,925	
U of Mississippi	707	879	1,729
Medical Ctr	*	730	850
U of Southern Miss	700	776	826
Gulf Park	*	837	1,263
Utica JC	300	310	400
Wesley C	*	1,100	
William Carey C	1,820	1,610	

MISSOURI

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Avila C	2,400	2,600	
Bapt Bible C	*	656	

MISSOURI—Continued

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Barnes Hospital Sch of Nursing	1,570	1,175	
Bryan Inst	*	3,650	
Burge Sch of Nursing	*	1,275	
Calvary Bible C	*	1,890	
Cardinal Newman C	*	2,470	
Central Bible C	1,354	1,406	
Central Christian C of Bible	780	1,000	
Central Methodist C	*	3,235	
Central Missouri St U	390	465	660
Chillicothe Area Voc-Tech Sch	*	800	
Columbia C	*	3,000	
Conception Sem C	*	1,520	
Crowder C	*	250	400
Culver-Stockton C	*	3,060	
Drury C	*	2,955	
East Central JC	300	300	600
Evangel C	1,810	1,986	
Fontbonne C	2,960	3,300	
Grandview Beauty C	*	598	
Hannibal Area Voc-Tech Sch	*	600	100
Hannibal LaGrange C	1,800	1,760	
Harris-Stowe St C	350	450	450
Jefferson C	300	300	450
Jewish Hosp of St Louis Sch of Nursing	*	1,563	
Kansas City Art Inst	*	3,840	
Kemper Mil Sch & C	*	3,130	
Kirksville C of Cosmetology	*	1,000	
Lincoln U	425	425	425
Lindenwood C's	*	3,560	
Linn Technical C	845	915	
Longview CC	336	450	690
Luthern Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	*	2,310	
Maple Woods CC	*	450	690
Maryville C St Louis	2,849	2,874	
Midwest Inst for Med Assts	*	1,875	
Mineral Area C	212	200	660
Missouri Baptist C	1,800	2,200	
Missouri Inst of Tech	*	2,425	
Mo Southern St C	*	450	400
Missouri Valley C	2,254	2,570	
Mo Western St C	*	480	400
Nevada Area Voc-Tech Sch	*	1,000	
Northeast Mo St U	340	340	420
Northwest Mo St U	*	490	400
Ozark Beauty C	500	625	
Park C	2,700	2,990	
Penn Valley CC	336	450	690
Pike-Lincoln Co V-T	850	1,000	
Pioneer CC	*	450	1,140
Poplar Bluff Area Voc-Tech Sch	*	1,000	
Rockhurst C	2,800	2,780	
St Louis Christian C	*	1,425	
St Louis C of Pharmacy	1,944	2,100	
St Louis CC			
Florissant Valley	576	277	547
Forest Park	*	277	547
Meramec	*	277	547
St Louis Cons of Music	*	3,010	
St Louis U	*	3,700	
St Mary's C of O'Fallon	1,756	2,026	
St Mary's Sch Practical Nursing	2,000	2,200	
St Mary's Sem C	*	2,500	
St Paul's C	*	1,860	
Sch of the Ozarks	*	60	
Southeast Mo St U	330	360	500
Southwest Baptist C	*	2,300	
Southwest Mo St U	400	420	480
Stephens C	3,875	4,175	
Tarkio C	2,645	2,895	
Three Rivers CC	340	400	400
Trenton JC	420	240	560
U of Missouri			
Columbia	*	720	1,440
Kansas City	*	802	1,440
Rolla	833	900	1,600
St Louis	785	774	1,654
Washington U	4,790	5,396	
Webster C	2,850	3,200	
Westminster C	3,270	3,770	
William Jewell C	*	2,720	
William Woods C	3,640	3,865	

MONTANA

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Carroll C	2,100	2,328	
C of Great Falls	1,970	2,330	
Eastern Montana C	*	519	1,008
Flathead Valley CC	*	285	390
Great Falls Commercial C	2,200	2,500	
Great Falls V-T Ctr	120	320	880
Helena Voc-Tech Ctr	120	240	900
Miles CC	312	338	375
Missoula Voc-Tech Ctr	*	240	900
Montana C of Mineral Sci & Tech	*	462	936
Mont Inst of the Bible	*	1,542	
Montana St U	558	572	1,368
Northern Montana C	*	462	1,008
Rocky Mountain C	*	2,409	
U of Montana	620	626	1,368
Western Montana C	600	474	1,008

NEBRASKA

	1979-80 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Tuition and fees	1980-81 Added out-of-state tuition
Alliance Sch of Practical Nursing	*	468	653
Archbshp Bergan Mercy Hosp Rad Tech	500	700	
Bahner Beauty C	1,450	1,580	
Bellevue C	*	902	
Bishop Clarkson Mem Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,770	
Bryan Memorial Hosp	*	1,868	
Central Tech CC	367	396	594
Chadron St C	656	656	448
C of St Mary	*	1,256	
Concordia Teachers C	2,456	2,725	
Creighton U	3,020	3,300	
Dana C	2,770	3,190	
Doane C	2,750	3,230	
Electronic Computer Prog Inst of Omaha	*	2,595	
Grace C of the Bible	*	2,070	
Grand Isld Sch of Bus	*	1,755	
Hastings C	2,800	3,060	
Kearney St C	*	669	450
M Lanning Mem Hosp Sch of Nursing	2,490	2,595	
Metro Tech CC	523	585	540
Mid Plains CC	*	450	125
Midland Lutheran C	*	3,100	
Nebraska Christian C	*	980	
Nebraska Wesleyan U	2,815	3,119	
Nebraska Western C	465	495	225
Northeast Tech CC	411	426	240
Omaha C Hlth Careers	2,275	2,610	
Peru St C	655	680	454

Continued on Following Page

Tuition

Continued from Preceding Page

NEBRASKA—Continued

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Platte Valley Bible C	*	900	
Southeast CC			
Fairbury-Beatrice	*	441	245
Lincoln	*	636	324
Milford	*	628	324
Union C	*	3,650	
U of Nebraska			
Lincoln	853	860	1,200
Medical Ctr	770	825	700
Omaha	760	760	1,190
Sch of Tech Agr	394	458	388
Wayne St C	688	688	1,136
West Neb Gen Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	745	204
York C	1,670	1,850	

NEVADA

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Clark Co CC	*	1,170	1,500
Northern Nevada CC	*	390	1,500
Prater Way C of Bty	*	975	
Reno Business C	1,600	1,800	
Sierra Nevada C	1,750	2,000	
U of Nevada			
Las Vegas	575	720	1,500
Reno	*	736	1,500
Western Nevada CC	364	390	1,500

NEW HAMPSHIRE

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Castle JC	*	1,280	
Catholic Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	1,200	2,040	
Cheshire Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,408	
Colby-Sawyer C	4,032	4,032	
Concord Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,195	
Continental Acad of Hair Design	*	2,035	
Daniel Webster C	3,500	3,350	
Dartmouth C	5,370	5,960	
Empire Beauty Sch	*	1,400	
Franklin Pierce C	3,700	4,150	
Hesser C	1,890	2,190	
Houle's Beauty Acad	*	1,710	
Keene St C	1,040	973	1,600
Magdalen C	*	2,400	
McIntosh JC	*	1,700	
Nath Hawthorne C	*	3,060	600
New England C	*	4,680	
New Hampshire C	*	4,234	
New Hampshire Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,000	
New Hamp Tech Inst	*	625	1,104
NH Voc-Tech C			
Berlin	*	620	1,000
Claremont	520	600	1,000
Laconia	522	600	1,000
Manchester	500	600	1,000
Nashua	525	600	1,000
Portsmouth	*	621	1,000
Notre Dame C	2,170	2,570	
Portsmouth Beauty Sch Hair Design	1,500	1,650	
Rivier C	2,450	2,750	
St Anselm's C	3,265	3,690	
U of New Hampshire	*	1,408	2,850
Merrimack Valley C	*	810	1,440
Plymouth St C	*	960	1,700
White Pines C	*	2,800	

NEW JERSEY

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Atlantic CC	574	600	1,980
Bergen CC	570	600	1,000
Berkeley Sch	*	2,970	
Bloomfield C	*	3,070	
Brookdale CC	525	500	1,500
Burlington Co C	624	510	1,530
Caldwell C	*	2,750	
Camden County C	475	500	1,060
Centenary C	3,125	3,450	
C of St Elizabeth	2,840	2,900	
County C of Morris	525	575	1,275
Cumberland County C	550	500	1,200
Don Bosco C	2,740	2,750	
Dover Business C	2,755	3,125	
Drew U	*	4,700	
Elmira Bus Inst	*	2,000	
Englewood Hosp Sch of Nursing	1,497	1,650	
Essex County C	540	564	1,000
Fairleigh Dickinson U			
Edw Williams C	*	3,055	
Florham-Madison	*	3,772	
Rutherford	*	3,772	
Teaneck-Hackensack	*	3,772	
Felician C	2,125	2,250	
Georgian Court C	2,408	2,610	
Glassboro St C	*	896	690
Gloucester Co C	*	540	
Holy Name Hosp Sch of Nursing	1,500	1,600	
Hudson Area Hosp Rad Tech	*	1,500	
Hudson Co CC	*	515	495
Jersey City St C	1,012	894	636
Katharine Gibbs Sch	3,125	3,300	
Kay Pardoll's Albuquerque Bty C	*	2,340	
Kean C of NJ	*	810	810
Lea Regional Hosp Rad Tech	*	150	
Mercer Co CC	520	520	1,020
Middlesex Co C	500	556	1,428
Monmouth C	*	3,590	
Montclair St C	845	690	690
Natural Motion Inst of Hair Design	1,830	2,324	
New Jersey Inst of Tech	900	982	832
Northeastern Bible C	2,258	2,754	
Ocean Co C	583	583	1,126
Our Lady of Lourdes Sch of Nursing	*	845	
Passaic Co CC	*	612	1,548
Popkin Sch of Court Reporting	*	2,025	
Princeton U	5,585	6,300	
Rabbinical C of Amer	*	2,350	
Ramapo C of NJ	925	900	660
Rider C	*	3,250	
Roberts-Walsh Bus Sch	*	3,175	
Roman Acad of Beauty Cult	*	2,250	
Rutgers U			
Arts & Sci, Camden	1,050	1,021	832
C of Engineering	*	1,093	832
C of Nursing	*	1,006	832
C of Pharmacy	*	1,093	832
Cook C	*	1,084	832

NEW JERSEY—Continued

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Rutgers U			
Douglass C	*	1,088	832
Livingston C	*	1,096	832
M Gross Sch of Arts	*	1,088	832
Newrk C of Arts & Sci	*	1,007	832
Rutgers C	*	1,093	832
University C	*	357	336
St Joseph's Hospital Med Tech	500	500	
St Peter's C	*	2,917	
Salem CC	*	500	100
Sawyer Sch of Clifton	2,670	2,965	
Sawyer Sch of Elizbth	2,670	2,890	
Seton Hall U	2,750	3,160	
Somerset Co C	502	544	1,632
Standard Acad of Beauty Culture	*	1,900	
Stevens Inst of Tech	4,325	4,800	
Stockton St C	848	880	720
Taylor Bus Inst			
Paramus	*	3,400	
Plainfield	*	3,400	
Trenton St C	840	992	448
Union C	615	575	1,500
Union County Tech Inst	500	538	1,000
Upsala C	3,500	3,845	
Westminster Choir C	3,665	3,625	
Wilfred Acad	*	2,290	
William Paterson C	900	915	660

NEW MEXICO

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Alamogordo Beauty C	*	2,100	
Albuquerque T-V Inst	*	30	1,200
C of Santa Fe	*	2,400	
C of the Southwest	775	860	
Curry Co Beauty C	1,570	2,299	
Eastern New Mexico U			
Portales	600	582	1,466
Roswell	*	417	688
Las Cruces Beauty C	*	2,400	
Navajo CC, Shiprock	*	1,290	
New Mexico Hilnds U	*	399	886
New Mexico Inst of Mining and Tech	549	653	1,242
New Mexico JC	*	184	288
New Mexico Mil Inst	569	554	710
New Mexico St U	650	704	1,244
Alamogordo	*	384	648
No New Mexico CC	*	350	658
St John's C	4,800	5,400	
Santa Fe Bus C	*	1,968	
U of Albuquerque	1,536	1,900	
U of New Mexico	600	664	1,376
Gallup	348	576	
Western New Mexico U	370	402	884

NEW YORK

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Acad of Aeronautics	*	3,000	
Adelphi U	*	3,840	
Adirondack CC	714	780	700
Albany Business C	2,150	2,150	
Albany C of Pharmacy	2,180	2,177	
Alfred U	4,410	4,700	
Amer Acad of Dramatic Arts	*	2,475	
Arnot-Ogden Mem Hosp Sch of Nurs	*	1,490	
Associated Beth Rivkah Schools	*	2,100	
Atlas Sch of Bty Culture	*	2,100	
Austin Beauty Sch	*	1,650	
Bard C	*	5,776	
Barnard C	*	5,120	
Berkeley Sch	*	2,970	
Berkeley-Claremont Sch	*	2,970	
Hicksville	*	2,970	
Beth Israel Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	*	1,460	
Blake Business Sch	2,120	2,650	
BOCES Prac Nursing			
Onondaga Med Sch	*	1,625	
Oswego Co	*	1,500	
Putnam Westchester	*	1,500	
Boricua C	*	3,005	
Briarcliffe Secl Sch	2,295	2,495	
Broome CC	775	796	800
Bryant-Stratton Bus Inst	*	2,410	
Buffalo Gen Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	2,075	400
C of Insurance	*	3,512	
C of Mt St Vincent	3,100	3,300	
C of New Rochelle	*	3,290	
New Resources	*	2,064	
C of St Rose	2,585	2,935	
Canisius C	3,150	3,300	
Cathedral C of Immaculate Concptn	2,500	2,500	
Cayuga Co CC	*	900	800
Cazenovia C	3,670	4,000	
Central City Business Inst	1,880	2,100	
City U of New York			
Bernard M Baruch C	826	966	500
Bronx CC	845	925	500
C of Staten Island	*	975	500
City C	825	925	500
EM De Hostos CC	836	966	500
FH LaGuardia CC	836	1,006	500
HH Lehman C	826	976	500
Hunter C	792	925	500
John Jay C	814	964	500
Kingsborough CC	827	978	500
Manhattan CC	830	925	500
Medgar Evers C	815	966	500
New York City CC	818	968	500
Queens C	895	926	500
Queensborough CC	826	925	500
York C	826	925	500
Clarkson C of Tech	4,180	4,605	
Clinton CC	*	780	700
Colgate U	4,870	5,420	
Columbia Mem Hosp Sch of Nursg	*	1,217	368
Columbia U			
Columbia C	5,150	5,652	
Engr & Appld Sci	*	5,775	
Sch of Gen Studies	*	4,660	
Sch of Nursing	*	5,500	
Columbia-Greene CC	*	750	750
CC of the Finger Lakes	*	796	750
Concordia C	2,305	2,645	
Concourse Beauty Sch			
Bronx	*	2,780	
Flushing	*	2,780	
Control Data Inst	*	4,070	
Cooper Union	300	300	
Cornell U	*	5,256	
Statutory C's	2,266	2,216	1,452
Corning CC	875	960	800

NEW YORK—Continued

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Crouse Irvg Mem Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	2,060	
Daemen C	*	3,100	
Dominican C of Blauvelt	*	2,100	
Dowling C	*	3,325	
D'Youville C	2,750	2,930	
Eastman Sch of Music	4,723	5,675	
Edna McConnell Clark Sch of Nursing	*	3,590	
Eisenhower C of Roch Inst of Tech	3,925	3,925	
Eliz Seton C	*	2,700	
Elmira C	*	3,815	
Fashion Inst of Tech	*	900	900
Five Towns C	2,350	2,300	
Fordham U	3,430	3,750	
Friends World C	2,950	3,350	
Fulton-Montgomery CC	820	870	800
Genesee CC	750	730	730
Glens Falls Hosp X-Ray Tech	200	200	
Hamilton C	*	6,150	
Harriman C	*	3,027	
Hartwick C	4,750	5,150	
Herkimer County CC	635	670	600
Hilbert C	1,900	1,900	
Hobart C	4,800	5,200	
Hofstra U	3,700	3,700	
Houghton C	*	3,150	
Hudson Valley CC	843	835	750
Inst of Design and Construction	1,520	1,500	
Interboro Inst	*	2,675	
Iona C	*	3,300	
Island Drafting & Tech Inst	1,950	2,020	
Ithaca C	4,225	4,584	
Jamestown Bus C	*	1,975	
Jamestown CC	800	780	700
Jefferson CC	850	890	790
Jewish Hosp & Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	*	2,300	
Jewish Theol Sem	3,060	3,070	
Juilliard Sch	*	3,600	
JC of Albany	*	2,700	
Katharine Gibbs Sch	3,125	3,300	
Keuka C	*	4,200	
King's C	3,075	3,400	
Lab Inst of Merchandising	3,085	3,385	
Ladycliff C	2,995	3,235	
Le Moyne C	2,882	3,530	
Long Island U			
Brooklyn Ctr	2,434	3,200	
CW Post Ctr	3,320	3,800	
Southampton Ctr	3,500	3,880	
Malcolm King Harlem C Extension	*	1,018	
Manhattan C	*	3,450	
Manhattan Sch of Music	3,060	3,330	
Manhattanville C	*	4,250	
Mannes C of Music	*	3,000	
Maria C of Albany	1,700	1,900	
Maria Regina C	1,850	2,143	
Marist C	*	3,240	
Marymount C	*	3,860	
Marymount Manhattan C	*	2,840	
Mater Dei C	1,600	1,707	
Medaille C	*	2,800	
Mercy Hosp Sch of Radiography	450	600	
Midtown Sch of Bus	*	2,170	
Mohawk Beauty Culture Sch	1,050	1,275	
Mohawk Valley CC	804	825	800
Monroe Bus Inst	2,450	2,700	
Monroe CC	800	850	850
Mount St Mary C	*	3,350	
Nassau CC	800	1,000	
Nazareth C of Roch	*	3,450	
New School for Social Research	*	3,760	
New York Inst of Tech	*	2,770	
New York Sch of Dog Grooming	*	1,675	
New York Sch of Interior Design	*	2,610	
New York U	*	4,950	
Niagara Co CC	825	850	800
Niagara U	*	3,420	
No Country CC	*	900	790
Nyack C	2,461	2,700	
Onondaga CC	800	870	870
Orange Co CC	815	900	900
Pace U			
New York City	3,050	3,444	
C of White Plains	*	3,444	
Pleasantville/Briarcliff	*	3,444	
Parsons Sch of Design	*	4,400	
Paul Smith's C	2,240	2,540	
Peninsula Hos Ctr Sch of Rad Tech	*	800	
Powelson Bus Inst	2,160	2,385	
Pratt Inst	4,182	4,470	
Rensselaer Poly Inst	5,000	5,620	
Rivrsd Sch of Aeronaut	*	2,775	
Robt Fiance Hair Design Inst	1,730	2,780	
Roberts Wesleyan C	*	3,200	
Rochester Bus Inst	1,845	1,995	
Rochester Inst of Tech	*	3,941	
Rochester Sch of Practical Nursing	1,290	1,313	120
Rockland CC	694	806	782
Russell Sage C	3,770	4,285	
Sarah Lawrence C	5,550	6,250	
Sawyer Bus Sch	*	2,320	
Schenectady Co CC	765	835	765
Sch of Visual Arts	*	1,800	
Siena C	*	3,305	
Skidmore C	5,030	5,430	
So Nassau Comm Hosp Sch Rad Tech	*	600	
St Bonaventure U	*	3,300	
St Elizabeth Hosp Sch of Nursing	2,020	2,430	
St Francis C	2,480	2,500	
St John Fisher C	3,460	3,415	
St John's Rvrside Hosp Cochran Sch of Nrsng	*	2,340	
St John's U	2,880	3,030	
St Joseph's C	2,360	2,360	
Suffolk	2,360	2,350	
St Joseph's Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,630	
St Lawrence U	*	4,405	
St Mary's Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,195	
St Thomas Aquinas C	*	2,375	
St Vincent's Med Ctr of Richmond	*	1,375	
State U of New York			
A&T C at Alfred	*	1,055	600
A&T C at Canton	*	1,074	600
A&T C at Cobleskill	902	1,042	600
A&T C at Delhi	949	1,005	600
A&T C at Farmingdale	935	1,025	600
A&T C at Morrisville	950	1,140	600
Albany	*	1,110	600
Binghamton	870	925	600
Buffalo	910	1,068	600
C at Brockport	867	995	600

NEW YORK—Continued

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
State U of New York			
C at Buffalo	860	995	600
C at Cortland	857	995	600
C of Environmental Sci & Forestry	900	990	600
C at Fredonia	857	925	600
C at Geneseo	865	1,005	600
C at New Paltz	938	950	600
C at Old Westbury	925	900	600
C at Oneonta	932	982	600
C at Oswego	*	1,020	600
C at Plattsburgh	1,000	1,005	600
C at Potsdam	*	925	600
C at Purchase	1,011	1,000	600
C of Tech Utca-Rome	1,017	1,020	600
Downstate Med Ctr	985	980	600
Empire St C	776	1,388	900
Health Sciences Ctr Stony Brook	*	925	600
Maritime C	*	1,000	
Stony Brook	*	925	600
Upstate Med Ctr	*	980	600
Suburban Tech Sch	*	2,950	
Suffolk County CC	660	796	730
Sullivan County CC	900	914	800
Sutton Secrtl Sch	*	2,100	
Syracuse U	*	5,100	
Tech Career Insts	*	2,800	
Tobe Coburn Sch for Fashion Careers	2,685	2,800	
Tompkins-Cortland CC	834	800	800
Touro C	*	3,105	
Trocaire C	*	2,250	
Ulster Co CC	842	888	698
Union C	*	5,520	
U of Rochester	*	5,560	
Utica Career Inst	*	1,360	
Utica C of Syracuse U	3,725	3,700	
Utica C of Commerce	*	2,100	
Vassar C	4,733	5,583	
Villa Maria C of Buffalo	2,035	2,060	
Wadhams Hall	1,900	2,000	
Wagner C	3,540	3,828	
Wells C	4,650	5,300	
Westchester CC	750	806	700
William Smith C	4,800	5,300	
Wood Sch	2,450	2,675	
Yeshiva U	3,370	3,400	

NORTH CAROLINA

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Amer Bus & Fash Inst	*	2,175	
Anson Tech C	*	176	636
Appalachian St U	620	600	1,750
Asheboro C	*	1,400	
Asheville Buncombe Tech C	141	177	636
Atlantic Christian C	*	2,215	
Barber-Scotia C	*	3,203	
Beaufort Co CC	*	156	636
Belmont Abbey C	2,363	2,007	
Bennett C	1,950	2,150	
Bladen Tech C	*	138	477
Blue Ridge Tech C	129	172	636
Brevard C	2,125	2,275	200
Cabarrus Mem Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	609	
Caldwell CC, Tech Inst	132	132	477
Campbell U	*	3,018	100
Cape Fear Tech Inst	132	132	477
Carteret Tech C	126	486	
Catawba Valley Tech C	*	156	480
Cecils JC	1,769	1,520	
Central Carolina Tech C	*	135	477
Central Piedmont CC	120	117	477
Charlotte Mem Hosp Rad Tech	400	400	
Chowan C	1,805	1,910	150
Cleveland Co Tech Inst	*	138	477
Coastal Carolina CC	132	132	477
C of the Albemarle	*	145	477
Craven CC	132	135	474
Davidson C	3,535	4,185	
Davidson Co CC	*	140	477
Davis Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	845	
Duke U	4,535	5,055	
Durham Tech Inst	160	168	636
East Carolina U	520	520	1,720
Elizabeth Cty St U	*	888	1,484
Elon C	*	2,290	
Fayetteville St U	*	741	1,342
Fayetteville Tech Inst	*	117	478
Forsyth Tech Inst	*	126	477
Gardner-Webb C	*	2,650	
Gaston C	*	139	477
Greensboro C	2,250	2,885	
Guilford C	2,705	3,545	
Guilford Tech Inst	*	156	636
Halifax CC	*	132	474
Haywood Tech C	126	168	435
High Point C	*	2,610	
Isothermal CC	145	147	447
James Sprunt Tech C	*	135	477
Johnson C Smith U	*	2,074	
Johnston Tech Inst	*	138	477
Lees-McRae C	1,914	2,038	
Lenoir CC	*	145	450
Lenoir Mem Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	915	477
Lenoir-Rhyne C	*	2,800	
Livingstone C	1,600	1,975	
Louisburg C	1,841	2,041	
Mars Hill C	2,580	2,800	
Martin CC	132	132	477
Mayland Tech C	*	132	477
McDowell Tech Inst	*	176	636
Meredith C	2,350	2,500	
Methodist C	2,160	2,400	
Miller-Motte Bus C	*	1,200	
Mitchell CC	144	192	436
Montgomery Tech Inst	*	172	636
Montreat-Anderson C	1,800	2,080	
Moses H Cone Mem Hosp Rad Tech	250	600	
Mount Olive C	1,550	1,750	
Nash Tech Inst	*	180	636
N C Ag Tech St U	*	683	1,705
N C Central U	*	310	1,738
N C Sch of Arts	*	950	1,500
N Carolina St U	580	582	1,712
N Carolina Wesleyan C	*	2,530	
Pamlico Tech C	132	176	616
Peace C	1,700	1,890	
Pembroke St U	*	470	1,300
Pfeiffer C	2,470	2,730	
Piedmont Aerospace Inst	*	2,301	
Piedmont Bible C	*	1,650	
Piedmont Tech C	*	180	636
Pitt CC	*	135	459
Queens C	3,175	3,396	
Rex Hosp Sch of Med Tech	*	700	
Richmond Tech Inst	135	135	477
Roanoke Bible C	861	928	
Roanoke-Chowan Tech Inst	132	132	477
Rockingham CC	144	144	477
Sacred Heart C	2,310	2,150	
St Mary's C	*	2,933	
Sampson Tech C	150	139	475
Sandhills CC	142	183	636

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Southwestern Tech Inst	*	178	636
Surry CC	135	135	459
Tech C of Alamance	*	168	636
U of North Carolina			
Asheville	480	490	1,770
Chapel Hill	529	364	1,710
Charlotte	520	536	1,732
Greensboro	600	625	1,718
Wilmington	*	470	1,775
Vance-Granville CC	*	132	609
Wake Forest U	*	3,600	
Wake Tech Inst	127	180	636
Warren Wilson C	*	3,110	
Watts Hospital Sch of Nursng	*	749	
Wayne CC	135	135	483
Western Carolina U	*	648	1,738
Western Piedmont CC	138	135	477
Wilkes CC	*	143	477
Wilson Co Tech Inst	141	132	478
Wingate C	*	1,990	
Winston-Salem St U	669	627	1,529

NORTH DAKOTA

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Bismarck JC	640	715	345
Commun Mem Hosp Rad Tech	*	200	
Hairdesigners Acad	*	1,090	
Interstate Bus C	*	2,100	
Jamestown C	2,800	3,300	
Lake Region JC	*	720	
Mayville St C	*	589	561
Minot St C	*	568	561
N D St Sch of Science	534	534	561
North Dakota St U	622	633	768
Bottineau Branch & Inst of Forestry	*	600	560
Northwest Bib C	*	2,800	
Trinity Bib Inst	*	1,679	
Trinity Sch of Nursng	*	2,780	756
U of North Dakota			
Grand Forks	645	645	768
Williston	*	788	200

OHIO

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Akron Sch of Prac Nursing	*	1,200	
Antioch C	*	5,640	
Art Acad of Cincinnati	*	2,475	
Ashland C	*	3,782	
Aultman Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	2,012	1,200
Baldwin-Wallace C	*	4,323	
Belmont Tech C	*	660	75
Bethesda Hosp Sch of Nursing	1,786	1,743	
Bluffton C	*	3,211	
Borromeo C of Ohio	2,375	2,375	
Bowling Green State U	*	1,086	1,382
Firelands College	*	921	454
Capital U	*	4,280	
Case Wstrn Reserve U	4,450	5,006	
Cedarville C	*	2,370	
Central Ohio Tech C	*	795	450
Central St U	*	833	750
Chatfield C	1,065	1,275	
Choffin Sch Prac Nrsng	8	1,200	500
Christ Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,512	468
Cincinnati Bible Sem	*	1,500	
Cincinnati Tech C	*	950	500
Clrk, Glbrt & Slvrthrn Acad of Cosmetology	*	1,375	
Clark Tech C	*	675	555
Cleveland Inst of Art	*	3,090	
Cleveland Inst of Music	*	4,525	
Cleve Met Gen Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	900	
Cleveland State U	*	984	984
C of Mt St. Joseph on the Ohio	*	2,624	
C of Steubenville	2,350	2,350	
Columbus C Art & Des	*	3,200	
Columbus Tech Inst	684	681	1,260
Cooper Sch of Art	2,500	2,744	
Cuyahoga CC			
Eastern	450	585	765
Western	450	585	765
Davis JC of Bus	1,900	2,300	
Deaconess Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	2,055	
Defiance C	3,170	3,600	
Denison U	4,560	5,165	
Edgecliff C	2,396	2,480	
Edison St CC	*	700	600
Findlay C	3,045	3,240	
Franklin U	*	1,176	
Gerber's Akron Bty Sch	*	1,400	
Gods Bible Sch & C	*	860	
Good Samaritan Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	854	
Hammel Actual C	*	2,695	
Heidelberg C	3,950	4,430	
Hillcrest Hosp Nuclear Med Inst	*	2,500	
Hiram C	*	4,197	
Hocking Tech C	645	645	1,290
ICM Sch of Bus	*	2,950	
Jefferson Tech C	*	315	270
Jewish Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,913	
John Carroll U	2,800	3,200	
Kent State U	*	1,064	1,200
Stark Region Campus	*	880	600
Kenyon C	*	5,435	
Kettrng C of Med Arts	1,650	1,750	
Lima Tech C	675	675	1,150
Lorain Co CC	*	585	1,170
Lourdes C	*	1,300	
M B Johnson Sch of Nursing	*	1,334	2,126
Malone C	*	3,361	
Mansfield Beauty C	1,600	2,100	
Mansfield Gen Hosp Sch of Nursing	1,100	1,140	1,000
Marietta C	4,000	4,400	
Marion Tech C	720	720	1,050
Massillon Com Hosp Sch of Nrsng	*	1,933	
Mercy Sch of Nursing	*	1,945	
Miami U			
Hamilton	*	1,050	1,600
Middletown	*	1,040	1,600
Oxford	*	1,210	1,600
Miami Valley Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,989	1,320
Miami-Jacobs JC Bus	*	2,235	
Michl J Owens Tech C	660	660	594
Mt Carm Sch of Nrsng	*	2,674	
Mt Sinai Hosp Rad Tech	*	600	
Mt Union C	*	3,900	
Mt Vern Nazarene C	2,140	2,340	
Muskingum C	*	4,337	
North Central Tech C	810	845	720
Northwest Tech C	765	747	675
Northwestern Bus C	1,395	2,450	
Notre Dame C of Ohio	*	2,375	
Oberlin C	*	4,924	
Ohio Diesel Tech Inst	2,990	3,340	
Ohio Dominican C	*	3,280	

OHIO—Continued

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Ohio Inst of Bus	*	2,126	
Ohio Inst of Tech	2,185	2,425	
Ohio Northern U	*	3,276	
Ohio Sch of Broadcast Technique	*	4,473	
Ohio State U			
Agricultural Tech Inst	*	960	1,275
Columbus	*	1,005	1,275
Lima	*	960	1,275
Mansfield	*	960	1,275
Marion	*	960	1,275
Newark	*	960	1,275
Ohio U	*	1,131	1,410
Lancaster	*	1,005	1,575
Zanesville	*	1,005	1,575
Ohio Valley Hosp Sch of Nrsng	*	1,996	
Ohio Wesleyan U	*	4,750	
Penta Co Voc Sch	*	945	
Pontif C Josephinum	*	2,145	
Progress Fashion Sch	*	3,850	
Providence Hospital Sch of Nursing	1,632	1,985	
Rets Tech Ctr	*	3,066	
St Alexis Hosp Sch Of Nursing	2,325	1,050	
St Eliz Hosp Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	*	1,155	648
St Thos Hosp Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	*	1,909	
St Vincent Charity Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	850	144
St Vincent Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,655	
Shawnee St CC	750	750	75
Sinclair CC	516	540	450
Southern Ohio C	*	2,080	
Southern St CC	840	740	280
Stark Tech C	*	525	600
Tiffin U	1,700	1,900	
Toledo Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,687	619
U of Akron	840	990	1,120
U of Cincinnati	*	1,005	1,425
Clermont Gen & Tech C	*	1,005	1,425
U of Dayton	*	3,044	
U of Toledo	925	972	1,455
Urbana C	2,345	2,535	
Ursuline C	2,950	2,300	
Walsh C	*	2,700	
Washington Tech C	570	570	90
Wilberforce U	*	2,500	
Wilmington C	*	3,045	
Wittenberg U	*	4,620	
Wright State U	*	1,005	990
Xavier U	*	3,240	
Youngstown St U	795	855	720

OKLAHOMA

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Bartlesville Wesleyan C	*	2,450	
Bethany Nazarene C	1,675	1,800	
Bryan Inst	*	3,650	
Cadde-Kiowa Area Voc-Tec Sch	*	246	
Cameron U	400	475	725
Central St U	*	413	949
Connors St C	324	308	756
East Central Okla St U	407	400	450
Eastern Okla St C	*	350	500
El Reno JC	*	300	233
Hillsdale Free Will Baptist C	*	1,120	
Langston U	*	426	600
Midwest Christian C	*	1,026	
Moore-Norman Area Voc-Tech Sch	261	261	239
NE Okla A&M C	314	312	496
Okla Baptist U	1,480	1,750	100
Okla Christian C	1,590	1,727	
Okla City Sthwstrn C	*	880	
Okla City U	*	1,910	
Okla Panhandle St U	*	470	600
Okla Sch of Bus	*	1,825	
Okla St U	526	450	
Tech Inst	408	502	862
Oral Roberts U	2,110	3,010	
Oscar Rose JC	250	278	466
Phillips U	2,180	2,180	
Pioneer Area V-T Sch	*	200	200
St Anthony Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	989	
Sayre JC	*	300	490
South Okla City JC	285	285	412
S'eastern Okla St U	430	400	550
S'western Okla State U	*	410	600
Spartan Sch of Aeronautics	*	2,520	
Tulsa JC	235	270	464
U of Oklahoma	538	538	922
Health Sciences Ctr	*	555	997
U of Sci & Arts of Okla	*	432	640
U of Tulsa	2,140	2,510	
Virgil's Beauty C	*	810	
W Okla Area V-T Ctr	*	500	600
Western Okla St C	335	325	465

OREGON

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Blue Mountain CC	411	411	1,116
Central Ore CC	*	132	228
Chemeketa CC	450	450	1,230
Clackamas CC	375	405	1,035
Clatsop CC	*	396	1,044
Columbia Christian C	*	2,337	
Concordia C	1,941	2,515	
Court Reporting Inst	*	1,900	
Eastern Oregon St C	780	813	
George Fox C	3,076	3,700	
Good Samaritan Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	2,975	550
Judson Baptist C	*	2,850	
Lane CC	400	495	1,617
Lewis & Clark C	*	4,921	
Linfield C	*	3,805	
Marylhurst Ed Ctr	*	2,150	
Medford Beauty Sch	*	920	
Merritt Davis Bus C	*	2,795	
Modern Beauty C	*	2,075	
Mt Angel Sem	*	1,650	
Mount Hood CC	390	417	1,560
Multnomah Sch of the Bible	*	2,410	
Museum Art Sch	*	2,530	
Northwest Christian C	*	1,700	
Northwestern C of Bus	*	2,795	
Ore C of Education	855	924	2,000
Oregon Inst of Tech	*	895	2,155
Ore Polytech Inst	1,800	2,095	
Oregon St U	*	846	2,124
Pacific U	*	4,410	
Portland CC	405	432	405
Portland St U	890	947	2,286
Reed C	*	5,490	
Rogue CC	432	432	1,296
Sacred Heart General Hosp	*	900	
Southern Oregon St C	800	867	1,807
Southwestern Ore CC	*	420	1,260
Treasure Valley CC	*	432	306
Umpqua CC	435	450	1,600

OREGON—Continued

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
U of Oregon	*	900	2,200
U of Portland	3,065	3,453	
Warner Pacific C	2,880	2,985	
Western Baptist C	*	2,667	
Western Business C	2,000	5,580	
Willamette U	*	4,184	

PENNSYLVANIA

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Acad of New Church	*	1,162	
Albright C	*	4,180	
Allegheny C	3,885	4,300	
Allentown Bus Sch	1,395	1,645	
Allentown C of St Francis de Sales	3,105	3,330	
Allentown Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	2,295	
Alliance C	*	2,700	
Altoona Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,100	
Alvernia C	1,720	1,850	
Alvernia Sch of Practical Nursing	1,855	1,850	
Amer Inst of Drafting	*	2,990	
Antonelli Sch of Photography	2,520	2,720	
Armstrng Co Mem Hosp Rad Tech	300	300	
Baptist Bible C	*	2,554	
Beaver C	*	4,420	
Berean Inst	*	693	
Bloomsburg St C	1,040	950	830
Bryn Mawr C	5,325	5,900	
Bryn Mawr Hospital Sch of Nursing	980	1,040	
Bucknell U	5,021	5,561	
Bucks County CC	672	672	1,776
Butler County CC	750	800	1,700
Cabrini C	3,000	3,100	
California St C	1,110	1,060	890
Cambria-Rowe Bus C	*	1,720	
Carlisle Hosp Sch Rad Tech	*	150	
Carlow C	3,350	3,785	
Carnegie-Mellon U	4,130	4,730	
Cedar Crest C	3,700	4,000	
Chatham C	3,780	3,975	
Chestnut Hill Hospital Sch of Nursing	1,800	1,796	
Cheyney St C	*	530	415
Citizens General Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,355	
Clarion St C	1,050	1,000	780
Venango	*	1,000	780
Clarissa Sch of Fash Design	*	2,300	
Coatesville Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,680	875
C Misericordia	*	2,630	
Combs C of Music	*	3,400	
CC of Allegheny Co	584	630	1,200
CC of Beaver County	520	750	1,800
Community Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	*	2,420	
Curtis Inst of Music	*	150	
Delaware Co CC	*	560	1,240
Delaware Valley C of Science & Agr	2,785	3,000	
Dickinson C	4,560	4,945	
Drexel U	*	3,575	
DuBois Bus C	1,885	1,995	
Duquesne U	3,555	6,100	
East Stroudsburg St C	1,048	1,100	1,100
Eastern C	*	3,800	
Edinboro St C	1,040	1,054	830
Elizabethtown C	3,500	3,825	
Franco Beauty Acad	*	1,400	
Franklin & Marshall C	4,490	4,950	
Gannon U	2,535	2,460	
Geisinger Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	2,600	1,850	
Geneva C	3,075	3,295	
Gettysburg C	*	4,720	
Greensbg Inst of Tech	*	2,570	
Grove City C	*	2,120	
Gwynedd Mercy C	2,650	2,850	
Hahnemann Med C & Hosp	2,500	2,525	
Harcum JC	2,185	2,490	
Harrisburg Area CC	*	287	610
Haverford C	4,950	6,420	
Holy Family C	2,150	2,300	
Hussian Sch of Art	*	1,810	
Immaculata C	2,350	2,550	
Indiana U of Pa	1,024	950	1,800
Jerrytone Beauty Sch	1,315	1,515	
Juniata C	3,630	4,065	
Keystone JC	*	2,530	
Keystone Secrtl & Bus Admin Sch	*	1,740	
King's C	*	3,100	
Kutztown St C	*	1,052	830
La Roche C	*	2,450	
La Salle C	*	3,300	
Lackawanna JC	*	1,800	
Lafayette C	4,500	5,100	
Lancaster Bible C	*	2,400	
Lancaster Gen Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,425	
Lankenau Hospital Sch of Nursing	1,580	1,730	
Lebanon Valley C	3,720	4,050	
Lehigh Co CC	*	890	2,110
Lehigh U	4,550	5,130	
Lincoln Tech Inst	*	3,823	
Lincoln U	*	1,450	700
Lock Haven St C	*	1,062	830
Luzerne County CC	520	880	1,640
Lycoming C	*	3,600	
Manor JC	2,200	2,250	
Mansfield St C	*	950	830
Marywood C	2,465	2,250	
Memorial Hosp Roxbrgh Sch of Nursing	*	1,300	300
Mercy Hosp Sch of Nursing	2,100	2,200	
Mercyhurst C	3,050	3,300	
Messiah C	2,910	3,000	
Millersville St C	*	1,078	830
Montgomery Co CC	750	750	1,500
Moore C of Art	*	3,700	
Moravian C	3,900	4,300	
Mount Aloysius JC	2,850	2,822	
Muhlenberg C	*	4,300	
Natl Sch of Hlth Tech	*	2,690	
New Castle Bus C	*	2,200	
New Sch of Music	2,735	2,935	
Northampton Co Area CC	780	780	1,880
NE Christian JC	2,200	2,080	
Our Lady of Angels C	2,250	1,100	
Peirce JC	2,260	2,435	
Pa Technical Inst	*	2,330	
Pa Acad of Fine Arts	1,410	1,800	
Pa Inst of Technology	2,255	2,465	
Pennsylvania St U	*	1,641	1,656
Philadelphia C of Art	*	4,500	
Philadelphia C of Bible	*	2,150	
Philadelphia C of Performing Arts	*	3,600	
Philadelphia C of Pharm & Science	2,815	3,100	

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Phila C of Textiles & Science	2,850	3,200	
Phila Printing Sch	*	2,890	
Philipsbg St Gen Hosp	*	2,050	
Pinebrook JC	*	2,045	
Pittsburgh Beauty Acad	*	1,595	
Point Park C	*	3,500	
Reading Area CC	*	513	1,026
Robert Morris C	2,220	2,220	
Robert Packer Hosp Sch of Nursing	1,770	1,845	
Rosemont C	3,441	3,650	
Sacred Heart Hosp Rad Tech	850	250	
St Agnes Medical Ctr Sch of Nursing	1,850	1,985	2,119
St Francis C	3,010	3,100	
St Joseph Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,850	
St Joseph's U	2,850	3,250	
St Margaret Mem Hosp Louise S McClintic Sch of Nursing	*	1,610	
St Vincent C	*	3,100	
Sch of Computer Tech	*	2,900	
Seton Hill C	2,750	3,200	
Sharon General Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	2,184	1,134
Shenango Valley Commercial Inst	1,645	2,425	
Shippensburg St C	1,047	1,254	830
Slippery Rock St C	*	1,050	830
Somerset Comm Hosp Sch of Rad	*	150	
South Hills Bus Sch	*	2,275	
Spring Garden C	2,750	3,156	
Susquehanna U	*	4,185	
Swarthmore C	*	5,040	
Technician Trnng Sch	2,550	3,050	
Temple U	1,610	2,068	1,786
Thiel C	3,448	3,884	
Thomas Jefferson U C of Allied Health Sci	*	4,300	
Thompson Inst	*	1,884	
Uniontown Beauty Acad	1,000	1,100	
Uniontown Hosp Sch of Nursing	1,639	1,586	1,482
United Wesleyan C	2,150	2,250	
U of Pennsylvania	5,270	6,000	
U of Pittsburgh	*	1,670	1,610
Bradford	1,470	1,685	1,595
Greensburg	1,295	1,425	1,400
Johnstown	*	1,646	1,590
Titusville	*	1,440	1,400
U of Scranton	2,424	2,784	
Ursinus C	3,650	4,250	
Vly Frge Christian C	*	1,700	
Vly Frge Military JC	*	3,220	
Villa Maria C	2,700	2,750	
Villanova U	*	3,850	
Wash & Jeff C	*	4,715	
Waynesburg C	*	3,330	
Welder Training & Testing Inst	*	3,220	
West Chester St C	*	1,050	830
Westminster C	*	3,294	
Westmoreland Co CC	*	750	1,500
Wheeler Sch	1,975	2,125	
Wilkes C	*	3,250	
Williamsport Area CC	*	850	1,820
Wilson C	*	4,115	
York Academy of Arts	1,647	1,845	
York C of Pa	*	2,076	

RHODE ISLAND

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Barrington C	*	3,680	
Brown U	5,615	6,350	
Bryant C	2,750	2,850	
Johnson & Wales C	*	2,985	
Katherine Gibbs Sch	3,100	3,125	
New Eng Inst of Tech	*	2,755	
Newport Hospital Sch of Nursing	1,400	2,000	
Providence C	3,350	3,342	
Rhode Island C	*	775	1,600
Rhode Island JC	*	436	
RI Sch of Design	*	4,620	
Roger Williams C	*	3,148	
Salve Regina C	2,990	3,250	
Sawyer Sch, Prov	*	2,345	
U of Rhode Island	1,170	1,147	1,636

SOUTH CAROLINA

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Aiken Tech C	*	402	156
Allen U	1,500	2,100	
Benedict C	*	2,084	
Bob Jones U	1,441	1,576	
Central Wesleyan C	*	2,784	
Chesterfield-Marlboro Tech C	375	125	
Claflin C	*	2,452	
Clemson U	910	984	1,104
Coker C	*	2,655	
C of Charleston	700	750	900
Columbia Bible C	1,600	1,692	
Columbia C	*	2,800	
Columbia JC of Bus	*	1,200	
Denmark Tech C	*	500	200
Erskine C	2,980	3,270	
Florence-Darlington Tech C	*	115	165
Francis Marion C	*	590	550
Friendship C	*	1,250	
Furman U	*	3,360	
Greenville Tech C	360	400	400
Horry-Georgetown Tech C	300	375	375
Lander C	700	700	600
Limestone C	*	3,125	
Midlands Tech C	*	470	450
Newberry C	*	4,350	
North Greenville C	1,800	2,000	
Orangeburg-Calhoun Tech C	1,125	330	165
Piedmont Tech C	300	300	225
Rutledge C	*	1,800	
South Carolina St C	*	690	700
Spartanbg Methodist C	1,800	2,000	
Sumter Area Tech C	*	495	315
Tri-County Tech C	280	356	345
Trident Tech C	440	330	150
U of South Carolina	*	890	1,110
Aiken	630	710	1,000
Coastal Carolina C	*	710	990
Lancaster	630	710	990
Spartanburg	*	710	990
Sumter	*	700	1,000
Voorhees C	*	2,116	
Winthrop C	665	817	700
Wofford C	*	3,455	

SOUTH DAKOTA

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Augustana C	3,398	3,650	
Black Hills St C	*	794	673
Dakota St C	850	780	660
Dakota Wesleyan U	*	2,290	
Freeman JC	*	2,000	
Huron C	2,385	2,810	
Lake Area V-T Inst	*	975	
Mitchell Voc-Tech Sch	*	850	

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Mount Marty C	2,560	2,700	
National C	2,700	3,000	
Northern St C	*	617	674
Pierre Sch Practical Nursing	*	890	
Presentation C	2,100	2,300	
Rapid City Reg Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,379	893
Sioux Falls C	2,700	2,975	
Sioux Valley Hosp Sch of Nursing	2,620	2,441	
SD Sch of Mines & Tech	*	910	950
South Dakota St U	739	775	801
Stenotype Inst of SD	*	3,700	
Stewart Sch of Hairstyling	1,393	1,593	
U of South Dakota	741	1,000	592
Springfield	*	734	674
Yankton C	*	3,135	

TENNESSEE

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Austin Peay St U	456	486	1,002
Baroness Erlangr Hosp Sch of Nursing	955	933	948
Belmont C	*	2,050	
Bethel C	*	1,800	
Bristol C	*	1,540	
Bryan C	*	2,300	
Carson-Newman C	2,000	2,200	100
Cleveland St CC	*	270	1,300
Columbia St CC	*	324	1,080
Cumberland C	*	1,700	
David Lipscomb C	1,680	1,880	
Draughons JC Bus	1,740	1,875	
Dyersburg St CC	*	376	902
East Tenn St U	*	500	1,000
Fisk U	*	2,820	
Free Will Bapt Bible C	*	2,984	
Freed-Hardeman C	1,840	2,025	
Jackson St CC	*	306	1,122
Johnson Bible C	1,020	1,090	
King C	*	2,910	
Knoxville Bus C	*	1,728	
Knoxville C	*	2,525	
Lambuth C	2,420	2,430	
Lee C	*	1,855	
Lincoln Memorial U	1,920	1,920	
Martin C	*	1,450	
Maryville C	2,888	3,185	
McKenzie C	*	1,575	
Memphis Academy of Arts	1,750	2,000	
Memphis St U	448	478	1,002
Methodist Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	671	
Middle Tenn St U	550	480	1,002
Milligan C	1,970	2,300	
Morristown C	*	1,600	
Motlow St CC	252	292	1,081
Nashville Auto Diesel C	*	3,695	
Nashville St Tech Inst	195	255	1,134
Roane St CC	252	273	1,002
Southern Missionary C	*	3,200	
Southwestern at Memphis	3,650	4,000	
State Tech Inst			
Knoxville	*	255	1,224
Memphis	*	225	1,202
Steed C	1,525	1,285	
Tenn Sch of Beauty Knoxville	800	1,000	
Tennessee St U	*	554	1,102
Tennessee Tech U	500	525	1,095
Tennessee Temple U	1,500	1,735	
Tennessee Wesleyan C	1,835	2,160	
Tomlinson C	1,240	1,475	
Trevecca Nazarene C	2,265	2,430	
Tri-Cities St Tech Inst	*	255	1,257
Tusculum C	*	2,340	
Union U	*	1,900	
U of the South	4,205	4,635	
U of Tennessee			
Ctr for Health Sci	742	648	900
Chattanooga	*	546	1,000
Knoxville	*	597	1,132
Martin	549	638	1,131
Vanderbilt U	*	4,795	
Volunteer St CC	252	270	1,002
Walter St CC	*	276	1,032
West Tenn Bus C	*	2,340	
Wm R Moore Sch of Tech	*	550	

TEXAS

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Abilene Christian U	2,080	2,240	
Alvin CC	*	154	316
Amarillo C	230	170	360
American Tech U	*	1,370	
Angelina C	304	230	260
Angelo St U	*	400	1,080
Audie & Joyce Sch of Hair Design	*	1,140	
Austin C	3,100	3,300	
Austin CC	*	312	648
Bauder Fashion C	*	3,280	
Baylor U	2,000	2,220	
Bee County C	200	300	300
Brackenridge Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	551	
Brazosport C	145	130	400
Central Texas C	*	100	260
Cisco JC	*	305	300
Clarendon C	*	210	230
C of the Mainland	*	135	300
Concordia Lutheran C	1,500	1,750	
Conlee's C of Cosmtlgy	*	1,300	
Cooke Co C	*	250	225
Corpus Christi St U	*	398	1,116
Dallas Baptist C	*	1,800	
Dallas Bible C	*	1,840	
Del Mar C	200	144	424
DeVry Inst of Tech	*	2,425	
Draughon's Bus C	*	2,295	
East Texas Baptist C	*	1,610	
East Texas St U	*	560	1,100
Eastfield C	*	174	1,040
El Centro C	*	156	810
El Paso Co CC	*	205	480
Frank Phillips C	292	424	220
Grayson Co C	170	210	490
Gulf-Coast Bible C	*	1,950	
Haltom City Bty C	*	850	
Hardin-Simmons U	1,920	1,760	
Hill JC	254	500	750
Houston Baptist U	1,715	2,345	
Houston CC	*	414	1,854
Howard C at Big Sprng	250	270	280
Howard Payne U	1,670	1,650	
Incarnate Word C	*	2,827	
Jacksonville C	*	600	
Jessie's Beauty C	*	900	
Killeen Beauty C	*	945	
Lamar U	*	451	1,320
Laredo St U	*	244	860
Lee C	150	150	305
LeTourneau C	*	2,550	
Lon Morris C	*	1,820	
Lubbock Christian C	*	1,650	
Mannequin Manor Fash Merchandising Sch	*	2,350	

TEXAS—Continued

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
McLennan CC	*	240	480
McMurry C	*	1,990	
Mary Hardin-Baylor C	*	1,940	
Midland C	263	263	280
Midwestern St U	400	450	1,080
Miss Wade's Fashion Merchandising C	3,000	3,000	
Navarro C	380	350	990
North Harris Co C	*	160	420
North Lake C	*	90	520
North Texas St U	*	420	1,500
Ogle Sch of Hair Des	*	975	
Our Lady of Lake U	2,210	2,350	
Panola JC	*	180	280
Paris JC	*	175	100
Rice U	2,820	3,050	
Richland C	*	78	412
Sam Houston St U	*	332	1,200
San Antonio C	*	77	160
San Antonio C of Med & Dent Assts	*	1,800	
San Jacinto C			
Central Campus	*	160	270
North Campus	*	160	240
Schreiner C	2,260	2,456	1,800
Southern Bible C	*	1,810	
Southern Meth U	*	3,920	
Southwest Texas St U	396	450	1,520
SW Adventist C	3,137	3,753	
Southwestern JC	*	1,275	
Southwestern U	2,400	2,600	
St Edward's U	*	2,242	
St Mary's U	2,260	2,640	
St Philip's C	*	77	400
Stenograph Inst of Tex	*	2,750	
Stephen F Austin St U	325	420	1,180
Sul Ross St U	268	272	1,152
Tarrant Co JC	*	120	1,080
Texarkana CC	340	284	304
Texas A&I U, Kingsville	350	363	1,080
Texas A&M U	480	450	1,080
Galveston	*	222	1,260
Texas Christian U	3,080	2,920	
Texas C of Med & Dent Assts	*	2,190	
Texas Southern U	*	452	1,080
Texas Southmost C	*	256	862
Texas St Tech Inst			
Amarillo	*	270	540
Waco Campus	*	240	480
Texas Tech U	*	412	1,080
Texas Wesleyan C	*	2,050	
Texas Woman's U	*	406	1,152
Trinity U	2,829	3,109	
U of Dallas	2,700	2,960	
U of Houston	*	400	1,050
Clear Lake Cty	*	400	1,050
Downtown C	375	380	860
Victoria	240	240	860
U of St Thomas	*	2,400	
U of Texas			
Arlington	440	440	1,040
Austin	410	520	1,600
Dallas	*	400	860
El Paso	320	314	860
Permian Basin	*	300	1,080
San Antonio	375	700	1,080
Tyler	*	380	1,080
Vernon Regional JC	*	120	283
Victoria C	150	160	370
West Texas St U	410	402	1,080
Western Texas C	*	250	280
Wharton Co JC	250	278	1,177
Wiley C	*	2,190	

UTAH

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Bridgerland Area Voc Ctr	*	195	292
Brigham Young U	840	970	
Bryman Sch	2,345	2,645	
Dixie C	*	513	648
LDS Business C	*	975	
Sevier Valley Tech	225	352	841
Snow C	*	528	1,176
Southern Utah St C	615	621	699
U of Utah	630	750	1,195
Utah St U	585	651	1,050
Utah Tech C			
Provo	438	513	774
Salt Lake City	*	471	772
Weber St C	558	633	891
Westminster C	*	2,490	

VERMONT

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Bennington C	6,590	7,380	
Castleton St C	820	1,124	1,580
Champlain C	2,595	2,850	
C of St Joseph the Provider	2,575	2,500	
CC of Vermont	*	620	620
Ethan Allen CC	*	800	
Green Mountain C	3,865	3,900	
Johnson St C	*	1,170	1,660
Lyndon St C	*	1,126	1,580
Marlboro C	*	4,580	
Middlebury C	5,588	6,488	
St Michael's C	*	3,812	
Sch for Intl Training	*	4,565	
Southern Vermont C	2,010	2,550	
Trinity C	2,900	3,280	
Vermont Tech C	*	1,320	1,540
Woodbury Associates Sch Legal & Con Ed	*	2,400	

VIRGINIA

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Alexandria Hosp Sch of Nursing	*	1,440	351
Blue Ridge CC	303	303	705
Bluefield C	1,500	1,615	
Bridgewater C	2,900	3,160	
Central Virginia CC	310	300	705
Christopher Newport C	*	970	300
C of William & Mary	1,076	1,076	1,582
Dabney Lancaster CC	304	303	705
Danville CC	310	340	750
Eastern Mennonite C	2,994	3,360	
Eastern Shore CC	*	305	700
Emory & Henry C	2,355	2,535	
George Mason U	768	804	720
Germanna CC	304	300	705
Hampden-Sydney C	3,825	4,300	
Hampton Inst	*	3,750	
Hollins C	4,400	4,800	
JS Reynolds CC	305	300	705
James Madison U	900	1,026	640
John Tyler CC	*	305	700
Liberty Baptist C	1,400	1,670	
Longwood C	*	1,114	500
Lynchburg C	3,100	3,450	
Mary Washington C	870	870	955
Marymount C	2,475	2,750	
Mountain Empire CC	300	300	735
New River CC	*	305	705
Norfolk C	450	3,000	
Norfolk General Hospital Sch Prof Nursing	1,232	1,174	
Norfolk St U	600	600	960
Northern Va Bus Sch	*	3,380	

Continued on Following Page

Tuition

Continued from Preceding Page

VIRGINIA—Continued

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Northern Virginia CC	300	300	705
Old Dominion U	744	840	600
Patrick Henry CC	•	315	705
Paul D Camp CC	•	305	700
Piedmont Va CC	•	300	705
Portsmouth Gen Hosp Sch of Nursing	•	1,355	
Radford U	•	945	600
Randolph-Macon C	3,320	3,870	
Randolph-Macon Woman's C	•	4,560	
Rappahannock CC	•	315	705
Richard Bland C	•	600	420
Richmond Public Sch of Practical Nursing	•	200	
Riverside Hosp Sch Prof Nursing	•	942	
Roanoke C	3,245	3,600	
Roanoke Mem Hosp Sch of Nursing	962	700	705
St Paul's C	2,072	2,248	
Shenandoah C and Cons of Music	3,250	2,500	
Southern Seminary JC	•	3,100	
Southside Virginia CC	304	304	705
Southwest Va CC	305	305	705
Staunton Sch of Cosmetology	•	1,000	
Sweet Briar C	•	4,600	
Thomas Nelson CC	300	300	705
Tidewater CC	305	300	705
U of Richmond	3,400	4,100	
U of Virginia			
Charlottesville	910	909	1,245
Clinch Valley C	680	720	300
Va Commonwealth U	•	1,100	820
Virginia Intermont C	2,445	2,865	
Virginia Military Inst	1,325	700	1,250
Va Poly Inst & St U	835	827	810
Virginia St U	•	979	575
Virginia Wesleyan C	2,935	3,175	
Virginia Western CC	300	342	798
Washington & Lee U	•	4,030	
Watson's Beauty Sch	1,300	1,400	
Winchester Mem Hosp Sch of Rad Tech	•	1,500	
Wytheville CC	305	305	710

WASHINGTON

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Bellevue CC	350	318	882
Bellingham V-T Inst	•	226	
Big Bend CC	364	325	882
Capitol Bus C	•	2,795	
Cascade C of Commerce	•	2,040	
Central Washington U	618	618	1,365
Centralia C	•	306	882
Chase Bus C	•	2,795	
City C	•	1,200	
Columbia Basin C	321	321	800
Commercial Training C	•	2,795	
Cornish Inst of Allied Arts	•	2,[illegible]5	
Eastern Wash U	684	618	1,365
Edmonds CC	•	306	882
Everett CC	306	306	882
Evergreen St C	618	618	1,365
Fort Steilacoom CC	345	327	1,209
Fort Wright C	2,750	2,800	
Gonzaga U	3,110	3,421	
Grays Harbor C	316	312	576
Green River CC	357	306	882
Griffin Bus C	•	2,635	
Highline CC	360	330	876
ITT Peterson Bus Sch	•	3,230	
J M Perry Inst	1,644	565	
Karen's Beauty Sch	•	1,250	
Kinman Bus U	•	2,795	
Longview Bus C	•	2,795	
Lower Columbia C	•	309	882
Luth Bible Inst	•	1,913	
Modern Bus C	•	2,795	
North Seattle CC	327	288	882
Northwest C	•	1,906	
Olympia Tech CC	•	350	900
Olympic C	345	306	882
Pacific Lutheran U	•	4,000	
Peninsula C	306	309	792
Puget Sound C of the Bible	1,419	1,302	
Ron Bailie Sch of Broadcast	•	3,990	
St Martin's C	•	2,950	
Seattle Central CC	•	288	882
Seattle Opportun Industrialization Ctr	•	2,700	

WASHINGTON—Continued

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Seattle Pacific U	•	3,370	
Seattle South CC	•	288	882
Seattle U	•	3,555	
Shoreline CC	330	300	882
Skagit Bus C	•	2,300	
Skagit Valley C	345	306	882
Spokane CC	•	327	882
Spokane Falls CC	•	327	882
Spokane Tech Inst	•	2,600	
Trend Bus C	•	2,795	
Tumor Inst of Swedish Hosp Med Ctr Sch of Rad Ther Tech	•	• 110	
U of Puget Sound	3,830	4,330	
U of Washington	687	687	1,707
Walla Walla C	3,600	4,200	
Walla Walla CC	306	306	882
Washington St U	•	686	1,706
Wenatchee Valley C	351	324	906
Western Washington U	•	618	1,365
Whitman C	3,920	4,510	
Whitworth C	3,769	4,158	
Yakima Bus C	•	2,795	
Yakima Valley CC	•	306	882

WEST VIRGINIA

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Alderson-Broaddus C	•	2,678	
Appalachian Bible C	•	2,069	
Bethany C	4,140	4,475	
Concord C	•	366	941
Davis & Elkins C	3,225	3,600	
Fairmont St C	342	348	940
Glenville St C	•	330	940
James Rumsey V-T Ctr	•	400	
Marshall U	•	375	1,000
Ohio Valley C	•	1,800	
Ohio Valley Gen Hosp Sch of Nursing	•	1,435	
Parkersburg CC	•	142	612
Potomac St C of W Va	•	400	940
Salem C	2,670	3,060	
Shepard C	362	366	940
Southern W Va CC			
Logan	284	284	940
Williamson	284	284	940
U of Charleston	•	2,150	
West Liberty St C	352	370	940
W Va Career C Fairmont	•	1,695	
West Virginia Inst of Tech	370	380	1,320
W Va Northern CC	284	284	940
West Virginia St C	•	415	1,182
West Virginia U	500	482	1,050
W Va Wesleyan C	3,075	4,674	
Wheeling C	•	3,000	

WISCONSIN

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Acme Inst of Tech			
Manitowoc	•	4,473	
Milwaukee	•	4,473	
Alverno C	2,500	2,950	
Beloit C	4,565	5,180	
Blackhawk Tech Inst	415	490	1,800
Cardinal Stritch C	2,500	2,600	
Carroll C	•	4,416	
Carthage C	3,391	3,650	
Columbia Hosp Sch of Nursing	•	1,635	
Concordia C	2,090	2,450	
District One Tech Inst	415	490	1,455
Edgewood C	•	2,850	
Family Hosp Rad Tech	•	2,090	
Fox Valley Tech Inst	400	600	1,800
Gateway Tech Inst	•	342	1,806
Holy Redeemer C	•	1,575	
Janesville Acad of Beauty Culture	•	1,545	
Lakeland C	•	3,345	
Lakeshore Tech Inst	•	325	
Lawrence U	•	5,256	
Madison Area Tech C	•	490	2,010
Madison Business C	1,530	1,625	
Madison Gen Hosp Sch of Nursing	1,420	1,195	
Marian C Fond du Lac	•	2,600	
Marquette U	3,320	3,640	
Mid-State Tech Inst	415	690	1,760
Milton C	2,750	3,300	
Milwauk Area Tech C	415	455	2,010
Milwaukee Sch of Engr	3,125	3,105	
Moraine Park Tech Inst	•	415	1,225
Beaver Dam	•	415	1,225
Mount Mary C	2,300	2,560	

WISCONSIN—Continued

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Mount Senario C	•	3,260	
Nicolet C Tech Inst	450	540	1,980
North Central Tech Inst	415	490	2,000
NE Wis Tech Inst	350	490	1,700
Northland C	•	3,445	
Ripon C	4,116	4,116	
St Agnes Hosp Rad Tech	•	200	
St Joseph's Hosp Sch of Nursing	1,695	1,680	
St Luke's Hosp			
Sch of Nursing	•	1,525	
Rad Tech	•	200	
St Norbert C	3,100	3,475	
Silver Lake C	•	2,600	
SW Wis Voc Tech Inst	•	490	1,800
St C of Beauty Culture	1,764	2,097	
Trans Amer Sch of Broadcasting	•	2,900	
U of Wis Center			
Barron Co	•	787	2,021
Fond du Lac	•	820	2,180
Fox Valley	•	875	2,200
Manitowoc Co	•	747	2,021
Marinette Co	•	820	2,180
Marshfield/Wood Co	•	800	2,148
Medford	•	820	2,180
Rock Co	•	800	2,000
Sheboygan	•	820	2,180
Wash Co	•	749	2,021
U of Wisconsin			
Eau Claire	•	900	2,200
Green Bay	•	850	2,150
La Crosse	836	932	2,220
Madison	870	955	2,510
Milwaukee	870	970	2,485
Oshkosh	810	894	2,182
Parkside	•	875	2,200
Platteville	850	863	2,021
River Falls	840	850	2,000
Stevens Point	830	900	2,200
Stout	810	900	2,310
Superior	830	895	2,180
Whitewater	830	900	2,015
Viterbo C	•	3,030	
Wis C of Cosmetology	•	1,400	
Wis Conserv of Mus	•	2,880	
Wis Indianhd Tech Inst			
Ashland	•	490	1,800
New Richmond	•	490	1,800
Rice Lake	•	490	1,800
Superior	•	490	1,800
Wisconsin Sch of Electronics	2,615	2,460	

WYOMING

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Casper C	290	300	600
Central Wyoming C	•	314	
Eastern Wyoming C	•	300	200
Laramie Co CC	305	305	300
Northwest CC	300	300	460
Sheridan C	340	340	710
U of Wyoming	450	592	1,306
Western Wyoming CC	•	260	50
Wyo Tech Inst	3,190	3,290	

AMERICAN SAMOA, CAROLINE ISLANDS, GUAM, VIRGIN ISLANDS

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Amer Samoa CC	•	10	
C of Virgin Islands	•	40	660
CC of Micronesia	•	2,664	
U of Guam	•	420	450

PUERTO RICO

	1979-80	1980-81	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Amer C of P R	•	1,700	
Bayamon Cntl U	•	1,500	
Caribbean U C	•	1,410	
Catholic U of P R	•	748	
Commcl Inst of P R JC	•	1,200	
Consv of Music of P R	•	210	
Elec Data Processing C of P R	•	1,260	
Huertas Business C	766	1,060	
Inter Amer U of P R	•	1,288	
Rogies U of Bty Culture	•	110	
Tech and Commercial Inst of P R	•	1,020	
U of Puerto Rico			
Cayey U C	•	110	1,890
Mayaguez	•	160	1,850
Rio Piedras	•	200	2,100
U of Sacred Heart	•	1,350	

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Five Pacific Coast universities have seen their hopes for a football championship dashed because of rules violations. Story on Page 3.

Education questions took a back seat to social issues at a convention of the United States Student Association. The American Student Association stressed "educational consumerism." Stories on Page 4.

Most faculty members at the University of Albuquerque have been ruled managerial employees. Story on Page 7.

Educators in eight states are nervously awaiting letters telling them whether the federal government believes their higher-education systems are segregated. Story on Page 8.

The growth rate of black students' enrollment in higher education is slowing, while that of Hispanic students is climbing. Story on Page 9.

American higher education became a $50-billion business in fiscal 1979. Story on Page 11.

Faculty salaries at some 2,400 colleges and universities are listed in a Fact-File beginning on Page 12.

Interest rates on federal student loans would increase under a compromise higher-education bill approved by Congressional negotiators. Story on Page 17.

The Office for Civil Rights is set to begin investigating 124 complaints of sex bias in intercollegiate athletics. Story on Page 19.

The Israeli government is asserting greater control over four Arab universities on the occupied West Bank. Story on Page 25.

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Bizarre Circumstances Surround Chance Cloning of Banned Virus

Missing vial, reports of threatening calls, and possible sabotage add to San Diego mystery

By Cheryl M. Fields

Officials at the National Institutes of Health have given the University of California at San Diego until September 5 to submit a complete report on the circumstances surrounding a researcher's accidental cloning of a virus that federal guidelines barred from such genetic copying.

The situation took a bizarre twist a few days after the cloning mistake was publicly revealed, when someone entered the researcher's high-containment lab, removed a vial of a live rabies virus belonging to another researcher, and then called the press.

Both researchers quickly insisted that neither the cloning accident nor the removal of the vial—which was found undamaged by campus police in a stairwell near the laboratory—ever presented any public health hazard.

Sabotage Said Possible

The biologist who cloned the wrong virus, Samuel Ian Kennedy, told university officials after the incident with the rabies virus that he had received several calls in the preceding months saying the work he was doing was dangerous and should be stopped. He had not previously reported the calls to officials.

In talking with the press after the laboratory entry, Mr. Kennedy raised the possibility that the cloning mistake might not have been accidental; that his work might have been sabotaged.

WIDE WORLD
Biologist Samuel Ian Kennedy

He has not named anyone that he suspects of such action, a university spokesman said.

The university's biosafety committee notified the federal agency late in July that Mr. Kennedy early this year had accidentally cloned the semliki forest virus, a mosquito-borne virus classified by the U. S. Center for Disease Control as a Class 3 agent, in the same category as yellow fever and smallpox.

Mr. Kennedy had intended to clone genetic material from the sindbis virus, a Class 2 agent in the same category as rubella and polio. The sindbis virus was allowed to be used in cloning experiments under federal guidelines.

NIH Investigation Uncertain

Shortly after N.I.H. was informed of the mistake, the federal rules were liberalized and several organisms and substances, including the semliki virus, were added to the list of those that could be used in experiments under proper safety conditions. But federal officials asked for a complete report, noting that it was in January that Mr. Kennedy apparently had mistakenly cloned the semliki virus, which was then barred from such use.

Whether the agency launches its own investigation, and whether any action is taken against the university or the researcher, will depend on what the report from the institution reveals, said a spokesman for N.I.H.

"We are not at all sure of the chronology of both virus lines, when they were used, and when they were checked; or of the chronology of how the mistake was discovered," the spokesman said.

The San Diego accident was the third violation of federal guidelines regulating

Continued on Page 16, Column 4

From Picasso to Mary Tyler Moore to Khomeini, Scholars' Books Range Far and Wide this Fall

By Ellen K. Coughlin

Pablo Picasso will be featured in this fall's harvest of new scholarly books. So will the Ayatollah Khomeini, Mary Tyler Moore, the Harvard *Crimson*, the L.S.U. "Fighting Tigers," and the entire city of Baltimore.

There will be ambitious new reference works of all sorts: the *Oxford American Dictionary* and the *Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups*, to name just two.

And, along more traditional lines, there will be new academic books in abundance. Here are some highlights:

History

At least two noted scholars take a look at the less honorable side of American history. William Appleman Williams, a "revisionist" historian who teaches at Oregon State University, views America as an imperial power in *Empire as a Way of Life* (Oxford University Press). George M. Fredrickson, of Northwestern University, compares the history of race relations in both the United States and South Africa in *White Supremacy* (Oxford).

America at war is another popular theme. *Politics and Ideology in the Age of the Civil War* (Oxford) is an attempt by Eric Foner, of City College of the City University of New York, to integrate the social, political, and intellectual history of the nineteenth century in a series of essays related to the Civil War. *Over Here: The First World War and American Society* (Oxford) by the Stanford University historian David M. Kennedy, looks at the effects of the Great War on the American home front.

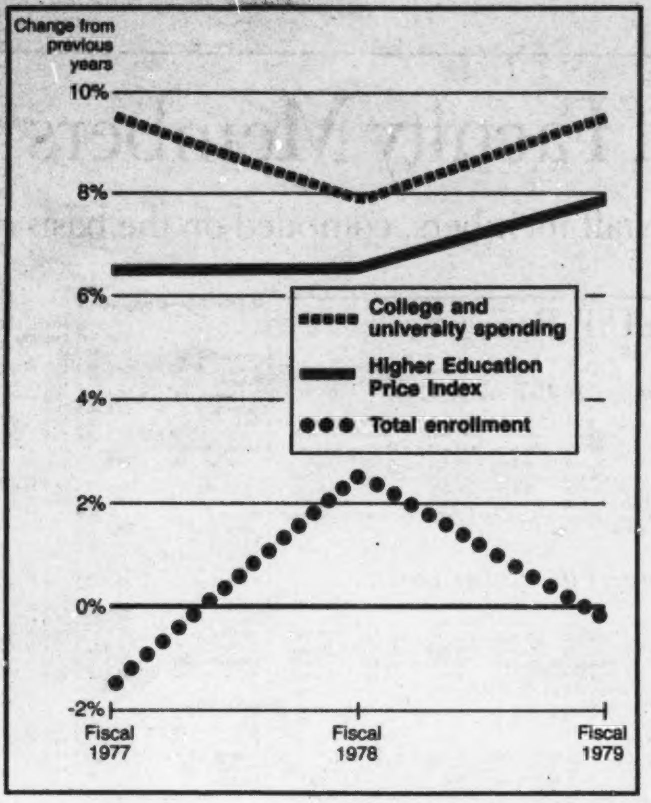
Gunther Barth, of the University of California at Berkeley, examines urban ways and mores in *City People: The Rise of Modern City Culture in Nineteenth-Century America* (Oxford).

An old standby of American biography is the subject of a new work by the Harvard University historian Oscar Handlin and his wife Lilian—*Abraham Lincoln and the Union* (Atlantic Monthly Press / Little, Brown & Company).

From France this season come a number of books in translation by historians of the fashionable *Annales* school, known for its quantitative methods and storytelling approach. The University of Chicago Press will publish books by three leading *Annalistes:* Fernand Braudel's *On History*, Jacques Le Goff's *Time, Work, and Culture in the Middle Ages*, and Georges Duby's *The Three Orders: Feudal Society Imagined*.

Distinct from that group is Philippe Ariès, the French historian who wrote the influential study, *Centuries of Childhood* (Random House, 1965). He has now written *The Hour of Our Death* (Alfred A.

Continued on Page 27, Column 2



CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD
SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Despite a drop in enrollment, college and university spending rose 9.5 per cent in fiscal 1979, while prices paid by the institutions for goods and services rose 7.8 per cent.

U.S. Colleges' Spending, Up 9.5 Pct. in 1979, Hits $50-Billion a Year

By Jack Magarrell

WASHINGTON

American higher education became a $50-billion business in fiscal 1979, with a growth rate that exceeded the rise in both the Consumer Price Index and a special index of college and university costs. There was an increase in nationwide spending for higher education despite a slight decline in total college enrollment.

A financial report completed this month by the National Center for Education Statistics shows that yearly spending for the operation of colleges and universities rose 9.5 per cent in fiscal 1979, to a total of more than $50.6-billion.

With enrollment down a fraction of 1 per cent from the previous year, spending per student increased 9.7 per cent, to $4,448.64.

Figures from the federal statistics agency indicated that higher-education spending averaged $4,054.47 per student in fiscal 1978 and $3,855.12 in fiscal 1977.

The Labor Department's Consumer Price Index for fiscal 1979 was, on the average, 9.4 per cent higher than the year before.

The Higher Education Price Index, which measures the prices of goods and services bought by colleges and universities, increased 7.8 per cent in fiscal 1979.

Improvement in 1979

In terms of purchasing power, the financial report says, the amount spent per student declined in fiscal 1978 to a level 3 per cent below that of fiscal 1977, but the loss was recouped in fiscal 1979.

The tabulations for fiscal 1979 were based on data collected from more than 2,500 of the country's 3,173 colleges, universities, and branches. The agency says the data are preliminary, but little change is expected in final figures.

A slight overall improvement in the financial condition of private colleges and universities in fiscal 1979 was indicated by the fact that their income increased at a greater rate than their spending. Revenues were up 11.1 per cent for the year, compared with an increase of 10.5 per cent in spending.

The private institutions increased their revenue from tuition and fees by 9.8 per cent. The student payments accounted for 36.7 per cent of total revenue.

12.8 Pct. from Tuition

Public colleges and universities received only 12.8 per cent of their operating revenue from tuition and fees. The amount from student payments was up 6.4 per cent.

The total operating revenues received by public colleges and universities failed to increase as much as their spending in fiscal 1979. Income was up 8.8 per cent; spending was up 9 per cent.

Spending at public institutions for scholarships and fellowships, which declined 2.1 per cent in fiscal 1978, rose by 1.8 per cent in fiscal 1979. At private institutions, spending for scholarships and fellowships was up 8.3 per cent in fiscal 1979, compared with 9.9 per cent the preceding year.

The private colleges and universities, on the average, reported a gain of 8.7 per cent in the market value of their endowments in fiscal 1979. The combined market value of the endowments of all the private institutions at the end of the fiscal year exceeded $14.7-billion.

Endowment funds of public colleges and universities had a combined market value of $3.5-billion at the close of fiscal 1979, an increase of 8 per cent over the previous year.

FACT-FILE

College and University Finances

	Fiscal years			Per cent change	
	1977	1978	1979	'77 to '78	'78 to '79
Private institutions					
Total current funds revenues	$14,260,924,000	$15,587,514,000	$17,317,726,000	+ 9.3%	+11.1%
From student tuition and fees	5,233,919,000	5,791,516,000	6,359,065,000	+10.7%	+ 9.8%
(Per cent from tuition and fees)	(36.7%)	(37.2%)	(36.7%)		
Total current funds expenditures	$14,043,273,000	$15,341,979,000	$16,952,887,000	+ 9.2%	+10.5%
Educational and general	10,228,753,000	11,199,292,000	12,330,420,000	+ 9.5%	+10.1%
Scholarships and fellowships	920,599,000	1,011,423,000	1,095,371,000	+ 9.9%	+ 8.3%
Market value of endowment at end of fiscal year	$13,178,141,000	$13,574,098,000	$14,755,045,000	+ 3.0%	+ 8.7%
Public institutions					
Total current funds revenues	$29,454,639,000	$31,750,739,000	$34,544,804,000	+ 7.8%	+ 8.8%
From student tuition and fees	3,867,083,000	4,156,693,000	4,422,721,000	+ 7.5%	+ 6.4%
(Per cent from tuition and fees)	(13.1%)	(13.1%)	(12.8%)		
Total current funds expenditures	$28,831,177,000	$30,939,906,000	$33,724,498,000	+ 7.3%	+ 9.0%
Educational and general	23,187,838,000	25,358,365,000	27,539,184,000	+ 9.4%	+ 8.6%
Scholarships and fellowships	872,846,000	854,850,000	870,237,000	− 2.1%	+ 1.8%
Market value of endowment at end of fiscal year	$3,138,161,000	$3,278,586,000	$3,540,873,000	+ 4.5%	+ 8.0%
Universities					
Total current funds revenues	$19,035,330,000	$20,617,915,000	$22,865,268,000	+ 8.3%	+10.9%
From student tuition and fees	3,419,749,000	3,743,508,000	4,110,372,000	+ 9.5%	+ 9.8%
(Per cent from tuition and fees)	(18.0%)	(18.2%)	(18.0%)		
Total current funds expenditures	$18,759,368,000	$20,168,061,000	$22,285,707,000	+ 7.5%	+10.5%
Educational and general	14,170,192,000	15,409,086,000	16,980,791,000	+ 8.7%	+10.2%
Scholarships and fellowships	763,409,000	822,577,000	860,416,000	+ 7.8%	+ 4.6%
Market value of endowment at end of fiscal year	$9,624,893,000	$9,937,028,000	$10,771,738,000	+ 3.2%	+ 8.4%
Four-year institutions					
Total current funds revenues	$18,875,964,000	$20,374,993,000	$22,249,492,000	+ 7.9%	+ 9.2%
From student tuition and fees	4,630,892,000	5,087,489,000	5,499,576,000	+ 9.9%	+ 8.1%
(Per cent from tuition and fees)	(24.5%)	(25.0%)	(24.7%)		
Total current funds expenditures	$18,516,528,000	$19,994,011,000	$21,773,478,000	+ 8.0%	+ 8.9%
Educational and general	14,028,544,000	15,440,985,000	16,784,350,000	+10.1%	+ 8.7%
Scholarships and fellowships	864,905,000	901,561,000	957,457,000	+ 4.2%	+ 6.2%
Market value of endowment at end of fiscal year	$6,533,113,000	$6,752,194,000	$7,359,819,000	+ 3.4%	+ 9.0%
Two-year institutions					
Total current funds revenues	$5,804,270,000	$6,345,345,000	$6,757,792,000	+ 9.3%	+ 6.5%
From student tuition and fees	1,050,360,000	1,117,212,000	1,174,190,000	+ 6.4%	+ 5.1%
(Per cent from tuition and fees)	(18.1%)	(17.6%)	(17.4%)		
Total current funds expenditures	$5,598,554,000	$6,119,812,000	$6,548,199,000	+ 9.3%	+ 7.0%
Educational and general	5,217,855,000	5,707,606,000	6,095,723,000	+ 9.4%	+ 6.8%
Scholarships and fellowships	165,130,000	142,136,000	152,796,000	−13.9%	+ 7.5%
Market value of endowment at end of fiscal year	$158,297,000	$163,463,000	$166,569,000	+ 3.3%	+ 1.9%
All institutions					
Total current funds revenues	$43,715,563,000	$47,338,253,000	$51,882,725,000	+ 8.3%	+ 9.6%
From student tuition and fees	9,101,001,000	9,948,209,000	10,793,807,000	+ 9.3%	+ 8.5%
(Per cent from tuition and fees)	(20.8%)	(21.0%)	(20.8%)		
Total current funds expenditures	$42,874,450,000	$46,281,884,000	$50,678,663,000	+ 7.9%	+ 9.5%
Educational and general	33,416,591,000	36,557,657,000	39,884,404,000	+ 9.4%	+ 9.1%
Scholarships and fellowships	1,793,445,000	1,866,273,000	1,970,784,000	+ 4.1%	+ 5.6%
Market value of endowment at end of fiscal year	$16,316,302,000	$16,852,684,000	$18,302,015,000	+ 3.3%	+ 8.6%

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

FACT–FILE

Compensation of Faculty Members

1979-80 salaries and fringes for full-time academic staff members, compiled on the basis

WASHINGTON

The following table shows average faculty compensation, in hundreds of dollars, as reported for the 1979-80 academic year by more than 2,400 colleges and universities. The figures were compiled by the American Association of University Professors from data collected by the National Center for Education Statistics.

The figures combine salary and fringe benefits for full-time faculty members, adjusted to a nine-month basis. The Roman numerals I, IIA, IIB, and III refer to categories in the A.A.U.P. rating scale at right. The ratings are based on national percentile ranking.

Institutions marked with an asterisk (*) have reported compensation for lay faculty members only. A blank space indicates that an institution has no faculty members at that rank; a dash (—) indicates that the statistical sample is too small to be significant.

The table omits footnotes that qualify the figures reported by some institutions. The complete report is available from the A.A.U.P., One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036, at a cost of $10 for association members and $25 for non-members.

ALABAMA

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Ala A&M U, IIA	23,9	21,5	18,8	14,9
Alabama St U, IIA	24,2	21,8	18,7	16,0
Athens St C, IIB	26,6	23,1	18,6	
Auburn U, I	30,0	23,7	19,9	14,7
Montgomery, IIA	28,0	22,5	18,2	15,0
Birmingham-Southern C, IIB	26,2	20,0	17,2	
Huntingdon C, IIB	19,8	15,4	15,4	—
Jcksnvlle St U, IIA	26,9	25,6	21,3	19,1
Judson C, IIB	19,9	16,0	14,8	—
Livingston U, IIA	23,4	18,8	15,7	
Oakwood C, IIB	—	18,4	18,3	14,9
Spring Hill C*, IIB	23,8	19,5	16,6	—
Stillman C, IIB	—	15,9	14,3	12,2
Troy St U, IIA	25,2	21,6	18,3	15,3
Dothn-R Rckr, IIA		21,2	19,1	—
Montgomery, IIA		—	16,9	
Tuskegee Inst, IIA	24,6	18,3	17,8	13,6
U of Alabama, I	29,7	23,0	18,5	14,9
Birmingham, I	33,4	25,6	20,5	16,2
Huntsville, IIA	28,4	22,9	18,5	15,1
U of No Ala, IIA	28,7	23,4	19,9	16,7

ALASKA

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
U of Alaska				
Anchorage, IIA	41,1	32,4	27,0	22,6
Fairbanks, I	41,6	35,0	27,8	

ARIZONA

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Arizona St U, I	35,3	27,7	22,6	18,6
Grnd Canyon C, IIB	23,7	19,8	—	
No Arizona U, I	34,3	28,2	23,2	18,6
U of Arizona, I	36,6	27,8	22,5	18,8

ARKANSAS

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Arkansas C, IIB	21,6	19,3	18,4	
Arkansas St U, IIA	28,7	24,4	19,5	16,1
Beebe, III		—	18,9	
Ark Tech U, IIB	24,4	21,8	19,6	15,3
C of Ozarks, IIB	—	16,8	—	
Harding C, IIA	21,8	18,8	16,0	13,5
Henderson St U, IIA	24,8	20,8	17,4	15,5
Hendrix C, IIB	27,6	22,6	16,8	
John Brown U, IIB	24,5	21,0	18,1	
Ouachita Bapt U, IIA	23,6	19,7	17,0	14,9
Philndr Smith C, IIB	—	12,9	11,4	
So Arkansas U, IIA	23,2	20,8	18,4	—
U of Arkansas, I	31,0	24,1	20,4	15,8
Little Rock, IIA	30,9	24,4	20,3	16,3
Monticello, IIB	23,9	20,3	17,4	15,1
Pine Bluff, IIB	22,9	20,1	16,8	14,0
U of Cntl Ark, IIA	25,1	20,9	18,5	16,3

CALIFORNIA

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Azusa Pacific C, IIA	21,9	18,6	15,8	14,3
Bakersfield C, III	33,3	28,1	24,9	—
Bethany Bible C, IIB	—	18,9	—	
Biola C, IIA	24,8	21,1	18,3	15,8
Cal Bapt C, IIB	23,7	19,8	—	
Cal C Arts-Crfts, IIA	18,4	14,1	10,9	
Cal C of Podiatric Med, IIA	—	25,8	20,2	
Cal Inst of Tech, I	42,7	29,5	24,7	16,7
Cal Lutheran C, IIA	28,4	23,6	20,7	16,3
Cal Maritime Academy, IIB	—	—	24,6	
Cal St U and C				
Bakersfield, IIA	37,8	29,6	25,0	—
Chico, IIA	38,1	30,1	24,6	21,1
Domnguez Hls, IIA	37,4	29,8	25,1	
Fresno, IIA	38,5	30,2	25,1	22,3
Fullerton, IIA	37,9	30,2	24,7	21,2
Hayward, IIA	38,3	30,4	24,5	
Humbldt St U, IIA	38,0	30,3	24,7	22,2
Long Beach, IIA	38,6	30,6	24,3	21,3
Los Angeles, IIA	38,5	29,9	25,1	
Northridge, IIA	38,3	29,9	24,9	21,7
Sacramento, IIA	38,4	30,3	24,9	—
San Bernrdino, IIA	37,8	29,8	24,5	
San Dieg St U, IIA	39,1	30,5	25,3	21,8
San Fran St U, IIA	38,8	30,0	24,5	21,6
San Jos St U, IIA	38,6	30,1	24,8	22,0
Sonoma St U, IIA	37,9	30,9	24,6	
Stanislaus, IIA	38,5	30,4	24,4	—
Cal Poly St U				
Pomona, IIA	37,9	29,6	24,6	
San Lu Obspo, IIA	38,0	29,2	24,9	21,7
Cal Western Sch of Law, IIA	34,5	27,9		
Chaffey C, III	32,2	28,6	24,1	
Chapman C, IIA	27,8	23,0	19,3	—
Christian Heritage C, IIB		17,0		
Clrmnt Grad Ctr, I	38,8	28,5	21,9	
Claremont Men's C, IIB	33,6	25,3	22,7	—
Cogswell C, IIB	20,8		19,5	

CALIFORNIA—Continued

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
C of the Desert, III	36,8	33,7	28,0	23,5
C of Notre Dame, IIA	23,1	18,2	15,0	—
Crafton Hills C, III	32,1	29,5	24,3	—
Dominican C of San Rafael, IIA	—	15,4	13,5	—
Fuller Theo Sem, IIA	25,9	23,1	17,3	
Golden Gate U, IIA	32,7	27,7	19,8	
Harvey Mudd C, IIB	35,0	26,8	21,5	
Holy Names C, IIA	18,8	17,1	14,6	—
Immac Hrt C, IIA	20,8	18,3	15,2	
Loma Linda U, I	18,8	18,5	17,0	14,5
LA Baptist C, IIB	20,4	19,6	—	12,8
Loyla Mrymt U, IIA	34,5	24,2	19,9	—
Marymount Palos Verdes C, III	19,5		—	
Mennonite Br Bib Sem, IIA	22,9			
Mills C, IIA	30,2	23,5	18,6	—
Mt St Mary's C, IIA	23,3	19,4	16,6	13,9
National U, IIA	23,6	—	—	
Navl Postgrd Sch, I	40,2	31,1	23,6	
Northrop U, IIA	23,2	19,2	18,1	14,9
Occidental C, IIA	34,1	25,1	18,5	—
Ohlone C, III	30,6	28,4	25,3	23,0
Pacific Luth Theo Sem, IIA	20,8			
Pac Sch of Rel, IIA	31,5	—		
Pepperdine U, IIA	30,5	24,6	19,6	
Pitzer C, IIB	32,2	23,1	19,7	
Point Loma C, IIA	24,8	21,1	17,2	14,4
Pomona C, IIB	34,5	23,5	19,8	—
Porterville C, III	30,0	26,1	22,7	
Rio Hondo C, III	30,4	28,2	25,2	22,2
Riverside City C, III		31,6	27,9	25,2
St Mary's C*, IIA	32,5	23,5	18,7	
San Bernardino Valley C, III	32,8	31,0	25,8	21,6
Sch of Theo at Claremont, IIA	31,0			
Scripps C, IIB	31,8	24,7	19,8	
So California C, IIB	—		19,0	—
So California C of Optometry, IIA	31,2	—	23,2	19,6
SW U Sch Law, IIA	36,8	30,9		—
Stanford U, I	45,2	31,2	24,1	—
U of California				
Berkeley, I	44,8	29,8	25,3	—
Davis, I	41,1	29,4	24,5	
Hstngs C Law, IIA	40,1	—		
Irvine, I	42,3	29,4	24,1	
Los Angeles, I	43,5	29,8	24,6	
Riverside, I	40,8	29,1	23,4	
San Diego, I	43,2	29,3	24,1	
San Francisco, I	44,3	32,7	26,2	
Santa Barbara, I	41,8	29,7	24,1	
Santa Cruz, I	40,2	28,9	24,2	
U of La Verne, IIA	27,1	21,6	17,4	—
U of the Pacific, IIA	31,1	25,1	21,3	18,9
U of Redlands, IIA	26,7	21,6	16,7	
U of San Dgo*, IIA	33,0	25,0	21,6	
U of San Fran, IIA	37,2	28,3	23,1	18,0
U of Snta Clra*, IIA	38,3	29,1	22,5	
U of So Cal, I	39,3	28,1	23,4	20,0
Westmont C, IIB	25,6	21,1	17,8	
Whittier C, IIA	30,6	25,0	19,2	17,5

COLORADO

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Adams St C, IIA	27,5	22,9	19,8	
Colorado C, IIB	32,1	23,5	19,4	15,9
Colo Mtn C				
East, III		—	18,4	
West, III	24,5	21,0	—	—
Colo Sch of Mines, I	34,1	26,6	20,9	18,7
Colorado Women's C, IIB	—	16,5	15,1	
Cons Baptist Theo Sem, IIA	25,0	—	—	
Fort Lewis C, IIB	27,6	22,7	19,3	—
Loretto Hghts C, IIB	24,8	19,2	15,5	12,7
Mesa C, IIB	27,0	22,9	19,7	17,2
Metro St C, IIB	28,1	23,8	20,6	16,9
Regis C, IIB	25,3	20,7	16,5	—
U of Colorado				
Boulder, I	30,9	23,8	15,8	16,6
Denver, I	28,6	22,8	19,5	14,9
Hlth Sci Ctr, I	36,9	31,8	25,7	—
U of Denver, I	31,0	22,8	20,1	13,7
U of No Colo, I	28,9	21,8	18,1	15,3
U of So Colo, IIA	27,3	23,4	19,2	16,5
Western St C, IIA	27,3	21,4	18,2	—

CONNECTICUT

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Albertus Magnus C, IIB	—	16,4	14,3	—
Annhurst C, IIB	—		13,8	11,4
Cntl Conn St C, IIA	32,0	26,1	22,5	19,6

CONNECTICUT—Continued

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Connecticut C, IIA	29,8	23,4	19,2	16,0
E Conn St C, IIA	31,8	25,9	21,8	
Fairfield U, IIA	29,3	25,2	20,9	
Grtr Hartfrd CC, III	28,6	23,7	20,4	16,9
Grtr New Haven Tech C, III			—	16,3
Hartfd Grad Ctr, IIA	31,7	—		
Hartfd Sem Fdn, IIA	30,4			
Hartford St Tech C, III	29,9	26,1	22,6	
Housatonic Regional CC, III	26,5	23,4	21,3	—
Manchester CC, III	28,1	24,2	21,6	—
Middlesex CC, III	—	24,6	22,0	
Mohegan CC, III	—	23,4	20,9	—
NW Conn CC, III		26,4	21,3	
Norwalk CC, III	—	24,9	21,7	—
Norwalk St Tech C, III	—	26,8	23,3	16,6
Post C, IIB		23,0	18,2	—
Quinnipiac C, IIA	30,5	25,8	20,7	17,9
St Joseph C, IIB	24,1	19,7	17,7	15,7
So Central CC, III	—	20,7	19,2	—
Thames Valley St Tech C, III	30,2	25,4	22,8	17,4
Trinity C, IIA	32,7	23,4	19,8	—
Tunxis CC, III		22,4	19,7	16,3
U of Brdgprt, IIA	31,9	24,6	20,1	15,3
U of Connecticut, I	38,6	27,9	22,6	19,5
U of Hartford, IIA	31,2	24,6	20,3	17,3
Waterbury St Tech C, III	29,7	27,1	22,8	—
Wesleyan U, IIA	39,0	27,4	20,6	
W Conn St C, IIA	31,0	24,5	22,0	18,4
Yale U, I	41,9	25,7	19,4	16,5

DELAWARE

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Brandywine C, III		21,4	16,6	
Delaware St C, IIB	29,5	23,4	20,6	16,8
Goldey Beacm C, III	—	—	15,4	
U of Delaware, I	39,4	28,1	21,5	17,7
Wesley C, III	21,1	20,8	17,2	12,8

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
American U, I	33,1	25,6	20,1	17,4
Catholic U, I	29,1	21,7	18,8	14,8
Gallaudet C, IIA	33,7	27,9	22,5	17,6
G Washington U, I	37,6	27,5	21,2	15,9
Georgetown U, I	39,6	29,3	21,9	18,4
Mt Vernon C, IIB	—		18,9	
Strayer C, IIB		—	15,7	14,2
Trinity C, IIA	22,4	18,2	13,7	12,6
U of DC, IIA	39,2	31,0	24,9	20,5

FLORIDA

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Barry C, IIA	22,9	21,7	17,1	13,5
Bethune Cookman C, IIB		18,7	16,1	13,2
Biscayne C*, IIA	19,2	—	15,6	
C of Boca Ratn, IIB			13,6	
Eckerd C, IIB	25,7	22,4	18,3	
Embry-Riddle Aero U, IIA	27,3	20,2	17,5	15,5
Florida A&M U, IIA	25,7	21,0	18,2	14,9
Florida Atlantic U, IIA	27,2	21,8	17,7	—
Florida Inst Tech, I	26,2	21,9	17,2	13,9
Florida Intl U, IIA	27,4	22,1	18,7	15,0
Florida St U, I	29,0	21,9	18,4	15,5
Gulf Coast CC, III		19,2	17,8	—
Jacksonville U, IIA	20,7	17,3	13,7	—
Miami-Dade CC, III	24,5	21,0	16,8	14,3
Nova U, I	33,8	30,9	26,1	
Palm Beach Atlantic C, IIB	—	18,1	16,3	
Pensacola JC, III	25,5	22,3	19,1	15,3
Rollins C, IIA	28,5	22,0	19,0	—
Saint Leo C*, IIB	—	16,0	13,7	
Southeastern C Assem of God, IIB	—	17,9	15,8	14,7
Stetson U, IIA	25,7	22,5	18,4	—
U of Cntl Fla, IIA	27,6	22,1	18,4	15,3
U of Florida, I	30,1	22,7	20,5	16,9
U of Miami, I	35,1	25,9	20,8	16,7
U of No Florida, IIA	26,7	22,7	18,7	
U of So Florida, I	28,5	22,6	17,8	15,9
U of Tampa, IIA	24,6	18,8	16,2	13,0
U of W Florida, IIA	27,3	22,5	18,5	16,6
Warner Southrn C, IIB	17,8	—		—

GEORGIA

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
A Baldwin Ag C, III	22,2	19,6	17,0	15,2
Agnes Scott C, IIB	27,6	22,3	17,9	—
Albany JC, IIB		18,9	17,8	14,9
Albany St C, IIB	26,3	22,2	18,0	16,4
Armstrng St C, IIA	26,1	22,0	18,2	15,3
Atlanta Christ C, IIB	14,7			
Atlanta JC, III		—	17,9	16,9
Atlanta U, I	23,5	21,8	19,6	—
Augusta C, IIA	27,9	21,2	17,5	13,9
Bainbridge JC, III		—	18,8	14,8
Berry C, IIA	26,6	21,7	18,1	15,2
Brunswick JC, III		19,4	17,4	14,1
Clark C, IIB	22,9	18,5	16,1	13,0
Clayton JC, III	—	20,9	17,6	15,1
Colmbia Theo Sem, IIA	24,4			
Columbus C, IIA	24,7	21,4	19,4	15,7
Covenant C, IIB	—	19,9	17,0	
Dalton JC, III		19,8	17,8	14,1
Emanuel Co JC, III	—	—	18,2	—
Emory U, I	33,6	26,8	20,9	16,5
Fort Vly St C, IIA	27,8	22,6	19,0	15,4
Gainesville JC, III	21,9	—	16,8	14,7
Georgia C, IIA	25,6	20,7	18,2	15,7
Ga Inst of Tech, I	32,8	25,1	20,2	—
So Tech Inst, IIB	25,1	20,3	19,2	
Georgia So C, IIA	26,1	22,1	17,9	14,2
Georgia SW C, IIA	25,7	22,0	19,1	15,2
Georgia St U, I	32,5	24,9	20,6	16,3
Gordon JC, III	—	—	18,0	14,3
Kennesaw C, III	—	22,7	20,2	18,0
La Grange C, IIA	21,7	18,4	15,3	
Macon JC, III		20,7	18,2	13,9
Mercer U				
Main Campus, IIA	27,0	22,5	19,7	17,4
Atlanta, IIB		18,8	17,2	—
Southern Sch of Pharm, IIA		22,4	—	—
Middle Ga C, III	21,7	18,8	17,0	15,2

A.A.U.P Rating Scale

Category I: University Level

	1*	1	2	3	4
Professor	$43,490	$38,510	$35,450	$32,580	$30,160
Associate professor	30,740	28,230	26,920	25,620	24,410
Assistant professor	24,740	22,780	21,580	20,720	19,930
Instructor	20,150	18,370	17,270	16,270	15,260

NOTE: Institutions in Category I offer the doctorate and in the most recent three years conferred an annual average of 15 or more earned doctorates in at least three non-related disciplines.

Category IIA: College Level

	1*	1	2	3	4
Professor	$38,450	$32,830	$29,350	$26,720	$23,930
Associate professor	30,120	26,400	24,050	22,410	20,490
Assistant professor	24,620	21,920	20,100	18,800	17,390
Instructor	20,930	18,000	16,580	15,320	14,320

NOTE: Institutions in Category IIA award degrees above the bachelor's degree but do not qualify for Category I.

Category IIB: Bachelor's Degree Level

	1*	1	2	3	4
Professor	$33,630	$28,610	$25,250	$22,800	$20,130
Associate professor	26,110	22,960	21,000	19,410	17,570
Assistant professor	21,070	18,960	17,580	16,420	15,140
Instructor	17,910	16,160	14,930	13,850	12,800

NOTE: Institutions in Category IIB award only the bachelor's degree or its equivalent.

Category III: Two-Year College Level

	1*	1	2	3	4
Professor	$33,500	$30,390	$26,700	$23,970	$21,560
Associate professor	28,930	25,620	22,740	20,950	19,430
Assistant professor	25,270	21,960	19,890	18,440	16,930
Instructor	21,370	18,340	16,960	15,390	14,060

Category IV: Institutions Without Ranks

1*	1	2	3	4
$30,620	$24,620	$19,770	$17,300	$15,040

All Categories Except IV

	1*	1	2	3	4
Professor	$38,250	$32,420	$28,520	$25,270	$21,880
Associate professor	29,340	25,870	23,340	21,190	18,960
Assistant professor	24,240	21,270	19,500	18,030	16,250
Instructor	20,160	17,670	16,090	14,990	13,610

Scales are based on actual distributions of average compensation by number of institutions in 1979-80. Percentile rankings are as follows: 1*—95th percentile; 1—80th percentile; 2—60th percentile; 3—40th percentile; 4—20th percentile.

GEORGIA—Continued

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Morehouse C, IIB	24,1	17,7	14,7	12,6
No Georgia C, IIB	25,2	21,7	18,5	16,9
Oglethorpe U, IIA	28,5	21,4	18,2	
Paine C, IIB	—	15,1	13,8	12,2
Piedmont C, IIB	12,3	—	10,4	
Reinhardt C, III		14,6		
Savannah St C, IIA	25,9	22,2	18,0	15,7
So Georgia C, III		20,0	17,7	14,4
Spelman C, IIB	24,6	19,4	16,1	12,8
Tift C, IIB	20,2	14,2	11,5	
U of Georgia, I	34,5	25,7	20,9	16,0
Valdosta St C, IIA	25,1	21,3	18,3	16,1
Wesleyan C, IIB	21,8	17,1	16,1	—
W Georgia C, IIA	26,5	22,2	18,1	14,9

HAWAII

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Chaminade U, IIB	—	18,9	16,0	13,5
Hawaii Loa C, IIB		—	17,5	—
U Hawaii, Manoa, I	36,7	26,9	21,7	17,4
Hilo, IIB	33,7	26,1	20,3	

IDAHO

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Boise St U, IIA	27,6	23,5	20,1	17,6
C of So Idaho, III	24,8	21,9	18,5	17,5
Idaho St U, I	28,9	24,7	19,5	17,4
Lewis-Clrk St C, IIB	27,4	22,8	19,5	—
U of Idaho, I	30,3	24,3	20,3	—

ILLINOIS

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Amer Cons of Music, IIA	13,7	9,3	8,1	
Augustana C, IIB	30,3	24,2	19,3	16,1
Aurora C, IIB	—	18,9	16,4	—
Barat C, IIB	22,4	17,6	16,9	—
Bethany Theo Sem, IIA	22,6			
Black Hawk C				
Quad-Cities, III	30,7	25,5	21,6	17,9
East Campus, III		—	19,7	17,0
Bradley U, IIA	29,1	23,9	19,5	15,4
Cath Theo Union	—	15,2	—	
Chicago St U, IIA	27,4	23,2	18,9	15,2
Chi Theo Sem, IIA	28,5		—	
City C's of Chicago				
City-Wide C, III	—	27,0	23,8	19,6
Kennedy-King, III	32,0	29,1	25,9	21,9
Loop C, III	32,2	28,7	26,4	20,9
Malcolm X C, III		26,5	25,5	20,9
Truman C, III	31,4	29,3	25,1	18,3

ILLINOIS—Continued

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
City C's of Chicago				
Olive-Harvey, III	31,0	28,5	26,0	21,8
Daley C, III	30,7	28,6	26,9	21,0
Wright C, III	32,8	29,7	26,7	17,5
C of St Fncis, IIB	22,0	—	17,3	15,3
Concordia Teachers C, IIA	23,0	21,6	19,0	—
DePaul U, IIA	34,5	27,5	22,4	18,2
Eastern Ill U	29,2	23,7	19,7	15,6
Elmhurst C, IIB	27,8	23,4	18,9	16,0
Eureka C, IIB	21,1	17,9	16,4	—
Garrett-Evangel Theo Sem, IIA	29,2		—	
G Williams C, IIA	28,0	21,0	18,0	
Greenville C, IIB	19,6	18,0	—	
Ill Benedictne C, IIB	23,6	18,8	16,4	—
Ill Central C, III	29,1	25,7	22,1	17,4
Illinois C, IIB	24,1	21,5	15,8	13,1
Ill Inst of Tech, I	35,6	28,0	20,8	15,3
Illinois St U, I	30,9	25,1	20,5	17,2
Ill Wesleyan U, IIB	29,2	23,8	18,7	16,3
John Marshall Law Sch, IIA	46,5	38,8	30,5	—
Judson C, IIB	—	—	17,6	
Knox C, IIB	30,0	22,9	17,3	—
Lake Forest C, IIB	35,3	26,9	19,3	16,6
Law & Clrk CC, III	24,0	22,5	19,9	17,2
Lewis U, IIB	26,0	22,4	19,8	17,6
Lncln Christ C, IIA	17,4	16,7	15,0	—
Lincoln C, III		20,1	16,8	14,3
Loyola U of Chi, I	31,9	25,8	21,6	17,7
Lutheran Sch Theo Chicago, IIA	24,0	—		
McCormick Theo Sem, IIA	33,7			
McKendree C, IIB	21,8	—	16,9	14,7
MacMurray C, IIB	24,9	21,7	17,9	15,3
Millikin U, IIB	26,4	21,8	16,5	14,2
Monmouth C, IIB	24,7	21,0	17,3	13,7
Moraine Vly CC, III	25,8	21,7	18,7	15,6
Mundelein C, IIA	25,0	19,6	15,7	14,7
Natl C Chiro, IIA	—	20,4	17,3	13,8
North Central C, IIB	25,3	22,4	17,9	
NE Ill U, IIA	27,9	23,3	20,1	17,9
Northern Ill U, I	32,5	26,3	20,6	14,5
Northwestern U, I	40,1	27,5	21,7	17,7
Oakton CC, III	29,2	25,3	22,0	19,9
Olivet Naz C, IIA	22,4	19,8	16,9	14,2
Principia C, IIB	26,3	22,1	17,5	13,7
Quincy C*, IIB	22,3	19,8	17,5	—
Richland CC, III		20,5	19,7	16,3

ILLINOIS—Continued

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Rockford C, IIB	24,9	20,7	16,9	
Roosevelt U, IIA	27,9	23,2	19,6	14,3
Rosary C, IIA		21,3	17,1	
St Xavier C, IIA	26,1	22,2	18,0	15,0
Sangamn St U, IIA	31,6	25,6	21,7	
Sauk Vly C, III		22,6	19,3	15,6
Sch Art Inst, IIA	28,1	24,0	18,8	
Seabury-Western Theo Sem, IIA	18,6			
So Illinois U				
Carbondale, I	31,9	24,9	20,1	16,6
Edwardsville, IIA	29,7	24,8	21,0	17,3
Spertus C Judaica, IIA	26,7			
Trinity C, IIB		20,1	17,3	
Trinity Evangelical Divinity Sch, IIA	25,7	24,3	—	—
U of Chicago, I	42,5	28,4	23,7	19,9
U of Illinois				
Urbana, I	37,8	26,7	22,8	20,1
Chicago Circle, I	35,9	26,7	21,6	18,7
Medical Ctr, I	36,7	27,3	22,2	17,7
W Illinois U, IIA	28,9	23,8	20,4	14,0
Wheaton C, IIB	26,8	22,0	17,5	
Wm R Harper C, III	34,8	29,0	25,1	21,0

INDIANA

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Anderson C, IIA	23,4	20,8	17,1	14,3
Ball St U, I	29,9	24,0	19,0	13,6
Butler U, IIA	27,5	21,8	17,9	15,7
Calumet C, IIB	—	19,9	—	
Christian Theo Sem, IIA	20,1			
Concordia Theo Sem, IIA	25,8	23,9	20,7	
DePauw U, IIB	29,1	23,3	18,7	
Earlham C, IIB	29,5	22,2	17,3	
Ft Wayn Bib C, IIB	—	—	14,4	
Franklin C, IIB	22,5	17,9	16,9	
Goshen C, IIB	21,3	17,5	16,1	
Grace C, IIA	18,6	15,7	14,1	
Huntington C, IIB	—	19,3	16,2	—
Ind Central U, IIA	25,5	21,5	18,0	15,2
Ind Inst Tech, IIB		18,1	17,4	
Indiana St U, I	30,2	24,8	19,9	15,4
Evansville, IIB	28,9	23,6	19,6	16,3
Indiana U				
Bloomington, I	36,0	26,8	22,0	
East, III		—	19,4	
Kokomo, IIB	—	23,0	20,0	
Northwest, IIA	34,5	26,5	20,9	
South Bend, IIA	30,4	25,6	20,1	—
Southeast, IIA	29,5	23,3	18,6	
Indiana U-Purdue U				
Fort Wayne, IIA	29,9	25,8	20,7	15,8
Indianapolis, I	34,5	26,0	21,0	15,5
Manchester C, IIB	24,1	19,7	15,9	13,4
Marian C*, IIB		16,2	14,9	13,9
Marion C, IIB	20,6	17,9	14,0	11,4
Oakland City C, IIB	14,7		12,6	12,2
Purdue U, I	38,4	28,0	22,1	14,9
Calumet, IIA	32,4	26,0	20,9	14,1
North Central, IIA		25,4	21,2	14,2
Rose-Hulman Inst of Tech, IIB	32,6	26,2	20,3	—
St Francis C*, IIA		—	16,4	14,3
St Joseph's C*, IIB	24,7	21,4	17,7	
St Mary's C*, IIB	30,3	24,3	19,9	—
St Meinrad C*, IIB			18,3	
St Meinrad Sch of Theo*, IIA			19,3	
Taylor U, IIB	24,1	20,8	17,9	—
Tri-State U, IIB	23,3	19,4	17,5	—
U of Evansville, IIA	26,7	22,4	19,0	14,2
U Notre Dame, I	36,4	27,8	21,0	17,9
Valparaiso U, IIA	25,6	21,3	17,5	13,2
Vincennes U, III	23,9	20,6	18,2	15,5
Wabash C, IIB	30,4	25,1	17,2	

IOWA

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Briar Cliff C, IIB	—	20,3	18,0	—
Buena Vista C, IIB	27,2	21,5	18,8	—
Cntl U of Iowa, IIB	26,0	21,4	17,6	—
Clarke C, IIA	—	16,6	15,0	12,6
Coe C, IIB	28,1	21,8	17,3	15,2
C Osteo Med-Surgery, IIA	42,2	27,5	28,1	
Cornell C, IIB	26,0	20,3	16,2	
Dordt C, IIB	21,2	19,2	16,9	15,3
Drake U, IIA	28,0	22,7	19,0	16,3
Fth Bapt Bib C, IIB	—	—	14,1	—
Graceland C, IIB	20,9	17,9	16,0	14,7
Grand View C, IIB	23,4	19,5	17,4	15,6
Grinnell C, IIB	32,3	22,5	19,1	18,0
Iowa Cntrl CC, III	21,2	20,3	20,1	18,3
Iowa St U Sci & Tech, I	34,2	26,7	21,5	16,3
Iowa Wesleyan C, IIB	20,0	18,4	16,0	—
Iowa Wstrn CC, III	24,7	20,9	18,4	16,1
Loras C, IIA	24,8	20,2	17,9	15,3
Luther C, IIB	25,8	20,3	17,2	14,8
Marycrest C, IIB	17,2	16,1	15,8	—
Morningside C, IIA	24,7	20,6	16,8	15,3
Mt Mercy C, IIB	—	17,7	16,2	14,8
Northwestern C, IIB	22,8	21,1	18,0	14,5
Palmer C of Chiropractic, IIA	25,5	21,3	17,8	17,0
St Ambrose C*, IIB		22,3	18,7	—
Simpson C, IIB	23,9	19,9	17,7	14,6
U of Dubuque, IIA	22,0	19,7	16,7	12,4
U of Iowa, I	36,2	28,0	22,2	18,6
U of No Iowa, IIA	30,4	25,6	21,4	15,2
Upper Iowa U, IIB	—		13,6	
Waldorf C, III	21,7	21,0	19,7	—
Wartburg C, IIB	24,2	20,5	18,3	—
Wartburg Theo Sem, IIA	22,2	20,1		
Westmar C, IIB	20,7	17,6	15,4	14,3
Wm Penn C, IIB	—	17,4	17,0	

KANSAS

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Baker U, IIB	19,6	17,0	14,0	
Benedictine C, IIB	19,6	17,3	14,1	13,2
Bethel C, IIB	20,2	19,0	15,9	
Emporia St U, IIA	25,5	21,8	18,3	—
Ft Hays St U, IIA	25,6	21,3	18,7	15,5
Friends U, IIB	19,0	17,2	14,9	13,7
Kan Newmn C, IIB		15,3	14,6	—
Kansas St U				
Agr & App Sci, I	31,5	25,8	20,4	16,3

at 2,400 Colleges and Universities

of standard academic year, as reported by the American Association of University Professors

KANSAS—Continued

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Kan Tech Inst, III	—	—	21,9	—tc
Kansas Wesleyan U, IIB	19,4	15,9	14,6	
McPherson C, IIB	20,1		14,5	
Manhattan Christian C, IIB	19,8	—		
Marymount C, IIB	—	15,9	13,8	11,1
Ottawa U, IIB	20,3	19,7	—	13,4
Pittsburg St U, IIA	26,1	22,9	20,3	17,7
St John's C, III		—	15,7	—
St Mary Plains C*, IIB	—	18,0	15,2	12,9
Southwestrn C, IIB	—	18,5	16,2	12,8
Sterling C, IIB	20,7	18,8	16,3	
Tabor C, IIB	—	—	14,8	—
U of Kansas, I	32,2	24,5	20,3	17,7
Washburn U of Topeka, IIA	29,3	22,9	19,4	14,6
Wichita St U, IIA	30,6	24,3	20,0	15,8

KENTUCKY

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Asbury C, IIB	22,1	18,8	16,3	13,9
Asbury Theo Sem, IIA	23,8	21,6	—	
Bellarmine C, IIB	22,1	17,0	15,0	
Berea C, IIB	27,3	21,8	18,6	15,4
Brescia C, IIB	—	20,0	14,5	12,8
Campbllsvlle C, IIB	—	17,2	14,9	—
Centre C of Ky, IIB	25,5	21,0	16,6	
Cumberland C, IIB	18,5	15,1	12,8	12,0
E Kentucky U, IIA	27,5	23,1	19,8	15,9
Georgetown C, IIB	24,0	19,6	15,9	—
Kentucky St U, IIA	26,9	21,5	18,7	16,6
Ky Wesleyan C, IIB	22,9	20,1	18,0	13,2
Lexington Theo Sem, IIA	20,2			
Louisville Presb Theo Sem, IIA	33,7			
Morehead St U, IIA	26,6	22,8	19,7	16,0
Murray St U, IIA	27,1	23,8	20,6	18,0
No Kentucky U, IIA	30,8	24,1	18,9	14,8
Pikeville C, IIB		18,3	15,2	13,8
Spalding C, IIA	18,2	15,6	13,5	13,4
Thom More C, IIB	—	15,9	14,6	—
Transylvania U, IIB	24,3	20,4	17,4	16,3
Union C, IIA	17,0	13,4	12,9	11,4
U of Kentucky, I	32,8	25,5	20,6	18,2
CC System, III	21,2	18,3	15,6	14,2
U of Louisville, I	32,5	25,3	20,6	18,0
W Kentucky U, IIA	26,1	23,3	19,6	15,5

LOUISIANA

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Centenary C, IIB	21,2	19,3	16,1	13,6
Delgado C, III	22,9	20,5	17,8	14,1
Dillard U, IIB	—	19,4	16,8	13,8
Grambling St U, IIA	24,1	18,8	18,4	15,1
Louisiana C, IIB	22,7	19,5	16,8	13,8
La St U and A&M C, I	33,0	25,6	21,2	18,0
Louisiana State U Alexandria, III	24,5	19,8	18,3	15,6
Eunice, III		—	18,6	16,7
Shreveport, IIB	24,8	22,1	19,0	—
La Tech U, IIA	26,6	22,8	18,9	16,7
Loyola U, IIA	27,3	22,9	19,5	15,3
McNeese St U, I	23,2	21,3	18,3	15,4
Nicholls St U, IIA	26,4	23,0	20,0	17,5
NE Louisiana U, I	26,8	23,8	19,0	14,0
NW St U of La, I	24,9	21,4	18,9	15,3
Notre Dame Sem Sch Theo, IIA	7,6			
Our Lady Holy Cross C, IIB			—	12,3
St Mary's Dominican C, IIB	—	15,5	12,8	
SE La U, IIA	24,8	22,2	19,7	16,3
So U A&M C, IIA	25,0	21,9	16,5	15,5
New Orleans, IIB	23,8	21,5	18,9	15,4
Shreveport, III		20,1	17,2	14,7
Tulane U, I	32,6	25,0	19,5	14,7
U New Orleans, IIA	29,2	23,8	19,5	14,8
U of SW La, IIA	27,8	23,9	20,4	16,1
Xavier U of La, IIA	19,0	17,5	17,1	14,5

MAINE

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Bates C, IIB	28,7	23,3	18,4	16,0
Bowdoin C, IIB	33,9	24,2	18,9	15,2
Colby C, IIB	35,3	25,2	18,7	15,6
Husson C, IIB	22,8	18,4	16,2	—
Me Marit Acad, IIB	—	18,7	16,3	
Nasson C, IIB	—	17,6	14,8	—
St Joseph's C, IIB			14,6	
Thomas C, IIA			15,9	—
U of Maine Augusta, III	24,2	20,8	17,0	—
Farmington, IIB	26,7	21,4	18,6	—
Fort Kent, IIB		21,0	16,8	
Machias, IIB	24,3	21,3	18,5	
Orono, I	28,9	22,4	18,1	11,9
Presque Isle, IIB	27,5	21,1	18,4	
U Sthrn Me, IIA	28,6	23,1	18,6	15,1

MARYLAND

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Bowie St C, IIA	33,4	28,3	22,0	18,0
Catonsville CC, III	33,2	25,7	21,9	18,0
Cecil CC, III		—	18,1	—
Charles Co CC, III	—	22,6	21,2	16,5
Chesapeake C, III		20,6	18,0	15,6
Columbia Union C, IIB	17,5	16,0	15,6	13,8
CC of Baltimore, III	31,4	25,1	21,1	17,5
Coppin St C, IIA	32,0	26,0	22,0	16,6
Dundalk CC, III		24,7	22,4	—
Essex CC, III	32,0	26,3	22,3	18,2
Frederick CC, III	—	25,9	20,2	—
Frostburg St C, IIA	31,8	25,8	21,9	17,0
Garrett CC, III		—	18,7	16,4
Goucher C, IIB	29,8	23,2	17,6	15,4
Hagerstown JC, III	25,1	22,0	19,3	—
Harford CC, III	29,5	25,7	20,4	17,4
Hood C, IIA	27,8	21,4	16,6	13,3
Howard CC, III	—	26,5	21,3	—
Johns Hopkins U, I	43,6	30,7	23,1	18,5
Loyola C, IIA	29,0	23,3	20,0	—
Montgomery C Germantown, III	—	—	20,4	—
Rockville, III	32,7	28,9	24,6	21,1
Takoma Park, III	32,7	28,2	23,2	—
Morgan St U, IIA	32,5	25,8	21,5	17,5

MARYLAND—Continued

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Mount Saint Mary's C, IIB	26,1	20,6	17,6	—
Pr George's CC, III	31,2	28,1	23,3	19,2
St Mary's C, IIB	30,2	26,7	20,9	17,0
Salisbury St C, IIA	34,0	27,2	22,5	17,9
Towson St U, IIA	33,2	28,1	24,1	18,7
U of Baltimore, IIA	33,8	26,8	21,6	
U of Maryland College Park, I	34,6	26,0	21,1	16,2
Balt Co, I	36,3	25,9	21,3	16,5
Balt Prof Schs, I	34,9	29,2	22,8	18,0
Eastern Shore, IIB	—	26,1	22,3	19,4
Wash Bib C, IIA	16,0	14,3	—	—
Washington C, IIB	25,3	20,6	17,0	
W Maryland C, IIB	28,4	23,4	19,6	

MASSACHUSETTS

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Am Intl C, IIA	24,6	19,3	16,9	—
Amherst C, IIB	37,4	26,7	20,8	
Anna Maria C, IIB		20,2	17,3	
Assumption C, IIA	26,1	21,8	17,4	15,6
Atlntc Union C, IIB	16,3	15,5	14,8	—
Babson C, IIA	38,0	29,0	23,3	
Bay Path JC, III	—	—	17,6	—
Becker JC, III	—		16,5	13,6
Bentley C, IIA	34,3	27,6	20,8	18,2
Berkshire CC, III	25,8	21,1	17,9	15,1
Boston C, I	37,0	27,8	22,0	18,0
Boston St C, IIA	29,8	24,8	21,3	18,2
Brandeis U, I	41,0	28,7	20,8	16,8
Bristol CC, III	26,5	21,0	18,4	15,5
Bunker Hill CC, III	23,0	19,9	17,6	14,8
Cape Cod CC, III	25,9	22,2	19,1	17,4
Clark U, I	36,0	26,3	19,1	
C Holy Cross, IIA	34,0	24,9	20,5	18,7
C Lady Elms*, IIB		21,3	18,3	
Curry C, IIB	23,1	20,2	17,2	13,9
Dean JC, III	—	20,3	16,1	13,2
Emerson C, IIA	27,2	19,7	15,9	12,6
Emmanuel C, IIA	—	19,8	16,6	14,2
Endicott C, III	16,8	17,1	13,3	—
Epis Div Sch, IIA	25,6			
Fitchburg St C, IIA	27,2	23,0	19,8	16,7
Frmnghm St C, IIA	26,5	20,9	18,2	15,4
Franklin Inst, III	—	20,0	18,2	16,2
Gordon C, IIB	24,5	20,7	17,1	
Gordon-Conwell Theo Sem, IIA	24,7	—	—	
Greenfield CC, III	23,6	20,7	17,3	14,9
Hampshire C, IIB	30,9	24,4	18,2	
Harvard U, I	47,2	26,6	22,2	
Hellenic C—Holy Cr Sch, IIA	22,5	—		—
Holyoke CC, III	23,5	20,4	18,2	14,6
Laboure JC, III		—	15,8	
Lasell JC, III	18,0	16,1	14,4	12,3
Lesley C, IIA	30,0	24,5	20,0	—
Mass Bay CC, III	25,4	22,1	17,9	14,6
Mass C of Art, IIA	23,0	22,4	19,2	
Mass Inst of Tech, I	43,8	29,7	23,2	20,2
Mass Maritime Acad, IIB	25,5	21,5	18,7	
Massasoit CC, III	23,4	20,3	17,4	13,6
Merrimack C, IIB	27,0	22,2	18,5	15,7
Middlesex CC, III	23,9	20,1	17,8	15,7
Mt Holyoke C, IIB	32,5	24,9	18,4	15,6
Mt Wachusett CC, III	24,3	20,9	18,4	16,0
New England C of Optometry, IIA		—	22,9	16,5
New England Sch of Law, IIA	32,3		—	
No Adams St C, IIA	26,2	20,7	18,6	16,0
North Shore CC, III	25,6	22,5	18,7	15,2
Northeastern U, IIA	34,3	26,7	20,6	15,5
Quinsigmnd CC, III	24,5	21,4	18,5	15,1
Regis C, IIB	—	19,5	—	
Salem St C, IIA	27,7	23,3	19,8	16,8
Simmons C, IIA	29,7	23,9	18,4	15,5
Smith C, IIA	35,7	27,8	21,1	17,3
SE Mass U, IIA	31,8	22,8	17,1	
Springfield C, IIA	29,3	21,5	18,1	14,3
Stonehill C*, IIB	26,4	21,5	18,7	
Suffolk U, IIA	32,0	23,9	21,2	14,6
Tufts U, I	39,4	28,9	21,4	18,8
U of Lowell, IIA	30,5	23,8	20,4	15,9
U of Massachusetts Amherst, I	31,4	24,4	18,8	17,3
Boston, IIA	32,6	23,4	18,8	18,0
Wellesley C, IIB	38,0	27,9	21,9	16,4
W New Eng C, IIA	25,7	21,0	17,6	15,0
Westfield St C, IIA	26,2	21,4	20,0	16,1
Wheaton C, IIB	30,1	24,5	17,3	
Wheelock C, IIA	28,6	22,4	18,6	15,6
Williams C, IIB	35,3	24,8	19,6	
Worcester JC, III	—	—	14,0	
Worcester Poly Inst, IIA	33,4	27,5	20,9	14,5
Worcester St C, IIA	26,6	23,6	20,3	16,7

MICHIGAN

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Adrian C, IIA	24,9	22,2	18,8	15,6
Albion C, IIB	31,0	24,5	18,4	15,6
Alma C, IIB	30,8	24,7	20,6	
Aquinas C, IIB	27,0	22,7	19,6	
Calvin C, IIB	28,8	26,0	22,7	17,8
Calvin Theo Sem, IIB	29,5	—		
Ctr for Creative Studies, IIB	24,6	20,4	17,7	16,8
Central Mich U, IIA	33,2	26,7	22,7	19,0
Concordia C, III	20,9	—	15,7	13,6
Delta C, III	30,6	27,2	23,5	18,8
Detroit Bible C, IIB		17,0		
Detroit C of Law, IIA	38,8	25,7		
Detroit Inst of Tech, IIB	—	21,3	19,5	
E Mich U, IIA	32,9	27,8	23,6	20,4
Ferris St C, IIA	30,6	28,0	23,0	20,4
Gogebic CC, III				18,9
Grand Rapids Baptist C and Sem, IIA	19,4	17,8	14,7	11,7
Grand Valley St C's, IIB	30,9	25,3	21,3	—
Great Lakes Bible C, IIB	18,1			
Hillsdale C, IIB	30,0	24,8	21,2	17,3
Hope C, IIB	27,2	23,3	20,2	
Kalamazoo C, IIB	34,8	26,7	20,4	—
Lake Mich C, III	27,1	23,5	20,6	17,8

MICHIGAN—Continued

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Lake Superior St C, IIB	29,9	26,8	22,5	17,6
Lansing CC, III	33,7	22,9	20,5	18,0
Lawrence Inst of Tech, IIB	28,2	25,0	21,8	—
Madonna C, IIB			16,0	14,6
Marygrove C, IIA	21,4	18,4	16,1	—
Mercy C of Detroit*, IIB	24,8	21,2	17,5	15,0
Michigan St U, I	35,6	27,9	23,5	20,3
Mich Tech U, IIA	35,3	27,6	22,1	18,4
Monroe Co CC, III	29,2	27,0	24,9	
Nazareth C, IIB	—		14,5	11,9
No Michigan U, IIA	31,7	25,3	21,5	18,3
Northwood Inst, IIB	—	16,9	17,3	12,9
Oakland U, IIA	37,2	28,4	22,8	19,1
Olivet C, IIA	21,7	17,7	15,5	
Reform Bib C, IIB		17,3		
Saginaw Valley St C, IIA	29,1	25,0	21,3	20,9
Shaw C Detroit, IIB		18,5	16,0	5,4
Siena Hgts C*, IIA		—	16,0	13,9
Spring Arbor C, IIB	19,8	18,0	16,4	—
Thomas M Cooley Law Sch, IIA	44,2	—	27,2	
U of Michigan, I	40,6	29,6	23,9	18,5
Dearborn, IIA	33,6	26,4	21,8	—
Flint, IIA	32,8	26,4	22,4	—
Wayne St U, I	37,7	29,1	22,0	16,3
W Michigan U, I	33,2	25,8	21,6	16,5
W Theo Sem, IIA	24,0		—	

MINNESOTA

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Augsburg C, IIB	24,6	20,2	17,6	—
Bemidji St U, IIA	28,0	24,4	20,6	17,4
Bethel C, IIB	26,6	21,8	18,4	16,0
Bthl Theo Sem, IIA	24,8	21,8		
Carleton C, IIB	32,8	24,6	19,4	17,8
C of St Bndct*, IIB	21,7	21,6	18,4	15,0
C of St Catherine, IIB	25,5	21,0	17,4	14,0
C of St Scholastica*, IIB		21,3	17,6	15,1
C of St Teresa, IIB	19,5	17,6	15,9	14,2
C of St Thom*, IIA	29,5	23,9	21,2	15,9
Concordia C Moorhead, IIB	27,1	22,6	18,8	14,4
St Paul, IIB	23,5	21,1	19,3	16,7
G Adolphus C, IIB	29,3	22,7	18,7	15,5
Hamline U, IIB	29,0	21,4	17,8	—
Lutheran Theo Sem, IIA	20,3	17,6	16,0	
Macalester C, IIB	29,2	23,0	18,2	15,2
Mankato St U, IIA	28,7	24,3	21,1	17,6
Metro St U, IIB			21,4	
Minneapolis C Art & Design, IIB	26,2	22,6	19,0	
Minn Bib C, IIB	14,4			

MINNESOTA—Continued

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Moorhd St U, IIA	29,5	24,5	21,1	17,2
Northwestern C, IIB	—	22,0	17,7	
NW Lutheran Theo Sem, IIA	20,6	—	—	
St Cloud St U, IIA	28,4	24,8	21,6	18,2
St John's U*, IIB	33,4	26,8	21,3	17,7
St Mary's C*, IIB	24,0	19,6	17,8	—
St Mary's JC*, III		—	17,5	13,6
St Olaf C, IIB	32,3	25,0	19,2	16,3
St Paul Bib C, IIB	—	—	15,9	—
Sthwest St U, IIB	26,4	22,7	20,5	
Untd Theo Sem, IIB	20,9			
U of Minnesota Mnn-St Paul, I	38,6	28,9	23,8	20,1
Duluth, IIA	36,2	28,7	22,9	19,9
Morris, IIB	35,1	27,0	21,3	18,1
Crookston, III		26,9	23,7	20,5
Waseca, III		27,2	23,7	21,4
Wm Mitchell C of Law, IIA	32,1		—	
Winona St U, IIA	27,4	23,7	21,0	18,1

MISSISSIPPI

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Alcorn St U, IIA	23,6	20,6	17,4	13,7
Belhaven C, IIB	—	18,7	14,5	
Blue Mt C, IIB	—	—	12,1	
Delta St U, IIA	24,7	19,6	17,7	15,7
Jackson St U, IIA	24,2	23,0	20,1	18,4
Millsaps C, IIB	25,2	20,5	17,0	
Mississippi St U, I	28,0	22,3	18,9	14,5
Miss Vly St U, IIA	22,4	20,2	16,3	13,4
Reformed Theo Sem, IIA	22,7	—	—	
Rust C, IIB			12,8	12,5
Tougaloo C, IIB	—	16,3	15,0	12,5
U of Mississippi, I	29,3	23,4	18,3	12,8
U of So Miss, I	26,8	22,0	18,1	14,9
Wm Carey C, IIA	19,0	15,3	14,0	—

MISSOURI

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Avila C*, IIB	—	22,2	17,9	13,6
Baptist Bib C, IIB	15,0			
Cardnl Newmn C, IIB			15,5	
Central Bible C, IIB		—	16,0	12,2
Central Meth C, IIB	21,8	17,6	15,7	13,9
Centrl Mo St U, IIA	25,7	22,4	19,0	14,7
Columbia C, IIB	22,5	19,4	16,7	14,5
Concordia Sem, IIA	22,5	20,1	—	
Christ Sem-Seminex, IIA	22,0	—		
Covenant Theo Sem, IIA	25,5			
Culver-Stockton C, IIB	22,8	18,7	16,1	
Eden Theo Sem, IIA	21,9	—		
Evangel C, IIB	22,7	20,3	15,5	13,5
Harris Stowe C, IIB	—	—	—	20,0

MISSOURI—Continued

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Kansas City Art Inst, IIB	24,4	18,4	16,0	
Kansas City C Osteo Med, IIA	32,3			
Lincoln U, IIA	22,9	20,8	16,4	14,7
Lindenwd C's, IIA	—	18,0	15,6	
Logan C of Chiropractic, IIA		—	—	15,5
Maryville C, IIB	23,8	19,4	16,6	14,0
Mo Sthn St C, IIB	25,2	22,3	19,2	15,7
Mo Valley C, IIB	—	15,8	14,6	—
Mo Westn St C, IIB	24,7	21,6	18,6	14,7
Nazarene Theo Sem, IIA	22,6	—		
NE Mo St U, IIA	26,8	23,6	19,5	15,1
NW Mo St U, IIA	25,8	21,5	18,3	15,2
Rockhurst C*, IIB	25,2	19,8	17,8	13,3
St Louis U, I	29,2	22,3	18,6	16,2
Parks C, IIB	23,7	20,3	16,6	13,9
St Louis C of Pharmacy, IIB	—	—	20,8	—
St Paul Sch of Theol C, I	25,3			
Sch of Ozarks, IIB	22,3	18,9	15,9	
SE Mo St U, IIA	28,1	23,1	19,2	15,2
SW Baptist C, IIB	22,3	—	15,8	13,6
SW Mo St U, IIA	26,6	21,5	18,7	15,0
Tarkio C, IIB		—	14,2	13,5
U of Missouri Columbia, I	30,3	24,2	20,2	17,4
Kansas City, I	30,3	24,6	20,2	14,9
Rolla, I	30,3	24,4	19,8	—
St Louis, I	32,4	24,7	19,8	14,9
Washington U, I	36,6	26,5	22,0	17,0
Webster C, IIA	23,4	20,5	17,9	—
Westminster C, IIB	23,4	18,2	15,3	12,7
Wm Woods C, IIB	21,7	18,6	15,0	12,6

MONTANA

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Carroll C*, IIB	25,5	19,9	16,6	14,2
C of Grt Falls*, IIB	22,0	17,7	15,4	
Montana C of Minrl Sci & Tech, IIA	28,9	24,5	20,5	
Montana St U, I	28,4	23,7	19,5	16,8
No Montana C, IIA	25,4	22,2	20,3	18,0
Rocky Mtn C, IIB	21,4	16,7	12,9	—
U of Montana, I	27,4	22,0	19,2	17,6
W Montana C, IIA	26,6	24,4	18,8	

NEBRASKA

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Bellevue C, IIB		—	12,8	
Chadron St C, IIA	25,8	21,5	19,3	14,7
C of St Mary, IIB	—	—	13,7	13,3
Concordia Teachers C, IIA	23,3	20,7	16,5	—
Creighton U, IIA	29,9	24,2	18,7	16,6
Dana C, IIB	21,6	18,5	17,4	—

Increases in Salary and Compensation from 1978-79 to 1979-80

	Salary				Compensation			
	Public	Private	Church-related	Total	Public	Private	Church-related	Total
Category I: University Level								
Professor	7.2%	7.4%	6.9%	7.2%	8.2%	8.0%	8.0%	8.2%
Associate professor	6.7%	7.0%	6.3%	6.7%	7.5%	8.0%	7.5%	7.6%
Assistant professor	6.5%	6.7%	5.8%	6.5%	7.0%	7.6%	6.5%	7.1%
Instructor	5.6%	5.6%	5.8%	5.6%	6.0%	6.9%	5.9%	6.1%
All ranks	6.8%	7.1%	6.4%	6.9%	7.7%	7.9%	7.3%	7.7%
Category IIA: College Level								
Professor	9.0%	7.1%	6.8%	8.6%	10.7%	7.7%	7.4%	10.0%
Associate professor	8.0%	6.3%	6.1%	7.6%	9.3%	6.8%	6.4%	8.7%
Assistant professor	7.6%	6.5%	6.6%	7.3%	8.5%	6.6%	6.9%	8.0%
Instructor	7.0%	6.0%	5.3%	6.8%	7.4%	5.8%	5.5%	7.0%
All ranks	8.2%	6.6%	6.4%	7.9%	9.5%	7.0%	6.8%	8.9%
Category IIB: Bachelor's-Degree Level								
Professor	6.4%	6.5%	6.6%	6.5%	7.3%	7.4%	7.2%	7.3%
Associate professor	6.8%	6.2%	6.6%	6.5%	7.3%	7.0%	7.0%	7.1%
Assistant professor	6.9%	6.1%	6.2%	6.4%	7.1%	6.4%	6.6%	6.6%
Instructor	6.5%	7.1%	6.4%	6.6%	6.2%	7.4%	6.7%	6.7%
All ranks	6.7%	6.3%	6.5%	6.5%	7.1%	7.0%	6.9%	7.0%
Category III: Two-Year College Level								
Professor	6.2%	4.7%	8.5%	6.2%	7.0%	5.7%	8.8%	7.0%
Associate professor	6.3%	4.8%	7.4%	6.3%	7.2%	6.1%	8.1%	7.1%
Assistant professor	6.7%	6.2%	4.8%	6.7%	7.3%	7.0%	5.3%	7.3%
Instructor	7.2%	2.5%	8.2%	6.9%	7.4%	2.7%	9.0%	7.1%
All ranks	6.6%	4.5%	6.9%	6.5%	7.2%	5.2%	7.4%	7.1%
Category IV: Institutions Without Ranks								
All	8.8%	5.8%	7.6%	8.7%	9.1%	6.2%	7.7%	9.0%
All Categories Except IV								
Professor	7.7%	7.2%	6.7%	7.5%	8.9%	7.8%	7.4%	8.6%
Associate professor	7.1%	6.6%	6.4%	7.0%	8.1%	7.4%	6.9%	7.9%
Assistant professor	6.9%	6.5%	6.2%	6.8%	7.6%	7.0%	6.7%	7.4%
Instructor	6.5%	6.1%	6.1%	6.4%	6.8%	6.2%	6.3%	6.7%
All ranks	7.3%	6.8%	6.4%	7.1%	8.3%	7.4%	7.0%	8.0%

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

NEBRASKA—Continued

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Doane C, IIB	—	19,2	16,2	13,4
Hastings C, IIB	22,9	19,5	17,2	14,4
Kearney St C, IIA	24,7	20,6	18,0	15,1
Midlnd Luth C, IIB	22,5	18,0	15,7	13,9
Neb Wesleyan U, IIB	21,3	18,2	15,5	—
Peru St C, IIB	—	22,1	18,8	15,3
U of Nebraska Lincoln, I	30,8	24,0	20,0	13,2
Omaha, IIA	29,0	23,8	19,6	16,9
Wayne St C, IIA	25,5	21,5	18,3	14,6
York C, III		—	13,3	

NEVADA

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
U of Nevada Reno, I	32,8	26,0	21,3	—
Las Vegas, IIA	32,5	25,9	21,6	—

NEW HAMPSHIRE

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Clby-Sawyer C, IIB	24,4	19,5	16,3	13,4
Dartmouth C, I	39,0	26,5	20,6	16,7
Frnkln Pierce C, IIA	21,5	19,1	14,7	
Franklin Pierce Law Center, IIA	35,6	—		
New Englnd C, IIB	24,2	20,5	17,3	—
N Hampshire C, IIA	—	24,0	21,9	—
NH Voc-Tech C Claremont, III	—	17,4	14,6	—
Laconia, III	—	16,9	14,8	
Manchester, III	19,7	17,0		
Nashua, III	18,6	—		
Portsmouth, III		16,4		
Rivier C, IIA		17,9	15,0	13,6
U of NH, I	33,1	26,0	20,5	17,9
Keene St C, IIA	24,4	20,2	16,7	14,9
Plymth St C, IIA	28,7	23,4	19,6	16,2

NEW JERSEY

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Atlantic CC, III	29,0	25,6	23,4	17,1
Bergen CC, III	35,0	30,9	26,0	20,7
Bloomfield C, IIB	27,9	22,8	19,6	—
Brookdale CC, III	35,0	29,9	24,6	18,6
Caldwell C, IIB	—	16,1		—
Camden Co C, III	30,3	26,8	22,7	
Centenary C, IIB	22,5	—	17,0	13,9
C of St Eliz, IIB		—	13,5	
Co C of Morris, III	32,3	27,6	22,9	18,3
Cumbrlnd Co C, III	27,8	24,3	23,4	19,1
Drew U, IIA	33,4	26,1	20,7	17,1
Essex Co C, III	36,6	30,3	25,5	20,2
Felician C, IIB	—	16,3	14,7	13,4
Georgian Ct C*, IIB	24,4	20,9	16,2	15,7
Glassboro St C, IIA	34,6	27,9	22,4	17,2
Gloucstr Co C, III	—	25,5	23,2	27,5
Mercer Co CC, III	29,8	25,6	22,3	17,3
Middlesex Co C, III	32,7	29,2	24,0	18,9
Monmouth C, IIA	29,5	25,0	20,8	
Montclair St C, IIA	34,6	27,8	22,2	17,6
New Brunswick Theol Sem, IIA	15,9			
Nthestn Bib C, IIB		15,3		
Ocean Co C, III	31,6	28,5	21,7	17,5
Passaic Co CC, III	31,1	—	19,6	15,2
Princeton Theo Sem, IIA	38,9		—	18,1
Princeton U, I	41,4	27,1	20,6	16,2
Ramapo C of NJ, IIB	31,4	25,9	21,1	
Rider C, IIA	32,3	25,7	21,2	17,7
Rutgers U Camden, IIA	41,0	29,1	21,9	16,4
Newark, I	41,4	30,1	22,2	16,7
New Brunswick, I	40,9	29,6	20,8	16,4
St Peter's C*, IIB	27,8	22,6	18,8	—
Salem CC, III		23,4		17,5
Seton Hall U, IIA	31,3	24,9	19,7	15,8
Somerset Co C, III	—	27,4	22,1	19,2
Stockton St C, IIB	31,8	25,0	19,9	16,4
Trenton St C, IIA	36,2	29,5	23,4	18,5
Union C, III	33,5	26,8	19,5	16,9
Upsala C, IIA	28,0	23,1	17,9	—
Westminster Choir C, IIA	23,5	20,9	17,5	—
Wm Patersn C, IIA	34,0	27,8	22,1	17,6

NEW MEXICO

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
C of Santa Fe, IIB	—	16,9	14,4	
E New Mex U, IIA	30,4	25,3	21,2	18,1
NM Highlnds U, IIA	25,9	22,9	19,1	11,7
New Mexico Inst of Mining & Tech, I	30,2	25,1	19,7	
NM Milt Inst, III	—	21,9	18,9	15,2
NM St U, I	32,5	24,8	19,9	15,7
U of Albuquerque*, IIB	—	17,3	13,9	
U of New Mex, I	32,8	24,6	20,0	16,5
W New Mex U, IIA	31,0	26,3	20,5	

NEW YORK

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Acad of Aero, III	20,6	17,6	15,3	13,6
Adelphi U, I	35,5	27,0	22,0	18,7
Adirondack CC, III	28,2	23,8	18,2	15,7
Albany C of Pharmacy, IIB	32,5	27,8	—	
Albny Law Sch, IIA	42,2	33,6		
Alfred U, IIA	30,1	23,6	17,9	16,4
NY St C of Ceramics, IIA	37,4	29,4	19,8	—
Bard C, IIB	26,9	22,7	19,1	
Barnard C, IIB	40,4	28,2	21,7	16,1
Broome CC, III	29,1	23,4	19,9	15,1
Canisius C, IIA	28,6	24,3	20,2	—
Cayuga Co CC, III	28,5	23,0	19,1	15,9
Clarkson C of Tech, IIA	37,4	28,4	22,2	—
Clinton CC, III	—	20,4	19,0	—
Colg Roch-Bexley-Crozer, I	30,2			
Colgate U, IIA	38,2	28,5	21,0	17,4
C of Insurance, IIA	—	25,0	19,7	
C of Mt St Vincent, IIB		19,4	17,6	14,3
C of New Rochelle, IIA	29,6	24,1	20,8	—
C of St Rose, IIA	23,4	20,8	13,7	13,5
Columbia U, I	48,2	31,4	23,2	—
Teachers C, I	41,7	30,3	22,8	16,1

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FACT-FILE—Continued

NEW YORK—Continued

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
CC of the Finger Lakes, III	25,6	22,7	19,6	17,3
Cooper Union, IIA	31,1	26,7	22,4	
Cornell U				
Endowed, I	40,2	27,3	21,3	17,5
Statutory, I	38,7	29,1	23,9	—
Dominican C of Blauvelt, IIB		—	16,7	14,3
Dutchess CC, III	34,9	28,3	23,7	16,1
Eliz Seton C, III		—	14,7	11,4
Elmira C, IIB	28,2	21,4	18,6	16,0
Fash Inst Tech, IIB	44,4	35,1	29,0	22,8
Fulton Mntgmry CC, III	31,3	26,7	23,2	18,1
Genesee CC, III	28,1	23,0	18,8	16,0
Hamilton C, IIB	33,2	24,2	18,3	16,3
Hartwick C, IIB	29,0	23,5	18,8	15,5
Herkimr Co CC, III	—	24,9	19,7	14,6
Hobart and Wm Smith C's, IIB	30,8	23,7	18,6	15,3
Hofstra U, I	34,7	26,9	21,2	17,3
Houghton C, IIB	20,3	18,2	15,8	—
Iona C, IIA	34,8	28,1	23,0	18,8
Ithaca C, IIB	30,2	24,7	19,1	15,9
Jamestown CC, III	29,1	24,0	21,1	16,3
Jewish Theol Sem of Amer, IIA	27,5	19,8	15,9	13,6
Keuka C, IIB	21,4	16,7	15,3	13,5
Ladycliff C, IIB		—	13,7	—
LeMoyne C, IIB	29,2	23,5	19,4	18,2
Manhattan C, IIA	35,6	29,1	22,5	17,4
Manhattanville C, IIA	27,7	24,1	17,4	
Maria C of Albany, III	—	—	13,2	11,7
Marymount C, IIB	25,6	20,8	17,2	
Mercy C, IIB	32,0	25,4	21,7	15,4
Mohawk Vly CC, III	28,9	23,8	20,2	15,6
Molloy C, IIB		20,9	16,7	12,8
Monroe CC, III	34,2	28,2	23,0	17,9
Mt St Mary C, IIB	—	19,8	16,4	12,4
Nassau CC, III	42,1	33,3	27,8	20,9
Nazareth C of Rochester, IIA	28,6	22,5	19,0	15,1
New Sch for Soc Research, I	40,2	27,5	21,1	
NY Inst of Tech, IIA	32,1	25,5	19,3	15,9
NYC Campus, IIA	32,6	24,4	18,8	16,5
NY Law Sch, IIA	41,0	32,8	28,7	
New York U, I	39,4	28,0	22,5	19,1
Niagara Co CC, III	28,3	25,6	21,3	16,1
Niagara U, IIA	28,0	22,4	17,4	14,4
No Country CC, III	—	28,4	22,1	14,8
Onondaga CC, III	32,2	26,8	23,2	18,0
Orange Co CC, III	34,2	30,5	25,8	18,6
Paul Smith's C Arts & Sci, III	20,4	18,0	15,8	11,6
Rensselaer Poly Inst, I	36,5	25,4	21,2	13,4
Roberts Wesleyan C, IIB	19,1	16,9	14,6	13,4
Rockefeller U, I	50,5	30,6	22,1	17,5
St Bonaventure U, IIA	28,7	23,0	19,4	15,8
St Francis C, IIB	31,8	25,8	20,1	
St John Fisher C, IIB	29,0	24,0	19,9	—
St Joseph's C, IIB	21,3	18,5	15,8	12,9
St Lawrence U, IIB	32,3	24,2	19,6	16,5
St Thomas Aquinas C, IIB		20,7	17,4	
Schenec Co CC, III	—	24,6	26,5	—
Siena C, IIB	31,7	23,5	18,6	
Skidmore C, IIB	31,9	24,1	19,6	15,7
SUNY Ag-Tech C				
Alfred, III	31,0	26,1	23,0	18,1
Canton, III	29,5	23,4	20,3	17,0
Cobleskill, III	28,9	23,0	20,3	16,1
Delhi, III	29,3	23,5	20,1	13,9
Farmingdale, III	31,6	25,5	20,7	17,7
Morrisville, III	30,1	25,2	20,6	17,6
SUNY C				
Brockport, IIA	36,0	28,3	23,4	17,8
Buffalo, IIA	34,8	27,5	21,8	17,9
Cortland, IIA	33,5	26,9	21,9	14,9
Fredonia, IIA	34,0	27,1	21,3	16,4
Geneseo, IIA	36,3	28,1	21,2	17,9
New Paltz, IIA	33,1	27,4	22,6	17,3
Old Westbury, IIA	32,0	24,8	18,9	16,1
Oneonta, IIA	33,7	27,5	22,3	15,4
Oswego, IIA	35,0	26,4	20,5	17,3
Plattsburgh, IIA	33,6	27,4	22,4	18,1
Potsdam, IIA	33,6	27,6	23,2	17,6
Purchase, IIA	27,5	22,0	18,5	—
Utica Rome, IIA	—	26,8	20,8	—
SUNY C of Environ Sci & Forestry, I	33,0	26,1	21,7	—
SUNY				
Albany, I	43,2	31,6	23,7	—
Binghamton, I	42,3	31,2	22,3	17,5

NEW YORK—Continued

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
SUNY				
Buffalo, Main Cmps, I	40,5	28,6	20,6	18,3
Stony Brook, Main Cmps, I	43,3	31,4	22,3	17,9
Sullivan Co CC, III	31,4	28,1	23,5	17,2
Syracuse U, I	36,0	26,9	21,0	16,1
Utica C, IIB	27,1	22,2	18,0	—
Touro C, IIB		19,4	14,7	14,4
Trocaire C, III		—	16,6	13,6
Ulster Co CC, III	30,9	26,7	22,3	17,9
Union C, IIA	36,0	26,7	19,6	17,5
Union Theo Sem, IIA	19,9		—	
US Merchant Marine Academy, IIB	36,4	28,3	21,8	19,1
U of Rochester, I	37,6	28,2	22,0	16,1
Vassar C, IIB	37,7	27,8	19,5	16,8
Villa Maria C, III		—	—	12,4
Wagner C, IIA	30,6	24,1	19,5	15,6
Wells C, IIB	24,9	21,1	17,9	15,4
Westchester CC, III	44,0	37,2	28,9	18,3

NORTH CAROLINA

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Appalach St U, IIA	27,2	22,2	18,6	16,1
Atlantic Chr C, IIB	23,2	19,0	16,0	—
Belmt Abbey C*, IIB		18,1	15,0	—
Bennett C, IIB	19,9	18,1	14,2	12,9
Brevard C, III	16,1	15,4		11,0
Catawba C, IIB	21,5	18,2	15,2	13,6
Davidson C, IIB	33,7	26,5	20,0	—
Duke U, I	36,5	27,4	21,0	18,4
E Carolina U, IIA	28,8	23,8	20,4	16,8
Eliz Cty St U, IIB	27,1	23,2	20,2	17,0
Elon C, IIB	23,4	20,2	16,9	15,3
Faytvlle St U, IIB	27,9	23,4	20,3	16,4
Gardnr-Webb C, IIB	20,7	16,8	15,6	12,6
Greensboro C, IIB	21,7	19,0	—	—
Guilford C, IIB	27,8	21,6	17,0	
High Point C, IIB	20,3	17,7	15,6	—
JC Smith U, IIB	21,2	19,0	15,9	13,6
Lenoir-Rhyne C, IIB	25,2	22,4	18,8	14,2
Livingstone C, IIB		16,7	14,6	12,1
Louisburg C, III	17,3			13,0
Mars Hill C, IIB	19,8	17,3	15,7	11,9
Meredith C, IIB	23,6	19,4	16,3	13,9
Methodist C, IIB	—	17,8	16,9	
NC Central U, IIA	31,4	24,7	20,7	16,6
NC St U-Raleigh, I	34,5	26,5	21,4	16,4
NC Weslyn C, IIB	21,4	18,3	16,0	14,0
Pembrk St U, IIB	27,3	23,6	20,4	15,8
Pfeiffer C, IIB	22,1	18,5	17,2	13,5
Queens C, IIB	22,5	—	15,5	
Sacred Heart C, IIB		—	14,8	
St Andrews Presby C, IIB	23,1	22,0	17,5	14,0
St Augustn's C, IIB	20,5	17,5	14,1	11,9
St Mary's C, III		16,5	13,7	11,0
Salem C, IIB	24,4	19,3	17,2	
Shaw U, IIB	19,9	18,6	15,6	13,4
SE Baptist Theo Sem, IIA	24,9	18,7		
U of North Carolina				
Asheville, IIB	28,9	23,7	19,4	
Chapel Hill, I	37,7	27,5	22,9	18,2
Charlotte, IIA	30,5	24,0	20,1	17,2
Greensboro, I	35,8	26,6	21,9	17,9
Wilmington, IIB	28,9	24,0	20,5	
Wake Forest U, IIA	31,7	26,0	20,3	15,4
W Carolina U, IIA	27,8	22,7	19,6	15,2
Wingate C, IIB	—	—	17,1	16,3

NORTH DAKOTA

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Dickinson St C, IIB	24,9	22,5	18,9	16,6
Jamestown C, IIB	—	21,6	18,3	13,6
Mayville St C, IIB	26,7	23,7	19,0	
Minot St C, IIA	25,8	22,7	20,4	17,3
No Dakota St U, I	28,2	24,2	19,3	14,5
U of No Dakota, I	28,9	23,5	19,3	15,0
Vly Cty St C, IIB	26,6	23,0	19,9	—

OHIO

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Air Force Inst of Tech, I	34,9	29,1	24,7	—
Antioch U, IIB	24,1	20,7	17,1	
Ashland C, IIB	24,4	21,2	17,8	13,8
Baldwin-Wallace C, IIB	26,8	21,9	18,8	
Bluffton C, IIB	20,0	16,7	14,9	
Bowling Green St U, I	33,8	26,3	21,1	17,0
Firelands, III		24,8	18,9	17,0
Capital U, IIB	29,3	22,2	17,6	14,6
Case Western Reserve U, I	36,7	27,7	21,8	17,3
Cedarville C, IIB	20,7	17,9	16,1	
Cincinnati Bible Sem, IIB	17,0	—		

OHIO—Continued

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Clark Tech C, III		22,3	19,7	16,7
Cleveland Inst of Art, III	21,2	17,2		
Cleveland St U, IIA	36,4	27,2	22,8	18,6
C of Mt St Joseph, IIB	21,8	17,9	15,1	14,2
C Steubenville*, IIB	22,7	18,8	16,2	—
C of Wooster, IIB	29,6	23,9	18,1	15,2
Columbus C of Art & Des, IIB	—	15,5	15,1	12,5
Defiance C, IIB	21,2	18,1	17,0	—
Denison U, IIB	33,8	24,6	19,2	19,8
Dyke C, IIB			15,2	—
Edgecliff C, IIB	19,0	14,6	13,6	
Findlay C, IIB	23,8	20,3	17,3	14,3
Hebrew Union C, I	46,5	32,1	29,1	—
Heidelberg C, IIB	26,4	21,0	16,8	—
Hiram C, IIB	29,4	21,6	16,8	
Jeffrsn Tech C, III		22,9	20,2	16,5
J Carroll U*, IIA	25,7	22,2	19,8	16,7
Kent St U, I	32,4	24,9	21,0	17,0
Ashtabula, III			20,0	—
East Liverpool, III			18,9	—
Salem, III		—	20,5	
Stark Co, III	—	23,5	21,0	—
Trumbull, III		22,9	19,2	—
Tuscarawas, III		—	20,1	—
Kenyon C, IIB	31,6	25,1	19,3	
Kettering C Medical Arts, III		—	14,2	13,3
Lake Erie C, IIA	26,3	20,3	16,7	
Lorain Co CC, III	—	28,5	23,6	18,3
Lourdes C, III			10,9	
Malone C, IIB	21,4	17,6	—	
Marietta C, IIB	26,4	20,7	17,5	16,5
Miami U				
Oxford, I	34,1	26,3	21,0	18,0
Hamilton, III		26,3	19,8	—
Middletown, III		24,5	20,2	20,5
Michael J Owens Tech C, III	—	—	21,9	18,4
Mt Union C, IIB	26,5	21,8	18,3	15,1
Mt Vernon Nazarene C, IIB	20,8	16,3	15,4	13,1
Muskingum Area Tech C, III		20,0	18,6	17,5
Muskingum C, IIB	23,3	19,3	15,9	11,2
Oberlin C, IIB	34,6	24,5	18,5	16,0
Ohio C Podiatric Med, IIA	—	—	24,6	
Ohio Dominican C, IIB	20,3	17,7	15,5	12,2
Ohio Northrn U, IIB	26,7	22,0	19,0	16,3
Ohio St U, I	37,4	26,1	23,4	18,4
Ag-Tech Inst, III		—	20,0	—
Lima, III		24,9	21,3	
Mansfield, III		27,5	21,0	
Marion, III		24,3	21,5	
Newark, III		24,7	21,4	
Ohio U, I	31,1	24,4	20,9	16,5
Belmont Co, III		23,1	20,2	
Chillicothe, III			19,3	
Lancaster, III		—	19,5	—
Zanesville, III		—	19,5	—
Ohio Wesleyan U, IIB	32,1	24,8	20,4	—
Otterbein C, IIB	27,6	22,1	17,0	14,0
Pontifical C Josephinum, IIA	—	17,3	14,3	
Shawnee St CC, III		24,7	20,8	17,3
Sinclair CC, III	26,9	21,9	18,8	15,7
Southern St CC, III		—	—	15,4
Stark Tech C, III		—	22,3	18,2
Trinty Luth Sem, I	23,8	20,1		
United Theo Sem, IIA	22,8	—		
U of Akron, I	35,0	27,8	22,8	19,1
Wayne Gen Tech C, III			18,5	—
U of Cincinnati, I	37,1	27,4	21,8	16,8
Claremont Gen Tech, III			16,7	12,0
R Walters C, III		24,9	19,9	16,1
U of Dayton, IIA	27,8	23,6	19,5	15,3
U of Toledo, I	32,9	26,6	22,1	18,2
Urbana C, IIB	—	18,1	—	15,5
Ursuline C, IIB	18,9	—	15,4	16,0
Walsh C, IIB	20,0	16,6	—	
Wilberforce U, IIB	—	20,2	17,1	14,0
Wilmington C, IIB	20,5	18,3	14,8	
Wittenberg U, IIB	29,7	23,9	18,7	17,1
Wright St U, IIA	33,7	26,6	20,6	16,2
Western Ohio, IIA		—	18,7	—
Xavier U*, IIA	28,3	23,7	20,0	
Yngstwn St U, IIA	33,3	27,6	22,5	17,1

OKLAHOMA

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Bacone C, III		18,1	16,5	13,0
Bethany Nazarene C, IIA	23,0	19,8	18,5	16,1

OKLAHOMA—Continued

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Cameron U, IIB	26,3	22,7	20,0	16,4
Cntl St U, IIA	26,3	24,2	21,8	18,6
E Central Okla St U, IIA	24,0	22,6	20,3	17,1
Langston U, IIB	23,2	20,8	17,7	14,5
NE Okla St U, IIA	25,6	21,6	19,3	16,2
NW Okla St U, IIA	23,5	21,7	18,4	14,0
Okla Baptist U, IIB	23,6	21,1	17,2	14,7
Okla Christ C, IIB	22,7	20,9	17,9	13,6
Okla City U, IIA	27,3	18,9	16,3	11,1
Oklahoma Panhndl St U, IIB	20,7	19,4	18,3	15,8
Oklahoma St U, I	31,3	24,7	20,5	14,9
Tech Inst, III		—	19,9	16,9
Phillips U, IIA	22,3	18,8	16,2	
SE Okla St U, IIA	24,0	20,8	18,4	15,6
SW Okla St U, IIA	25,9	24,2	22,2	17,5
U of Oklahoma Norman, I	31,8	24,9	20,5	12,7
U Sci & Arts Okla, IIB	—	20,6	19,2	15,8
U of Tulsa, I	31,0	25,9	19,9	15,1

OREGON

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Concordia C, III	—	—	14,3	
E Oregon St C, IIA	30,6	24,8	21,6	—
George Fox C, IIB	22,0	19,7	16,3	
Judsn Baptst C, III			14,4	—
Lewis & Clrk C, IIA	34,7	25,5	20,6	
Linfield C, IIA	23,9	21,4	17,0	
Multnomah Sch of Bible, III	18,5	17,0	—	
NW Christ C, IIB	17,6			
Ore Inst Tech, IIB	31,7	29,8	24,2	20,0
Oregon St U, I	34,2	27,0	22,2	17,0
Pacific U, IIA	24,8	21,6	17,3	
Portland St U, IIA	32,1	26,0	22,1	16,8
Reed C, IIA	33,1	24,3	19,7	
So Ore St C, IIA	30,0	25,0	20,9	18,1
U of Oregon, I	35,5	26,8	22,0	19,3
U of Portland, IIB	28,7	26,9	21,8	
Warner Pac C, IIA		15,1	13,2	
W Baptist C, IIB	15,3	12,8		
W Conserv Bapt Sem, IIA	—	—	17,4	
Willamette U, IIA	30,5	23,3	19,6	

PENNSYLVANIA

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Albright C, IIB	28,3	22,7	18,8	15,6
Allegheny C, IIB	29,5	22,5	17,1	13,9
Allentown C St Frncis de Sales, IIB	—	19,2	16,2	—
Bapt Bib C Pa, IIA	—	17,8	15,4	—
Beaver C, IIB	26,6	20,3	17,0	
Blmsburg St C, IIA	35,3	23,3	22,9	17,2
Bryn Mawr C, I	32,1	26,1	20,8	
Bucknell U, IIA	36,0	26,4	20,5	17,9
Bucks Co CC, III	28,4	22,0	18,6	—
Butler Co CC, III	27,6	24,6	21,6	—
Cabrini C*, IIB	—	—	19,1	
California St C, IIA	35,0	29,3	24,3	—
Carlow C*, IIB	25,9	20,0	16,4	—
Cedar Crest C, IIB	25,7	19,5	17,1	—
Chatham C, IIB	28,2	23,7	18,6	
Chestnut Hill C, IIB		—	—	11,9
Cheyney St C, IIB	34,3	29,1	23,6	20,1
Clarion St C				
Main Campus, IIA	35,5	29,5	23,8	19,2
Venango, III			24,8	
C Misericordia, IIB		19,1	16,0	13,6
CC of Allegheny Co				
Allegheny, III	26,2	23,9	21,8	18,1
Boyce, III	26,1	24,1	22,5	
North, III		—	19,1	
South, III	25,6	22,8	20,5	
CC Beaver Co, III		22,7	20,5	16,5
CC of Phila, III	32,4	29,9	25,1	20,9
Delaware Valley C Sci & Agr, IIB	24,6	21,9	19,1	15,2
Dickinson C, IIB	31,4	25,5	18,7	—
Dickinson School of Law, IIA	39,1		—	
Drexel U, IIA	38,3	27,7	21,4	16,9
Duquesne U*, IIA	30,4	23,7	18,6	15,1
East Strdsbrg St C, IIA	33,7	28,7	26,2	
E Baptist Theo Sem, IIA	25,7	—		
Eastern C, IIB	24,1	20,1	17,3	
Edinboro St C, IIA	35,7	29,5	24,4	19,1
Elizabthtwn C, IIB	28,2	23,1	19,7	17,6
Franklin and Marshall C, IIB	35,4	27,6	20,0	16,8
Gannon C, IIA	25,7	22,5	19,9	—
Geneva C, IIB	26,2	22,6	19,2	—
Gettysburg C, IIB	33,4	24,6	19,0	15,0
Gwynedd-Mercy C, IIB	—	15,7	12,5	11,5
Harcum JC, III		17,7	14,7	11,6

PENNSYLVANIA-Cont.

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Harrisbg Ar CC, III	26,7	22,7	19,0	15,4
Haverford C, IIB	35,5	26,8	19,6	—
Holy Family C, IIB	—	—	16,0	—
Immaculata C, IIB	—	23,0		
Indiana U of Pa, I	34,9	29,2	23,7	18,2
Juniata C, IIB	29,4	22,2	18,4	—
King's C, IIB	24,4	21,4	19,1	—
Kutztown St C, IIA	35,0	29,5	24,3	20,0
Lackawanna JC, III		—	—	12,3
Lafayette C, IIB	36,2	26,7	20,9	19,6
Lancaster Sem, IIA	15,9	—		
La Roche C, IIB		—	14,6	
LaSalle C, IIB	30,9	25,0	21,2	17,4
Lebanon Vly C, IIB	27,0	22,6	16,8	
Lehigh Co CC, III	28,6	22,9	20,6	18,3
Lehigh U, I	37,7	28,2	21,0	18,4
Lincoln U, IIB	28,7	22,0	18,2	14,3
Lk Havn St C, IIB	35,4	29,0	25,1	—
Lutheran Theo Sem				
Gettysburg, IIA	23,4			
Philadelphia, IIA	27,6			
Luzerne Co CC, III	24,8	22,4	19,8	14,0
Lycoming C, IIB	25,7	21,2	17,6	13,7
Mansfield St C, IIA	35,1	29,6	24,0	19,7
Marywood C, IIA	24,8	21,8	19,4	17,1
Mercyhurst C, IIB	25,1	21,0	16,5	15,0
Messiah C, IIB	23,4	20,5	18,2	—
Millersvile St C, IIA	35,4	29,4	24,0	20,7
Mntgmry Co CC, III	28,6	24,2	20,7	16,3
Moravian C, IIB	29,4	21,6	18,1	—
Mt Aloysius JC, III		15,6	—	13,8
Muhlenberg C, IIB	32,0	24,0	17,2	—
Northampton County CC, III	26,0	22,3	18,8	16,1
Our Lady of Angels C, IIB	—	—	15,7	—
Peirce JC, III		17,3	14,6	12,6
Pa C of Optometry, IIA		32,3	26,5	
Pa C Podiatric Medicine, IIA	35,9	30,8	22,7	—
Pa St U, I	37,3	28,3	22,4	17,4
Campuses, IIA	33,4	27,9	21,5	18,8
Campuses, III	28,5	24,8	20,4	18,2
Philadelphia C of Art, IIA	28,3	19,0	25,1	
Philadelphia C of Bib, IIB	16,3	—	12,2	10,8
Philadelphia C of Phar Sci, IIA	33,6	29,5	22,6	16,9
Philadelphia C of Textiles & Sci, IIB	31,3	25,6	21,1	16,3
Philadelphia C of Perf Arts, IIA		—	21,4	
Point Park C, IIB	24,9	19,6	16,0	12,9
Reading Area CC, III	21,7	19,5	—	—
Robt Morris C, IIB	—	23,7	21,2	17,4
Rosemont C, IIB	24,2	21,5	18,1	—
St Francis C*, IIA	24,8	20,4	17,4	—
St Joseph's U*, IIB	32,1	24,1	20,0	17,6
St Vincent C*, IIB	27,4	23,5	19,0	13,9
Seton Hill C, IIB	21,8	19,5	15,3	—
Shippensburg St C, IIA	35,4	29,5	24,4	20,6
Slippery Rock St C, IIA	35,6	29,6	24,1	19,3
Spring Garden C, IIB	27,5	22,0	19,5	17,2
Susquehnna U, IIB	28,8	22,8	19,0	15,8
Swarthmore C, IIB	35,1	26,0	20,0	—
Temple U, I	38,0	28,8	22,7	17,8
Thiel C, IIB	27,8	23,4	18,3	15,1
T Jefferson U, IIB	—	25,6	22,0	18,3
U of Pa, I	42,2	30,1	23,3	19,0
U of Scranton, IIA	27,1	23,5	19,9	15,8
Ursinus C, IIB	22,7	20,4	16,6	14,5
Villa Maria C*, IIB			16,0	13,0
Villanova U, IIA	32,2	25,1	20,9	15,1
Washington and Jefferson C, IIB	28,5	23,2	19,8	17,9
Waynesburg C, IIB	24,4	20,8	18,5	—
West Chester St C, IIA	35,4	29,6	24,1	19,7
Westminster C, IIA	29,4	23,8	19,7	—
Westminster Theo Sem, IIA		19,8		
Westmoreland County CC, III		21,7	19,8	—
Widener C, IIB	32,7	24,1	19,5	18,3
Wilkes C, IIA	25,7	21,5	18,0	13,7
Williamsport Area CC, III	—	20,5	19,6	17,1
Wilson C, IIB	25,4	—	16,1	
York C of Pa, IIA	28,4	23,8	19,9	15,7

RHODE ISLAND

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Barrington C, IIB	18,2	—	14,3	
Brown U, I	38,9	26,9	20,5	
Bryant C Bus Admin, IIA	32,9	28,8	23,0	20,2
N E Inst Tech, III			16,1	—
Providence C*, IIA	34,6	26,7	23,9	18,7
RI C, IIA	30,8	24,5	21,3	17,4
RI JC, III	23,0	25,1	21,2	14,2
RI Sch Design, IIA	29,5	24,9	20,0	14,4
Salve Regina C*, IIA	23,4	19,5	16,6	13,7
U of RI, I	34,1	27,0	21,9	15,4

SOUTH CAROLINA

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Baptist C at Charleston, IIB	21,3	18,6	14,8	—
Benedict C, IIB	21,0	16,4	14,4	12,1
Central Wesleyan C, IIB	15,7	—	11,3	
Citadel Mil C, IIA	28,8	23,4	19,5	
Claflin C, IIB	17,9	17,2	15,1	13,5
Clemson U, I	30,8	24,9	20,0	15,7
Cnker C, IIB	24,9	19,3	15,4	
C of Charlstn, IIA	25,3	22,2	19,0	15,0
Columbia C, IIB	21,3	19,3	15,7	13,3
Converse C, IIA	25,8	20,0	16,8	14,8
Erskine C, IIA	19,8	17,3	15,7	
Fr Marion C, IIB	28,9	22,8	19,3	14,8
Furman U, IIA	28,0	22,0	18,3	
Lander C, IIB	26,4	21,9	18,5	15,5
Limestone C, IIB	19,3	16,1	14,8	
Luth Theo Sem, I	25,6	—		
Morris C, IIB		—	13,0	11,9
Newberry C, IIB	20,5	17,2	16,5	14,2
N Greenville C, III			—	9,9
Presbyterian C, IIB	24,9	18,9	17,4	—
S C St C, IIA	26,0	21,7	19,0	15,2
U of South Carolina				
Aiken, IIB	—	20,7	16,4	
Beaufort, III			16,2	
Coastal Carolina, IIB	24,2	20,4	17,6	—
Columbia, I	33,2	24,9	19,9	15,3
Lancaster, III		—	16,7	
Spartanburg, IIB		20,5	17,8	15,0
Sumter, III		—	16,7	15,3
Winthrop C, IIA	28,9	24,0	19,7	14,4
Wofford C, IIB	26,7	20,9	16,3	

SOUTH DAKOTA

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Augustana C, IIA	24,9	21,0	17,8	15,0
Blck Hills St C, IIA	23,6	19,9	17,6	15,1
Dakota St C, IIB	21,6	19,2	17,2	13,5
Dakota Wesleyan U, IIB	21,3	20,1	15,6	—
Huron C, IIB	—	—	13,8	13,1
Mt Marty C, IIB		—	16,4	—
Northern St C, IIA	23,8	20,9	18,2	16,9
Sioux Falls C, IIB	19,9	17,6	16,2	—
S D Sch of Mines and Tech, IIA	27,6	22,0	19,5	
S D State U, IIA	25,6	21,3	18,3	15,9
U of S D, I	28,0	21,7	18,3	15,3
Springfield, IIB	—	20,7	19,5	16,3
Yankton C, IIB	17,7	—	14,1	—

TENNESSEE

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Aus Peay St U, IIA	27,5	22,6	18,0	14,5
Belmont C, IIB	21,4	17,7	15,8	13,7
Bethel C, IIB	17,2	14,8	—	
Bryan C, IIB	—	—	15,4	
Carson-Newman C, IIB	20,1	17,7	15,6	14,8
Chattanooga St Tech CC, III		22,1	20,6	18,3
Christ Bros C*, IIB	24,3	18,9	15,1	—
Clevelnd St CC, III		20,5	18,6	15,6
Columbia St CC, III		21,5	19,5	15,1
D Lipscomb C, IIB	18,6	16,1	14,4	12,3
Dyersbrg St CC, III		—	18,2	15,3
E Tenn St U, IIA	32,1	26,6	21,9	18,0
Fisk U, IIA	25,9	20,8	17,1	14,5
Jackson St CC, III	—	20,9	18,5	16,5
King C, IIB	20,3	—	15,4	
Knoxville C, IIB	19,3	—	13,5	11,5
Lambuth C, IIB	21,6	18,8	16,7	—
Lane C, IIB	15,2	14,4	12,9	11,5
Lincln Mem U, IIB			15,1	13,5
Maryville C, IIB	18,3	14,7	12,7	11,1
Memphis St U, I	30,7	25,4	20,3	15,8
Mid Tenn St U, I	30,5	25,3	21,5	16,9
Motlow St CC, III		20,5	17,6	16,1
Roane St CC, III		21,8	18,8	17,5
Southern C of Optometry, IIA		—	31,5	25,0
Southern Missionary C, IIB	16,0	15,2	14,4	13,5
Southwestern at Memphis, IIB	28,8	23,1	16,2	
St Tech Inst at Memphis, III	22,1	20,1	18,0	15,2
Steed C, IIB				11,3
Tenn St U, IIA	29,6	23,8	18,4	16,7
Tenn Tech U, IIA	29,3	24,1	20,6	16,2
Tenn Wesleyan C, IIB	—	—	13,4	—
Trevecca Nazarene C, IIB	18,4	15,8	14,0	
Tusculum C, IIB		—	14,5	11,6
Union U, IIB	21,7	18,9	16,4	14,1
U of the So, IIB	29,2	23,1	18,9	16,0
U of Tennessee				
Knoxville, I	31,9	25,1	20,5	15,3
Chattanooga, IIA	28,9	23,8	18,8	14,9
Martin, IIA	25,4	22,1	18,6	—
Vanderbilt U, I	35,2	25,5	19,8	16,3
Volnteer St CC, III	—	21,3	18,6	15,9
Walters St CC, III		21,1	18,6	16,2

TEXAS

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Abilene Christian U, IIA	26,1	21,7	18,0	15,2
Amarillo C, III	23,2	21,5	20,5	18,4
Angelo St U, IIA	29,5	25,7	23,3	16,4
Austin C, IIA	26,8	22,5	18,4	15,8
Baylor U, I	33,8	25,6	21,2	18,8
Brazosport C, III	24,5	22,5	18,3	
Dallas Bapt C, IIB	21,5	19,1	16,9	14,7
Dallas Theo Sem, I	23,6	20,6	18,8	14,7
Del Mar C, III	28,0	23,6	20,7	18,4
East Texas Baptist C, IIB	21,1	17,7	15,4	—
East Texas St U, I	29,8	24,6	20,7	18,0
Epis Theo Sem of SW, IIA	27,0			
Hardin-Simmons U, IIA	21,4	18,3	15,9	—
Houstn Bapt U, IIB	26,9	22,6	19,6	17,1
Howrd Payne U, IIB	17,5	18,0	14,8	12,2
Incarnate Wd C, IIA	24,0	19,0	16,1	13,5
Jarvis Christ C, IIB	22,3	18,1	15,5	—
Lamar U, IIA	31,0	25,6	21,3	17,1
LeTourneau C, IIB	19,6	16,8	16,1	12,7
Lubbock Chr C, IIB	19,1	16,8	13,2	
Mary Hardin-Baylor C, IIB	21,3	17,5	15,4	13,0
McMurry C, IIB	20,8	17,7	15,3	—
Midland C, III	24,1	—		19,9
Midwstrn St U, IIA	29,9	25,6	21,4	16,4
No Texas St U, I	32,1	26,4	21,3	18,3
Odessa C, III	27,4	22,7	21,1	18,7
Our Lady of the Lake U, IIA	21,4	19,8	17,1	13,4
Pan Amer U, IIA	31,6	27,2	21,3	18,1
Paul Quinn C, IIB	—		12,1	—
Prairie View A&M U, IIA	—	23,8	20,8	17,0
Rice U, I	36,3	25,4	20,9	16,5
St Edward's U, IIB	22,8	19,0	15,9	12,7
St Mary's U San Antonio*, IIA	24,5	18,4	16,1	12,5
St Phillip's C, III	—	24,0	20,9	18,2
Sam Houston St U, IIA	29,1	26,0	22,4	17,5
San Antonio C, III	27,7	24,3	21,4	18,3
Schreiner C, III	17,3			
So Methodist U, I	34,1	25,1	20,0	13,1
So Plains C, III	21,4	20,9	18,7	16,7
SW Tex St U, IIA	29,7	26,1	21,1	16,9
SW Christian C, III			13,8	11,7
Sthwstern U, IIB	25,9	21,9	17,0	—
Stephen Austin St U, IIA	29,8	25,0	21,2	17,3
Sul Ross St U, IIA	26,0	24,2	20,1	16,7
Tarleton St U, IIA	26,2	22,6	20,1	16,5
Texas A&I U, IIA	29,6	24,2	20,8	16,2
Corpus Christi St U, IIA	31,3	24,9	20,6	15,1
Laredo St U, IIA	29,4	—	—	—
Texas A&M U, I	35,0	27,8	22,7	17,5
Galveston, IIB	—	23,4	19,5	
Tex Christian U, I	28,7	22,9	19,0	15,2
Texas C, IIB	17,9	14,8		9,9
Texas C Osteo Med, IIA	43,6	36,1	30,0	
Tex Eastrn U, IIA	27,6	23,2	20,3	
Tex Luth C, IIB	23,3	20,2	17,9	—
Texas Southrn U, I	29,4	25,7	21,2	16,8
Texas Tech U, I	30,5	24,5	20,6	13,1
Tex Wesleyan C, IIB	21,5	18,5	17,1	14,5
Tex Woman's U, I	30,0	26,8	21,5	17,0
Trinity U, IIA	29,6	24,8	20,8	17,5
U of Houston, I	35,6	26,9	22,2	18,5
Clear Lake Cty, IIA	33,3	26,6	22,0	21,6
Downtown, IIB		21,9	18,8	17,4
Victoria, IIA		19,3	19,4	

TEXAS—Continued

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
U of St Thom*, IIA	19,3	17,7	15,8	14,9
U of Texas				
Arlington, IIA	32,3	25,8	21,3	15,5
Austin, I	39,4	27,0	22,0	17,3
Dallas, IIA	36,3	28,8	21,5	—
El Paso, IIA	31,5	26,6	22,2	18,0
Perm Basin, IIA	30,4	23,9	19,9	
San Antonio, IIA	29,9	24,5	19,9	17,6
Tyler, IIA	27,9	23,5	20,4	
W Texas St U, IIA	29,4	24,9	20,7	16,9
Western Tex C, III	—	18,8	17,3	15,0
Wiley C, IIB	19,2	15,5	—	12,0

UTAH

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Dixie C, III		25,0	22,7	18,2
Snow C, III	—	24,4	20,1	16,9
So Utah St C, IIB	29,0	23,4	20,2	—
U of Utah, I	36,4	27,5	22,9	19,7
Utah St U, I	32,5	26,2	21,9	17,4
Weber St C, IIB	29,1	24,9	21,6	17,7
Westminster C, IIB	20,8	18,9	15,5	

VERMONT

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Castleton St C, IIA	23,7	20,1	17,7	15,8
Champlain C, III	—	17,6	17,7	14,1
Green Mtn C, IIB		18,1	16,1	—
Johnson St C, IIA	23,7	20,3	16,3	14,4
Lyndon St C, IIB	22,8	19,7	16,8	15,1
Middlebury C, IIB	29,9	22,7	17,8	15,8
Norwich U, IIB	26,8	21,2	18,3	14,3
St Michl's C*, IIA	26,0	20,6	16,7	—
Trinity C, IIB		17,1	13,6	—
U of Vt & St Ag C, I	32,2	25,1	21,1	—
Vermont C, IIB	—	21,0	18,5	—

VERMONT—Continued

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Vt Law Sch, IIA	39,0	—		

VIRGINIA

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Averett C, IIB	—	18,1	14,7	—
Blue Ridge CC, III	—	21,5	19,0	14,9
Bridgewater C, IIB	23,4	19,4	16,8	
Cntrl Virginia CC, III	23,2	21,6	17,8	16,4
C Wm & Mary, I	29,5	23,4	18,8	—
Chris Nwprt C, IIB	25,0	21,1	19,2	16,7
Rich Bland C, III	—	22,1	17,7	
D Lancaster CC, III		20,9	18,0	13,7
Danville CC, III	—	19,9	17,0	14,2
E Mennonite C, IIA	18,8	16,8	15,3	13,3
Estn Shore CC, III	—	19,3	—	—
Emry & Henry C, IIB	23,1	19,1	16,4	
Ferrum C, III	—	17,0	14,7	
Geo Mason U, IIA	28,5	23,6	19,7	17,7
Germanna CC, III	—	19,4	16,0	—
Hampden-Sydney C, IIB	27,0	21,2	17,1	
Hollins C, IIB	29,2	23,0	16,4	
J Sargeant Reynolds CC, III	23,6	20,0	17,3	15,2
John Tyler CC, III	21,3	20,8	17,2	14,0
Liberty Baptist C, IIB	21,0	19,0	16,4	14,8
Longwood C, IIB	24,8	21,2	17,7	14,5
Lord Fairfax CC, III	—	19,4	17,3	—
Lynchburg C, IIA	26,7	21,1	17,4	—
J Madison U, IIA	28,8	22,7	19,0	16,0
Mary Bldwn C, IIB	23,1	18,8	16,6	13,8
M Washingtn C, IIB	24,1	20,5	17,0	—
Marymount C*, IIB	25,4	19,7	14,2	12,5
Mtn Empire CC, III	—	18,2	16,6	14,4
New River CC, III	22,3	20,3	17,5	14,3
Norfolk St C, IIA	26,8	21,9	18,7	14,8
No Virginia CC, III	24,7	21,5	18,0	15,1

VIRGINIA—Continued

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Old Domin U, IIA	31,3	24,4	20,0	16,0
Patrk Henry CC, III	—	19,7	17,9	—
PD Camp CC, III	—	18,2	16,7	14,7
Piedmont Va CC, III	—	19,0	16,9	13,5
Prot Epis Sem, IIA	24,8		—	
Radford C, IIA	26,8	21,9	18,5	15,6
Randolph-Macon C, IIB	25,6	21,0	16,7	
Randolph-Macon Woman's C, IIB	26,1	20,3	17,2	
Rappahanck CC, III		20,1	16,5	15,2
Roanoke C, IIB	26,8	19,9	17,2	
Shenandoah C Cons Music, IIB	—	15,2	14,9	12,1
Southsd Va CC, III	—	19,4	17,0	14,0
SW Virginia CC, III	—	19,9	16,8	15,8
Sweet Briar C, IIB	27,3	20,9	17,0	
T Nelson CC, III	23,3	20,7	17,6	15,4
Tidewater CC, III	21,9	19,0	16,9	14,6
Union Theo Sem, IIA	20,8	—	—	
U of Richmond, IIA	33,5	26,3	20,6	14,6
U of Virginia, I	40,1	28,5	20,4	15,4
Clinch Vlly C, IIB	24,5	19,4	16,8	
Va Common U, I	30,6	25,6	21,2	16,8
Va Highlands CC, III	—	20,5	17,5	14,7
Va Milit Inst, IIB	27,3	21,8	19,4	16,6
Va Poly Inst, I	36,1	27,4	21,4	15,8
Virginia St C, IIA	26,2	22,5	18,2	15,1
Va Union U, IIA	—	20,0	17,3	
Va Wesleyan C, IIB	—	20,9	18,2	
Va Western CC, III	23,7	21,2	18,0	14,4
Washington and Lee U, IIB	35,9	27,8	22,4	—
Wytheville CC, III	22,6	20,1	17,8	13,8

WASHINGTON

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Cntrl Wash U, IIA	30,9	25,6	22,1	19,6

WASHINGTON—Continued

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Ft Wright C Holy Names*, IIA			12,3	
Gonzaga U, IIA	29,5	23,8	19,8	15,4
Northwest C Assem God, IIB		19,1	—	—
Pacific Luth U, IIA	28,0	22,6	18,8	15,5
Peninsula C, III			25,9	21,2
St Martin's C, IIB		—	16,2	
Seattle Pac U, IIA	25,2	21,3	17,6	14,9
Seattle U*, IIA	24,7	20,9	18,5	15,5
U Puget Sound, IIA	27,9	23,2	19,2	
U of Washington, I	37,6	27,7	22,4	17,4
Walla Walla C, IIA	17,7	16,8	15,9	14,1
Washington St U, I	33,8	26,5	22,0	—
W Wash U, IIA	30,9	25,6	20,9	
Whitman C, IIB	30,9	23,6	19,1	
Whitworth C, IIA	24,9	20,7	16,6	—

WEST VIRGINIA

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Alderson-Broaddus C, IIB		19,6	16,5	14,5
Bethany C, IIB	25,7	21,8	16,8	13,9
Bluefield St C, IIB	23,1	20,8	18,2	15,6
Concord C, IIB	25,5	21,4	18,0	—
Davis & Elk C, IIB	21,5	17,7	16,3	13,8
Fairmont St C, IIB	26,0	21,3	18,9	17,2
Glenville St C, IIB	24,9	21,4	19,0	15,8
Marshall U, IIA	27,6	23,5	19,7	15,4
Parkersburg CC, III		21,4	18,7	14,9
Potomac St C, III	23,1	19,4	16,7	
Salem C, IIB	—	16,0	14,4	13,6
Shepherd C, IIB	26,7	22,5	20,0	16,8
Southern W Va CC				
Logan, III		—	—	15,7
Williamson, III			18,4	15,2
W Liberty St C, IIB	25,0	21,0	18,4	16,2
W Va C of Grad Studies, IIA	29,4	25,4	20,8	

WEST VIRGINIA—Continued

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
W Va Inst Tech, IIB	26,0	22,2	18,7	15,7
W Va No CC, III	21,6	—	16,5	14,1
W Va St C, IIB	25,4	21,9	18,9	16,2
West Virginia U, I	31,1	25,0	20,2	15,4
W Va Wesleyan C, IIB	23,4	19,5	17,4	13,7
Wheeling C, IIB	23,4	19,8	17,4	15,8

WISCONSIN

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Alverno C, IIB		18,1	15,3	13,9
Beloit C, IIB	25,4	19,7	16,1	
Card Stritch C*, IIA		16,1	14,2	—
Carroll C, IIB	28,0	21,6	19,5	
Carthage C, IIB	24,8	19,6	16,6	—
Concordia C, III		—	—	14,4
Edgewood C, IIB		16,6	—	—
Inst of Paper Chemistry, IIA	33,6	31,2	25,8	
Lakeland C, IIB	—	—	15,5	12,8
Lawrence U, IIB	32,4	26,3	19,0	—
Marian C, IIB		21,7	16,3	13,4
Marquette U*, I	34,4	27,0	21,4	16,4
Milwaukee Sch Engineering, IIA	24,0	20,1	18,8	16,8
Mount Mary C, IIB		20,8	16,2	12,7
Northland C, IIB	20,0	17,4	14,3	
Northwestern C, IIB	13,4			
Ripon C, IIB	28,9	22,3	18,3	15,3
St Norbert C*, IIB	27,5	23,7	17,6	
U of Wisconsin				
Eau Claire, IIA	32,8	26,1	22,7	19,7
Green Bay, IIA	33,8	26,1	20,0	—
La Crosse, IIA	32,2	26,4	24,0	21,3
Madison, I	36,7	27,2	23,1	18,6
Milwaukee, I	36,9	27,3	23,0	19,4
Oshkosh, IIA	32,1	27,5	23,4	20,9
Parkside, IIA	35,5	27,2	22,0	

WISCONSIN—Continued

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
U of Wisconsin				
Platteville, IIA	30,7	26,3	23,0	19,3
River Falls, IIA	31,4	25,4	21,3	18,7
Stevens Point, IIA	30,6	25,1	21,4	18,4
Stout, IIA	31,2	25,6	22,2	19,3
Superior, IIA	34,0	27,0	21,8	18,1
Whitewater, IIA	32,3	26,9	24,0	21,3
Center System, III	29,3	24,8	21,0	17,5
Viterbo C, IIA		19,2	16,7	14,7

WYOMING

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
U of Wyoming, I	33,3	27,2	22,2	19,0
W Wyo CC, III	26,9	24,0	19,1	—

PUERTO RICO

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
American C of PR, IIB			—	8,9
Antillian C, IIB		11,2	10,0	9,2
Bayamon Central U, IIB			12,4	11,6
Cath U of PR, IIA	19,8	14,7	13,6	10,9
Inter Am U of PR				
Aguadilla, III			14,8	13,4
Arecibo, III			15,2	13,6
Fajardo, III			15,4	13,5
Guayama, III			—	13,7
Metro, IIA	22,1	17,8	15,6	13,2
Ponce, III		17,9	15,1	13,0
San German, IIA	22,8	17,9	15,5	12,0
Puerto Rico JC, III		16,0		11,6
U of Puerto Rico				
Rio Piedras, I	21,3	16,9	14,3	11,4
Cayey, IIB	—	21,9	17,3	14,1
Humacao, IIB	—	19,7	17,8	13,3
Mayaguez, IIA	26,5	21,7	18,9	15,2
U Sacred Hrt, IIB	—	14,6	14,3	11,9

Average Compensation at Institutions Without Faculty Ranks

ALABAMA

Alexander City St JC	17,9
B T Washington Bus C	12,1
Brewer St JC	18,9
Chattahoochee Valley CC	17,5
Enterprise St JC	18,4
Gadsden St JC	18,7
G C Wallace St CC	
Dothan	17,7
Hanceville	16,5
Selma	18,0
Faulkner St JC	18,6
Jefferson Davis St JC	17,5
Jefferson St JC	19,1
J C Calhoun St CC	18,6
L B Wallace St JC	17,7
Marion Mil Inst	14,1
NE Alabama St JC	17,4
NW Ala St JC	17,6
P Henry St JC	17,9
Snead St JC	18,4
SE Bible C	10,5
So Union St JC	17,7
So Voc C	9,1
Walker C	18,0

ALASKA

S Jackson C	17,8
U of Alaska	
Anchorage CC	32,8
Juneau-Doug CC	30,8
Kenai CC	33,9
Kuskokwim CC	43,1
Tanana Vly CC	40,7

ARIZONA

Arizona Western C	21,4
Central Arizona C	21,2
Cochise C	20,5
Glendale CC	28,0
Maricopa Tech CC	26,9
Mesa CC	27,9
Mohave CC	19,7
Phoenix C	28,0
Pima CC	21,5
Scottsdale CC	26,2
Yavapai C	22,4

ARKANSAS

Cap City Bus C	9,3
E Ark CC	17,5
Garland Co CC	18,2
Miss Co CC	16,1
No Ark CC	18,4
Southern Ark U	
El Dorado	15,0
SW Tech	16,8
Westark CC	18,4

CALIFORNIA

Allan Hancock C	28,3
American River C	31,7
Antelope Valley C	25,5
Art Ctr C of Design	19,1
Barstow C	21,7
Cabrillo C	27,6
Canada C	32,8
Center for Early Ed	11,7
Cerritos C	31,9
Chabot C	30,1
Citrus C	31,9
C of Alameda	27,4
C of the Canyons	29,5
C of Marin	27,5
C of Redwoods	29,1
C of San Mateo	33,2
C of the Sequoias	30,2
C of the Siskiyous	28,8
Columbia C	26,3
Contra Costa C	32,2
Consumnes Rivr C	30,1
Cuesta C	31,5
Cypress C	30,3
De Anza C	32,6
Diablo Valley C	33,4
E Los Angeles C	31,1
El Camino C	29,3
Evergreen Valley C	30,5
Fresno City C	26,8
Fresno Pacific C	20,5
Fullerton C	33,3
Gavilan C	25,7

CALIFORNIA—Cont.

Glendale CC	29,6
Golden West C	30,2
Grossmont C	28,8
Humphreys C	15,7
Imperial Valley C	29,3
Indian Valley C's	25,3
Lake Tahoe CC	27,8
Lassen C	28,2
Life Bible C	13,0
LA City C	31,2
LA Harbor C	31,4
LA Mission C	29,1
LA Pierce C	32,4
LA Southwest C	28,9
LA Tr Tech C	30,6
LA Valley C	32,0
Los Medanos C	30,1
Mendocino C	27,1
Menlo C	21,7
Merced C	29,4
Merritt C	28,8
Mira Costa C	29,4
Mission C	28,7
Modesto JC	30,7
Monterey Penin C	29,5
Moorpark C	27,9
Mt San Antonio C	30,1
Mt San Jacinto C	28,1
Napa C	28,2
Orange Coast C	30,6
Oxnard C	26,2
Pacific Oaks C	14,6
Palo Verde C	25,2
Palomar C	31,2
Pasadena City C	29,3
Reedley C	27,3
Sacramento City C	29,9
Saddleback CC	30,8
SF Art Inst	18,3
SF Cons of Music	18,0
San Jose City C	30,8
Santa Ana C	29,8
Santa Barbara City C	30,1
Santa Monica C	31,2
Santa Rosa JC	30,3
Shasta C	31,9
Sierra C	29,8
Skyline C	30,8
Solano CC	26,8
Southwestern C	29,0
Taft C	27,9
Ventura C	28,1
Victor Vly C	26,9
West Hills C	31,3
W Los Angeles C	30,6
West Valley C	31,6
Yuba C	29,5

COLORADO

Aims CC	20,0
Arapahoe CC	19,2
Colorado NW CC	19,2
Colorado Tech C	10,3
CC of Denver	
Auraria	18,5
North	20,2
Red Rocks	18,7
Lamar CC	16,0
Morgan CC	18,0
Northeastern JC	21,0
Otero JC	19,7
Pikes Peak CC	19,2
Pueblo Voc CC	19,7
Trinidad St JC	19,2
Western Bible C	15,3

DELAWARE

Del Tech & CC	
Terry	20,6
Southern	21,9
Stanton	21,9
Wilmington	21,1

FLORIDA

Brevard CC	20,4
Broward CC	23,2
Central Florida CC	18,9
Chipola JC	17,2
Daytona Beach CC	17,4
Edison CC	16,6
Florida JC Jacksonville	20,3
Florida Keys CC	19,1
Fla Southern C	16,7
Hillsborough CC	20,5
Lake City CC	19,4
Lake-Sumter CC	19,0

FLORIDA—Cont.

No Florida JC	16,6
Okaloosa-Walton JC	18,9
Pasco-Hernando CC	14,5
Ringling Sch of Art	16,8
Santa Fe CC	18,9
Seminole CC	20,5
So Florida JC	19,7
Tallahassee CC	19,2
Valencia CC	20,2

GEORGIA

Atlanta C of Art	16,5
Brewton-Parker C	13,0
Emmanuel C	14,3
Phillips C	9,1
Toccoa Falls C	13,0
Young Harris C	15,0

HAWAII

U of Hawaii	
Honolulu CC	23,5
Kapiolani CC	25,6
Kauai CC	23,6
Leeward CC	24,8
Maui CC	24,0
Windward CC	22,9

IDAHO

North Idaho C	20,7
NW Nazarene C	17,6

ILLINOIS

Belleville Area C	25,9
Blackburn C	19,1
Carl Sandburg C	19,8
Central YMCA CC	18,6
C of Dupage	27,9
C of Lake Co	25,7
Columbia C	21,1
Elgin CC	23,6
Highland CC	21,7
Ill E JC System	
Lincoln Trail C	15,3
Olney Central C	18,5
Wabash Valley C	20,4
Ill Valley CC	23,2
JA Logan C	20,9
J Wood CC	14,8
Joliet JC	27,1
Kankakee CC	19,0
Kaskaskia C	20,7
Kendall C	16,3
Kishwaukee C	18,2
Lake Land C	20,1
Lincoln Land CC	24,7
Mallinckrodt C	10,2
Morton C	24,9
Parkland C	21,6
Prairie St C	24,6
Rend Lake C	20,1
Rock Valley C	22,4
Shawnee C	16,7
SE Illinois C	17,8
Spoon River C	22,3
Springfield C*	12,7
State CC	18,7
Thornton CC	25,5
Triton C	26,3
Waubonsee CC	24,4

INDIANA

Ind Voc-Tech C	
Columbus	15,3
Southwest	15,9
Northeast	17,1
Central Ind	16,9
Kokomo	16,3
Lafayette	14,0
No Central	15,7
So Central	14,7
Wabash Vly	16,2

IOWA

Clinton CC	18,1
Des Moines Area CC	19,7
Ellsworth CC	20,8
Hawkeye Inst of Tech	18,4
Indian Hills CC	16,6
Iowa Lakes CC	
North	24,7
South	21,7
Kirkwood CC	17,9

IOWA—Cont.

Muscatine CC	18,1
N Iowa Area CC	21,6
NE Iowa V-T Sch	16,7
NW Iowa Tech C	16,3
Scott CC	18,4
W Iowa Tech	18,2

KANSAS

Allen Co CJC	17,4
Barton Co CJC	17,3
Butler Co CJC	18,4
Central C	13,0
Coffeyville CJC	16,2
Colby CC	15,4
Cowley Co CJC	17,5
Donnelly C*	13,0
Ft Scott CJC	17,3
Garden City CJC	16,9
Haskell Indian JC	21,8
Hesston C	14,4
Highland CJC	15,2
Hutchinson CJC	19,2
Independence CJC	16,6
Johnson Co CJC	20,4
Kansas City CJC	18,1
Labette CC	16,3
Neosho Co CJC	17,1
Pratt CJC	15,5
Seward Co CJC	17,0

KENTUCKY

Kentucky Bus C	7,5
Lees JC	13,1
Lindsey Wilson C	13,2
Midway C	15,5

LOUISIANA

Bossier P CC	17,6
St Bernard P CC	16,4

MAINE

Andover C	11,0
C of the Atlantic	21,0
E Maine V-T Inst	15,5
No Maine V-T Inst	16,9
Portland Sch Art	15,1
So Maine V-T Inst	16,0
Westbrook C	16,3

MARYLAND

St John's C	22,9

MASSACHUSETTS

Aquinas JC	
Milton*	10,6
Newton*	10,5
Bay St JC of Bus	13,0
Berklee C of Music	13,0
Blue Hills Reg Tech Inst	21,0
Bradford C	17,8
Fisher JC	14,0
K Gibbs Sch	12,4
Mt Ida JC	11,4
Sch of Museum Fine Arts	18,2
Sch of Worcster Art Museum	11,4
Simon's Rock C	16,2

MICHIGAN

Alpena CC	24,3
Baker JC Bus	18,6
Bay de Noc CC	23,0
Chas S Mott CC	26,6
Davenport C Bus	23,9
Detroit C of Bus	20,1
Glen Oaks CC	21,0
Grand Rapids JC	23,4
Grand Rapids Sch of Bible	12,1
Highland Park CC	27,4
Jackson CC	26,8
Kellogg CC	26,4
Kirtland CC	20,4
Lewis C Bus	10,9
Macomb Co CC	
Center Campus	27,7
South Campus	29,1
Merrill-Palmer Inst	25,5
Mid Michigan CC	18,8
Muskegon Bus C	14,4

MICHIGAN—Cont.

Muskegon CC	25,0
N Cen Mich C	19,8
Oakland CC	28,2
St Clair Co CC	27,5
SW Michigan C	18,4
Suomi C	19,3
Washtenaw CC	28,4
Wayne Co CC	27,3
West Shore CC	21,0

MINNESOTA

Anoka-Ramsey CC	23,6
Austin CC	24,5
Bethany Luth C	20,5
Brainerd CC	24,6
Fergus Falls CC	24,3
Hibbing CC	22,8
Inver Hills CC	22,5
Itasca CC	25,3
Lakewood CC	24,0
Martin Luther C	11,1
Mesabi CC	25,9
Metropolitan CC	23,1
Normandale CC	22,5
N Cen Bible C	16,3
No Hennepin CC	23,6
Northland CC	25,7
NW C Chiro	16,4
Rainy River CC	22,7
Rochester CC	23,5
St Paul Sem	12,0
Vermilion CC	22,4
Willmar CC	25,7
Worthington CC	24,0

MISSISSIPPI

Clarke C	13,0
Copiah-Lincoln JC	14,6
E Central JC	15,1
E Miss JC	13,5
Holmes JC	14,7
Itawamba JC	14,7
Jones Co JC	16,4
Meridian JC	15,5
Miss Delta JC	15,4
Miss Gulf Coast JC	
Jackson	17,9
Jefferson Davis	17,7
Perkinston	19,3
NE Miss JC	15,4
NW Miss JC	14,9
Pearl River JC	13,2
Phillips C	9,4
Prentiss Norm-Indus Inst	9,1
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Cnt Neb Tech CC	15,5
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Tobe-Coburn Sch Fash Careers	15,2
Utica Sch Com	12,3
Wood Sch	15,2

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Asheville-Buncombe Tech Inst	17,4
Beaufort Co Tech Inst	15,4
Bladen Tech Inst	13,5
Blue Ridge Tech Inst	17,0
Caldwell CC-Tech Inst	16,0
Cape Fear Tech Inst	16,9
Carteret Tech Inst	15,8
Catawba Valley Tech Inst	18,1
Central Carolina Tech Inst	16,3
Cnt Piedmont CC	19,7
Chowan C	16,5
Cleveland Co Tech Inst	18,1
Coastal Carolina CC	16,1
Craven CC	18,9
Davidson Co CC	17,5
Durham Tech Inst	17,3
Edgecombe Tech Inst	14,0
Fayetteville Tech Inst	17,2
Forsyth Tech Inst	17,0
Gaston C	16,1
Guilford Tech Inst	17,0
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Haywood Tech Inst	15,5
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James Sprunt Inst	15,1
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Pamlico Tech Inst	13,4
Peace C	16,5
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SW Tech Inst	15,6
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Cuyahoga CC	27,0
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Chemeketa CC	23,8
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Cent Wyoming C	20,3
E Wyoming C	19,1
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Inter Am U, Barranquitas	13,0

AMERICAN SAMOA

Amer Samoa CC	12,1

MICRONESIA

CC Micronesia	8,5

Status of National Direct Student Loans, 1978-79

	Amount outstanding	Potential loss
Alabama	$ 12,760,771	18.80%
Alaska	646,053	27.12%
Arizona	8,973,884	18.85%
Arkansas	7,313,555	16.93%
California	80,786,234	19.05%
Colorado	10,648,734	14.07%
Connecticut	9,206,434	15.89%
Delaware	1,749,345	20.04%
Dist. of Col.	8,939,916	23.01%
Florida	24,270,397	22.00%
Georgia	16,475,897	22.07%
Hawaii	1,846,110	18.57%
Idaho	2,175,374	11.76%
Illinois	36,462,007	16.50%
Indiana	15,431,002	11.63%
Iowa	8,027,838	8.49%
Kansas	8,033,621	9.75%
Kentucky	9,856,916	13.15%
Louisiana	14,395,454	18.04%
Maine	2,887,810	11.21%
Maryland	11,597,138	21.21%
Massachusetts	24,516,091	13.80%
Michigan	36,464,141	18.73%
Minnesota	9,616,945	7.81%
Mississippi	12,836,120	22.00%
Missouri	17,041,426	13.62%
Montana	1,639,575	8.16%
Nebraska	2,932,114	7.67%
Nevada	1,168,053	19.07%
New Hampshire	2,721,062	11.28%
New Jersey	15,067,052	17.70%
New Mexico	5,103,480	17.82%
New York	68,251,453	17.64%
North Carolina	23,710,728	21.15%
North Dakota	1,226,584	4.46%
Ohio	35,304,314	16.87%
Oklahoma	12,325,720	15.01%
Oregon	8,953,243	12.64%
Pennsylvania	30,559,460	12.86%
Rhode Island	4,233,111	14.03%
South Carolina	9,999,415	23.61%
South Dakota	1,948,656	6.55%
Tennessee	17,651,056	16.21%
Texas	38,039,152	20.92%
Utah	2,620,318	9.06%
Vermont	2,546,634	12.40%
Virginia	13,362,904	16.54%
Washington	13,041,136	12.53%
West Virginia	5,379,774	12.24%
Wisconsin	13,969,198	11.86%
Wyoming	598,901	6.08%
Guam	18,886	64.06%
Puerto Rico	6,102,555	21.14%
Virgin Islands	67,752	55.89%
Total U. S.	$731,742,500	16.04%

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Default Rate on Direct Student Loans Declines for First Time in History

WASHINGTON

Plagued for years by rising default rates, the National Direct Student Loan program has reported a drop in the number of students who have failed to repay their debts—the first such decrease in its history.

According to figures released by the Department of Education, the default rate in the loan program dropped from nearly 17.4 per cent in 1978 to about 16 per cent in 1979—2 percentage points below the level predicted by federal officials last year.

As of September 15, 1979, the latest date for which figures are available, 875,459 students had fallen behind in repaying loans totaling $731.1-million.

Under the campus-administered program, students may borrow up to $2,500 a year. They do not begin repaying until nine months after leaving college, and they have up to 10 years to erase their debts. The default rate is measured by comparing overdue loans with $4.56-billion in loans that have fallen due since the program began, government officials said. The new figure is based on data submitted to the department last October by the 3,277 colleges and universities participating in the program.

Guam had the highest rate of defaults, 64 per cent, followed by the Virgin Islands, Alaska, and South Carolina. North Dakota had the lowest default rate, 4.46 per cent. Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Montana, Iowa, Utah, and Kansas all had default rates under 10 per cent.

—A.C.R.

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News

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A calendar of academic meetings from now through September, 1981, will be found in a pull-out section beginning on Page 29.

State support for higher education is dropping in some states due to the recession. Story on Page 3.

Charges of plagiarism and altered research data have led four scientists to resign from major universities and medical centers. Story on Page 5.

The College for Human Services uses a "performance based" curriculum to train students to improve services for the needy. Story on Page 6.

A cutback of $100-million for the direct student-loan program was included in the fiscal 1981 appropriations bill for the Department of Education. Story on Page 11.

Some research universities are unhappy about a decision by the National Institutes of Health to monitor the affirmative-action status of their contract-holders. Story on Page 11.

A dispute over new engineering programs in British Columbia demonstrates a lack of coherent planning, critics charge. Story on Page 15.

An explosion in publishing by small presses has aided new authors and helped keep creative-writing programs vital. Story on Page 17.

A cooperative agreement with the University of Toronto Press may save the McGill-Queen's University Press. Story on Page 18.

The American winners of the 1980-81 Fulbright awards are listed beginning on Page 23.

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demic Freedom vs. Affirmative Action: a. Professor Jailed in Tenure Dispute

Classic conflict between 'two good principles' has the AAUP 'on the horns of a dilemma'

WIDE WORLD

James Dinnan, who was sent to prison for refusing to disclose his vote in a tenure decision, arrives in academic regalia to begin his sentence.

By Lorenzo Middleton

The case of James Andrew Dinnan, a professor who went to prison rather than divulge how he voted on a tenure decision, has focused attention on the potential conflict between academic freedom and affirmative action.

Mr. Dinnan has been praised by many of his faculty colleagues at the University of Georgia and by other supporters around the country for what they view as a heroic stand against intrusion by the courts into university affairs.

Some educators argue, however, that if Mr. Dinnan had his way, promotion and tenure decisions would be shrouded in secrecy, allowing discrimination against women and members of minority groups, who would have no legal recourse to protect their employment rights.

A tenured professor of adult education and reading, Mr. Dinnan was one of nine members of a committee that voted last winter against the promotion and tenure of a former assistant professor in the college of education.

It was the third year that the assistant professor, Maija Blaubergs, had been turned down, and she was notified that her contract would not be renewed.

She sued the university, charging that she had been denied promotion and tenure because she was a woman. Such a denial would violate Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Ms. Blaubergs's lawyer, Andrew Marshall, called on six members of the com-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Use of Television Gaining on Campuses After Years of Promise, Disappointment

By Malcolm G. Scully

Efforts to use television and other communications media to provide higher education to new groups of students are expanding dramatically as the 1980-81 academic year begins.

No one is yet predicting that the long-awaited, often-delayed "technological revolution" has arrived in higher education, but interest in television and "telecourses" has grown sharply, according to both educators and TV executives.

They attribute that interest both to technological improvements made possible by the use of communications satellites and to the exploration of new markets by colleges and universities in a period when the traditional college-age population is expected to decline.

They also say that institutions and television networks hope to capture part of the expanding market in continuing education for dentists, doctors, engineers, nurses, teachers, and other professionals.

Among the recent developments:

▶ The National University Consortium for Telecommunications in Education this month will begin a pilot project to offer courses for undergraduate degrees via television and other non-traditional delivery systems.

▶ The University of Mid-America, a consortium of 11 state universities with headquarters in Lincoln, Neb., has begun planning for the establishment of a nationwide "open university" that would offer both undergraduate and graduate programs on television.

▶ The Appalachian Community Service Network, a project originally started as an experiment by the Appalachian Regional Commission, is planning this fall to become an independent, non-profit corporation that will distribute 64 hours of programming each week to cable television systems across the country. About half that total will be undergraduate and graduate courses for credit. Fifteen hours will be devoted to continuing education for professionals.

▶ The Central Education Network, which comprises public television stations in 10 Midwestern states, has formed a "postsecondary council" that includes higher-education and public-broadcasting representatives from each state. The council will attempt to determine the needs for telecommunications at the 821 colleges and universities in the 10-state area, and to realize savings by group purchasing of "telecourses" and equipment.

▶ The American Educational Televi-

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

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Note Pad

Congress returns from a short Labor Day holiday this week to enter what normally would be the homestretch of its legislative session.

But because of the lengthy—and still far from resolved—fight over resolutions setting limits on government spending, a mountain of other bills has built up.

House Speaker Tip O'Neill's list of "must" legislation includes, for example, several important appropriations, health-manpower, and health-research measures.

As a result, House and Senate Democratic leaders have announced that although Congress will recess as scheduled on October 4, lawmakers almost certainly will have to return to the Capitol after Election Day for a "lame duck" session beginning November 12.

Some Republicans maintain that Congress really could get through all its work in time if it tried hard enough. They've accused the Democrats of trying to dodge controversial votes on the budget and other issues until after the election.

Rep. Ken Kramer, Republican of Colorado, complained one Friday recently that just two bills were scheduled for action that day so the House could adjourn by 3 p.m.—to enable "members to catch planes back to their districts in time to squeeze in a full weekend of campaigning."

If Congress can't get its work done by October 4, he said, members should stay in town "even if this means working until the election."

He urged, "Let us get our priorities straight and concentrate on doing our jobs rather than on saving them."

■

Before submitting a compromise college-aid bill for final House and Senate approval last week, members of the conference committee drafting the measure fought long and bloody battles over ways to curb the abuse of federal student-loan programs.

Discussing the high default rate on federal loans to college students, Sen. Claiborne Pell, the Rhode Island Democrat who chairs the Senate education subcommittee, pointed with pride to a program instituted recently to track down student-loan defaulters among Senate staff members. He took House members to task for failing to follow suit.

Senators contended that some students had taken out the low-interest loans and used the money not to pay for their college education, but to buy stereos or to spend elsewhere.

Challenged to back up their claims, the only evidence Senator Pell could cite was the case of a Senate staffer who had used his college loan to invest in a money-market fund.

■

In the process of resolving more than 200 differences between the House and Senate versions of the college-aid bill, some smaller issues often loomed exceedingly large.

For example, conferees argued for days about a Senate proposal to establish a new $300-million program to aid Hawaiian college students. House conferees also fiercely resisted a proposal to provide aid to the Robert A. Taft Institute, a non-profit organization in New York that sponsors seminars on American politics.

Although they finally called for a study of the Hawaiian issue and agreed to aid the institute, at one point in the impasse, Rep. Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, suggested an imaginative compromise: moving the Taft Institute to Hawaii.

Washington

House Would Cut $100-Million from Direct Loans in Fiscal 1981

By Cheryl M. Fields

WASHINGTON

Financing for the National Direct Student Loan program would drop by $100-million, to $186-million, under a fiscal 1981 appropriations bill for the Department of Education that the House of Representatives approved last week.

The measure, HR 7998, would allocate a total of $3.36-billion for student financial aid for the fiscal year beginning October 1, some $200-million more than President Carter requested but $63-million less than was appropriated in the current fiscal year.

In a continuingly cold budgetary climate, the House Appropriations Committee defended the cutback in direct loans by arguing that, "taking into account the availability of $400-million in collections on prior year loans, and the 10-per-cent matching required from institutions, the amount of loan funds would be over $600-million for academic year 1981-82."

Representatives of colleges and universities, however, contended that with the default rate still running at about 16 per cent in the program, colleges and universities could not count on increased collections to make up the $100-million cutback.

Higher-education lobbyists tried, but failed, to persuade a friendly Congressman to offer an amendment restoring the cut. They indicated they hoped the Senate might put back part of the reduction.

The Carter Adminstration had requested no money for the program, since it had proposed sweeping changes in both the direct-loan and Guaranteed Student Loan programs during deliberations on a new higher-education bill, HR 5192. The final bill reported by House and Senate conferees, however, left the two programs basically intact.

$1.39-Billion for Loans

For the Guaranteed Student Loan program, the measure included $1.39-billion, as the Administration had requested, "for mandatory expenses relating to student loan defaults and interest payments." However, since work on the college-aid bill had not been completed when the appropriations panel drew up its recommendations, it did not include any funds to cover increased costs stemming from changes in the program.

College lobbyists held out the possibility that Congress might be willing to pass supplemental appropriations next year for the guaranteed-loan program, and possibly for direct loans, if it was clear the programs were falling short of the funds they needed.

In other student-aid areas, financing for Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants and the college work-study program would hold steady at their fiscal 1980 levels—$370-million and $550-million, respectively.

Incentive grants for state scholarships would also be financed at this year's level of $76.75-million.

The House committee recommended $120-million for aid to developing institutions, up $10-million over the current year, and nearly $160-million for special programs to aid students from disadvantaged backgrounds, up $12-million over fiscal 1980.

The appropriations measure provides a total of $14.1-billion for the Department of Education, $622-million more than the President requested. The $57.1-billion that the bill would allocate for the Department of Health and Human Services, however, was $336.6-million less than the Administration asked for.

The House bill would allot $3.6-billion to the National Institutes of Health, about $187-million over comparable appropriations for fiscal 1980, an increase of about 5.5 per cent. The appropriations committee noted that the measure would "restore the appropriations for most of the institutes to at least the level requested in the

Continued on Following Page

NIH Queries on Affirmative Action Criticized by Research Universities

WASHINGTON

The National Institutes of Health have begun monitoring the affirmative-action status of the institutions to which they award contracts—and some research universities aren't happy about it.

The institutes are asking the principal scientific investigators on N.I.H.-sponsored projects seven general questions about their institution's overall affirmative-action plans and the hiring practices of their own departments or units.

Such questions, contend some university representatives, duplicate information already gathered by other government agencies, contrary to President Carter's public assertions that he wants to cut down on excess data gathering.

In addition, the representatives suggest that such activity encroaches on the jurisdiction—or duplicates the investigations—of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs in the Department of Labor. Since October, 1978, the department has had overall responsibility for enforcing Executive Order 11246, which bars job discrimination by holders of federal contracts.

Another concern is that N.I.H. contract officers may be talking to the wrong people about university policies.

"While direct communication between the N.I.H. program officer and the university principal investigator is appropriate with respect to technical matters for which they, as well as the university, have responsibility, such contact is inappropriate with respect to policy matters for which they are not directly responsible," Reagan Scurlock, executive director of the Council on Governmental Relations, told N.I.H. director Donald S. Fredrickson.

"To interject individual faculty members into such policy matters places them in the untenable position of rendering value judgments about matters which are the corporate responsibility of the university," he added.

Questions Rouse Concern

The more than 100 research universities that belong to the council receive over 90 per cent of the federal funds obtained by higher education through contracts and grants for scientific activities, noted Mr. Scurlock.

Maureen B. E. Miles, N.I.H. grants and contracts compliance officer, acknowledged that a number of scientists had expressed concern that they would not have adequate information to answer the new questions, which ask such things as:

▶ "In your unit, do women with comparable training and experience performing comparable work as men receive equal pay for their efforts?

▶ "Are affirmative steps taken to accommodate handicapped employees?

▶ "In your unit, among individuals with comparable training and experience, are hiring and promotional opportunities the same for: Minorities? Women? Handicapped? Vietnam Era veterans? Various religious/ethnic groups?"

Said Ms. Miles, "We know that many principal investigators may not be aware of affirmative-action issues." The agency wants them to learn their institution's and their own responsibilities, she said, "because they do the hiring and the firing."

"If an enforcement agency like the Labor Department goes in and finds problems, a contractor can sometimes end up being 'debarred' from federal contracts," she said. "We want our research to continue. We want to give our contractors technical assistance so they won't have trouble, before things get to a legal proceeding."

Ms. Miles said officials at the Department of Labor knew about the questions, which were added last month to the inquiries investigators make when they conduct on-site reviews of N.I.H. contracts. "They had to approve them," she said. "I revised them several times."

Carl A. Fretts, director of N.I.H.'s division of grants and contracts, told representatives of higher-education groups recently, "The N.I.H.'s responsibility as a funding agency does not include enforce-

Continued on Following Page

House Would Give New Patent Rights to Universities

WASHINGTON

Universities and small businesses would be given more patent rights under a bill approved by the House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary.

The House bill, which is similar to a measure the Senate approved in April, would grant universities and small businesses automatic title to their inventions, even when the new products or processes are the result of government-sponsored research.

Under present law, government agencies are allowed to draft their own patent policies. As a result, 26 different sets of rules are now in effect, some of which are so restrictive that university scientists say it is often impossible to get their inventions on the market.

Under the House bill, the government would retain "march-in" rights, allowing it to recover patents only when researchers failed to make "reasonable" efforts to commercialize their products.

'Welfare Fund'

In approving HR 6933, the House panel rejected a move by Rep. Jack Brooks, Democrat of Texas, to delete provisions giving exclusive licenses to large businesses to develop new products in certain fields. Mr. Brooks warned that the provisions would create a "welfare fund" for large corporations.

Colleges had supported the Brooks amendment on the grounds that it would help speed passage of the measure.

The bill passed by the Senate does not contain the controversial corporate provisions.

The House bill includes an amendment by Rep. Thomas F. Railsback, Republican of Illinois, that would remove the Patent and Trademark Office from the Department of Commerce and make it an independent agency.

Critics of the office say it has become disorganized and is slow in responding to requests for patent files.

—ANNE C. ROARK

NIH

Continued from Preceding Page

ment." Ms. Miles indicated that the institutes did not intend to notify the Labor Department if its officials ran across any serious problems.

However, Mr. Fretts wrote in an April memorandum to contract officers, "All serious problems that cannot be resolved at the N.I.H. level will be reported to the Department of Labor/Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs."

The crux of the problem is that the institutes say they are just trying to "educate" their contractors, said R. Claire Guthrie, assistant general counsel of the American Council on Education. But if violations are reported, then that sounds "like the first stage in an enforcement process," she said.

The health institutes are not the only federal agencies that may be giving increased attention to the affirmative-action status of their contractors.

A regional office of the Department of Energy recently asked one Midwestern university for four copies of its fiscal 1981 affirmative-action plan. "While equal opportunity/affirmative action compliance responsibility rests with the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, D.O.E. retains a responsibility to promote [the activities] and to assess performance," the agency wrote the university.

—CHERYL M. FIELDS

FACT-FILE

Authorization Levels for College Aid, 1981-85

Amounts included in compromise bill under consideration by House and Senate

	Fiscal 1981	Fiscal 1982	Fiscal 1983	Fiscal 1984	Fiscal 1985
Title I: Continuing-education programs and planning					
State planning and continuing education	$ 20,000,000	$ 40,000,000	$ 60,000,000	$ 80,000,000	$100,000,000
Commission on National Development in Postsecondary Education	3,000,000				
Title II: College libraries					
College-library resources	$ 10,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 35,000,000
Library training, research, and development	10,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000
Research-library resources	10,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Study of a national periodical center	750,000	750,000	†	†	†
Title III: Institutional aid					
Aid to developing institutions and institutions with special needs	$160,000,000	$185,000,000	$210,000,000	$245,000,000	$280,000,000
Challenge Grants for strengthening institutions	0	25,000,000	35,000,000	45,000,000	50,000,000
Title IV: Student financial assistance					
Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (Pell Grants)	†	†	†	†	†
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants					
Initial-year awards	$400,000,000	$400,000,000	$400,000,000	$400,000,000	$400,000,000
Continuing-year awards	†	†	†	†	†
State Student Incentive Grants	100,000,000	100,000,000	150,000,000	200,000,000	250,000,000
College Work-Study	670,000,000	720,000,000	760,000,000	800,000,000	830,000,000
National Direct Student Loans	400,000,000	400,000,000	475,000,000	550,000,000	625,000,000
Guaranteed Student Loans	†	†	†	†	†
Special programs for disadvantaged stu	400,000,000	†	†	†	†
Veterans' cost-of-instruction payments	†	†	†	†	†
Aid to migrant-farmworker students	9,600,000	12,000,000	14,000,000	16,000,000	18,000,000
National Commission on Student Financial Assistance	$ 10,000,000				
Title V: Teacher training					
Teacher Corps	$ 45,000,000	$ 55,000,000	$ 65,000,000	$ 75,000,000	$ 85,000,000
Teacher-training grants	20,000,000	30,000,000	40,000,000	50,000,000	55,000,000
Training for teachers of the handicapped	2,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Title VI: International education					
International and foreign-language study	$ 45,000,000	$ 55,000,000	$ 70,000,000	$ 80,000,000	$ 85,000,000
Business and international-education cooperation	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000
Grants to promote international understanding ‡	5,250,000	6,750,000	8,250,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Title VII: Construction and renovation of academic facilities					
State grants for undergraduate facilities	$140,000,000	$140,000,000	$145,000,000	$150,000,000	$155,000,000
Institutional grants for graduate facilities	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000
Loans for academic facilities	110,000,000	110,000,000	110,000,000	110,000,000	110,000,000
Title VIII: Cooperative education					
Planning and programs	$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000
Research and demonstration grants	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Title IX: Graduate education					
Strengthening graduate programs	$ 50,000,000	$ 50,000,000	$ 50,000,000	$ 50,000,000	$ 50,000,000
Institution-based fellowships (includes graduate and professional opportunities, public service, mining)	60,000,000	60,000,000	†	†	†
National Graduate Fellowships	†	†	†	†	†
Assistance for Training in the Legal Profession	5,000,000	5,000,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	10,000,000
Law School Clinical Experience program	5,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000	10,000,000
Title X: Fund for Improvement of Postsecondary Education	$ 20,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 40,000,000	$ 50,000,000	$ 50,000,000
Title XI: Urban Grant University program	$ 15,000,000	$ 25,000,000	$ 40,000,000	$ 50,000,000	$ 65,000,000
Miscellaneous:					
Aid for educating women at the workplace	$ 7,500,000	$ 7,500,000	$ 7,500,000	$ 7,500,000	$ 7,500,000
Aid to students in U.S. territories	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
National Institute of Education	125,000,000	145,000,000	165,000,000	190,000,000	215,000,000
Pre-College Science Teacher Training	2,500,000				
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	5,000,000				
Native Hawaiian education	500,000				
Refugee-children impact aid	†				
Navajo Community College Assistance program	†				
Robert A. Taft Institute	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
General Daniel James Memorial Health Education Center	6,000,000				
William Levi Dawson Chair of Public Affairs	750,000				

† Appropriation of such sums as necessary

‡ Program transferred to Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act

SOURCE: HOUSE AND SENATE CONFERENCE REPORT

Direct Loans

Continued from Preceding Page

fiscal year 1981 budget estimates submitted to the Congress last January."

The President's revised request in April would have reduced the $3.6-billion by $91-million.

The committee rejected Administration attempts to cut back funds in the N.I.H. budget for training new researchers, saying it had included an increase of nearly $35-million for that purpose.

"A stable research effort clearly requires a stable supply of well-trained, competent investigators," the panel said.

No Authorizations

The committee did not consider budget requests for $303-million for a variety of health-professions education programs, because no new authorizing legislation had been passed. Both Senate and House committees have approved bills to revamp aid programs for medical, dental, nursing, and other health-professions schools, but neither chamber has yet acted on them.

In the continuing controversy over budget resolutions setting overall spending limits for federal programs, leaders on Capitol Hill now say that Congress will not attempt to pass a second resolution, to establish binding spending ceilings, until after the November elections.

The Senate Budget Committee has finished work on its version of the second budget resolution, allowing a total of about $5.5-billion for higher-education programs. That was $300-million over the $5.2-billion limit set in the first resolution. A staff member said the $300-million had been included to permit supplemental funds for guaranteed loans.

The House panel has not yet begun drafting its version of the second budget resolution.

Some college lobbyists said they hoped to persuade the House committee to include room for a possible supplemental appropriation for both direct and guaranteed student loans, in case such action becomes necessary.

Bills in Congress

WASHINGTON

Following is a summary of bills of interest to higher education that have been introduced in Congress. Copies of bills may be obtained from Senators (Washington 20510) or Representatives (Washington 20515).

SENATE

S 2977—Veterans. To establish a new program of education assistance for veterans and members of the military Reserves who enlist after December 31, 1980. By Senator Thurmond (R-S.C.).

S 3011—Veterans. To authorize the Veterans Administration to release the names and addresses of veterans for research purposes. By Senator Cranston (D-Cal.).

S 3015—Research. To establish within the National Aeronautics and Space Administration a program of research and development aimed at making cars more energy-efficient. By Senators Mathias (R-Md.) and Baucus (D-Mont.).

S 3016—Research. To provide for more efficient use of federal laboratories for research and development. By Senator Mathias (R-Md.).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HR 7724—Appropriations. To make appropriations for the Department of the Interior, the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Institute of Museum Services, and other agencies for fiscal 1981. By Representative Yates (D-Ill.).

HR 7727—Military. To increase by $500 the maximum Basic Educational Opportunity Grant available to members of the National Guard and the military Reserves. By Representative Bedell (D-Iowa).

HR 7754—Regulatory reform. To establish procedures for Congress to review regulations issued by federal agencies. By Representative Tauzin (D-La.).

HR 7757—Land-grant colleges. To provide grants to land-grant colleges for construction and renovation projects to improve their ability to conduct agricultural research. By Representative Wampler (R-Va.).

HR 7839—Veterans. To extend the deadline by which veterans eligible for education assistance under the GI Bill must use their benefits. By Representative Whitehurst (R-Va.).

HR 7865—Research. To provide for a new program of research and development concerning the safety of light-water nuclear reactors. By Representative McCormack (D-Wash.) and two others.

HR 7884—Research. To provide for a new program of research and development on biomass energy. By Representatives Heftel (D-Hawaii) and Fithian (D-Ind.).

HR 7933—Veterans. To establish a new program of education assistance for veterans and members of the military Reserves who enlist after December 31, 1980. By Representative Duncan (R-Tenn.).

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

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Articles on inside pages

A 1.1-per-cent rise in enrollment this fall is predicted by the federal government. Story on Page 2.

Scholars in women's studies are seeking greater prominence in college curricula and academic research. Story on Page 3.

Candidates get poor grades from political scientists assessing the 1980 Presidential campaign at their annual meeting. Story on Page 7.

School desegregation has little effect on college-going rates of Hispanics, researchers report at a meeting of the American Sociological Association. Story on Page 6.

Engineering programs are ranked anew, according to the accomplishments of their graduates. Story and Fact-File on Page 8.

Fears of politicization have been stirred by a bill that would set spending ceilings for each of the 11 units of the National Institutes of Health. Story on Page 11.

Expansion of student aid wins handily in the House of Representatives but faces more opposition in the Senate. Story on Page 11.

New support for basic research is proposed in a $600-million program unveiled by the White House. Story on Page 13.

Mexico's biggest university has named four women as deans, but women remain a minority in Mexican higher education. Story on Page 15.

The anti-nuclear movement has produced a lengthening shelf of "no-nuke" books. A survey of the literature will be found on Page 17.

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Faculty Stress Is Found to Be Highest Among Married Women, Single Men

Anxiety and depression among college teachers less prevalent than in general population

By Cheryl M. Fields

MONTREAL

Married female and unmarried male faculty members experience more stress and less satisfaction in their jobs than do other college teachers, a researcher said last week.

Anxiety, depression, and insomnia were the most frequent stress-related symptoms described by 681 faculty members in a recent study reported at the American Psychological Association's annual meeting here.

While 40.3 per cent of all the faculty members in the study said they experienced anxiety, 56.4 per cent of the single men and 48.9 per cent of the married women reported suffering from it, as compared with 46.3 per cent of the unmarried women and 35.9 per cent of the married men.

More than a third of the faculty members—34.5 per cent—said they suffered from depression. Among single men, 48.9 per cent reported being depressed, compared to 37 per cent of both married and unmarried women. Thirty-two per cent of the married men said they experienced depression.

Insomnia was reported by 41 per cent of the single men, by 36.7 per cent of the married women, by 29.6 per cent of the single women, and by 23.6 per cent of the married men.

The percentages were based on faculty members who reported experiencing the symptoms occasionally, often, or continuously.

Despite those findings, said Lynne S. Koester, assistant professor of child development and family relations at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, academics generally said they experienced fewer stress-related symptoms than are reported by the general population.

Ms. Koester, who conducted the research with Charles H. Clark, assistant professor of reading at Western Illinois University, said the data were being analyzed further.

The survey included responses from faculty members at public and private institutions in 15 states and included assistant, associate, and full professors. Questionnaires were returned by 504 men and 177 women.

Ms. Koester said the data appeared to support other studies showing that marriage and children typically produce more stress for woman professors than for their

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

University Forbids Further Experiments by Biologist Who Cloned a Banned Virus

SAN DIEGO

A review board at the University of California at San Diego has forbidden a biologist to conduct any more cloning experiments in the wake of revelations that he copied genetic material earlier this year from a virus then banned from such studies.

A spokesman for the university said the restriction on cloning experiments by biologist Samuel Ian Kennedy was "indefinite" and would "last until the situation was resolved."

After investigating the incident, the biosafety committee of the university did not decide whether Mr. Kennedy had knowingly experimented with the banned virus, or whether the cloning was an accident.

"Either Dr. Kennedy had known the source and identity of the material used to clone DNA copies of the semliki forest virus or Dr. Kennedy, due to poor record keeping or lapse of memory, cloned the virus by mistake without prior identification," the committee concluded.

Mr. Kennedy strongly denied that he had knowingly violated guidelines published by the National Institutes of Health governing the conduct of certain categories of genetic studies.

The university's biosafety committee last week sent to the National Institutes of Health a report giving its conclusions on the incident.

An N.I.H. spokesman said last week that a committee would be formed to study the report, but that it was unclear how long it would be before the panel issues its final recommendations.

Officials at N.I.H. had said they would wait to see the university's report before deciding whether to launch their own investigation and whether to take any action against the university or the researcher. In its report, the biosafety committee acknowledged that in late March or early April, Mr. Kennedy had cloned the semliki forest virus, which was then barred from use in such experiments. But it noted that in late July, the federal guidelines were liberalized to allow experiments with that virus, as well as with other organisms.

"Therefore no violation of currently acceptable safety procedures occurred," the report said.

Mr. Kennedy has indicated he intended to clone genetic material from the sindbis virus, which was allowed under the federal guidelines in effect earlier this year.

Officials at the university said last week that Mr. Kennedy was free to continue other experiments he might have had under way.

But the biosafety committee indicated that agreements between the panel and researchers concerning the conduct of advanced genetic experiments were based on "mutual trust."

"In the absence of mutual trust, permission for cloning should not be granted," the committee said.

While saying "Very categorically no" when asked last week if he had deliberately violated federal guidelines, Mr. Kennedy also conceded, "I probably would have come to the same conclusions."

Earlier he raised the possibility that someone might have deliberately sabotaged his work. He said he had received telephone calls complaining that the work he was doing was dangerous.

He did not name anyone he suspected of such action, however, a university spokesman said.

THEOLOGIANS PICKET

COME, LET US
REASON TOGETHER.

DUBUQUE TELEGRAPH HERALD

C. Howard Wallace and Gene Harbaugh prepare signs for strike at the University of Dubuque's theological seminary. See Page 9.

FACT-FILE

Engineering Programs Ranked by Achievements of Graduates

All Engineering

Rank	Citations[1]
1. Harvard U[2]	73.9
2. Yale U	44.6
3. Columbia U	28.6
4. Cal. inst. of Tech.	25.0
5. Princeton U	24.5
6. Mass. Inst. of Tech.[2]	24.0
7. Ohio State U.	16.7
8. U. of Illinois, Urbana	16.6
9. U. of Cal., Berkeley	15.9
10. U. of Pennsylvania	15.4
11. U. of Colorado	15.1
12. Syracuse U.	14.8
13. U. of Michigan	14.3
14. Carnegie-Mellon U.	14.3
15. U. of Wisconsin, Madison	13.1
16. Stanford U.	12.4
17. Iowa State U.	12.1
18. U. of Iowa	10.9
19. Lehigh U.	10.7
20. Northwestern U.	10.7
21. Washington U.	10.6
22. U. of Pittsburgh	10.1
23. U. of Rochester	9.9
24. U. of Texas	9.9
25. U. of Kansas	9.7
26. Ill. Inst. of Tech.[2]	9.7
27. Purdue U.	9.3
28. U. of Minnesota	9.3
29. U. of Nebraska	9.2
30. Stevens Inst. of Tech.	9.0
31. Penn. State U.	8.9
32. Cornell U.	8.8
33. Tulane U.	8.8
34. Case Western Res.	8.7
35. Brown U.	8.5
36. Michigan State U.	8.4
37. Oregon State U.	8.4
38. Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	8.0
39. U. S. Naval Academy	8.0
40. Kansas State U.	7.9
41. U. of Cincinnati	7.8
42. U. of Washington	7.7
43. Louisiana State U.	7.0
44. U. of Notre Dame	6.7
45. Rice U.	6.4
46. U. of Southern Cal.	6.2
47. Virginia Poly. Inst.	6.1
48. Texas A&M U.	6.0
49. Oklahoma State U.	6.0
50. Drexel U.	6.0

	Chemical Engineering						Civil Engineering					
	Undergraduate		Master's		Doctorate		Undergraduate		Master's		Doctorate	
Overall rank[3]	Citations	Rank	Citations	Rank	Citations	Rank	Citations	Rank	Citations	Rank	Citations	Rank
1. Mass. Institute of Technology	25	5	30	6	125	2	19	1	20	5	34	11
2. U. of California, Berkeley	5	18	7	16	26	17	18	2	10	13	23	12
3. Stanford U.	7	16	6	17	0	18	6	13	6	16	14	15
4. Harvard U.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. U. of Illinois, Urbana	27	2	27	9	88	7	11	6	26	4	86	3
6. U. of Michigan, Ann Arbor	20	6	67	1	160	1	6	14	13	12	69	5
7. California Inst. of Technology	41	1	45	4	34	15	—	—	49	1	90	2
8. Ohio State U.	18	8	50	2	94	6	12	5	6	17	10	16
9. Purdue U.	12	11	17	12	74	8	8	10	8	15	55	[illegible]
10. Columbia U.	27	3	28	8	96	5	16	4	40	2	112	1
11. U. of Pennsylvania	26	4	12	13	41	14	4	16	0	18	23	13
12. Carnegie-Mellon U.	7	15	42	5	57	11	8	11	17	6	49	8
13. U. of Wisconsin, Madison	6	17	18	11	61	10	6	15	14	9	43	9
14. Princeton U.	7	14	30	7	34	16	8	12	16	8	0	18
15. U. of Texas, Austin	14	9	47	3	63	9	10	8	13	11	18	14
16. Cornell U.	14	10	12	14	97	4	17	3	17	7	73	4
17. Northwestern U.	19	7	10	15	50	12	9	9	8	14	10	17
18. Yale U.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Case Western Reserve U.	10	12	23	10	106	3	4	17	38	3	40	10
20. Iowa State U.	8	13	3	18	49	13	10	7	14	10	53	7

	Electrical Engineering						Mechanical Engineering					
	Undergraduate		Master's		Doctorate		Undergraduate		Master's		Doctorate	
Overall rank[3]	Citations	Rank	Citations	Rank	Citations	Rank	Citations	Rank	Citations	Rank	Citations	Rank
1. Mass. Institute of Technology	10	5	21	2	63	5	14	5	19	11	68	6
2. U. of California, Berkeley	5	13	6	17	24	16	7	16	11	17	26	15
3. Stanford U.	17	3	11	12	49	7	12	7	9	18	38	11
4. Harvard U.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. U. of Illinois, Urbana[4]	5	14	15	5	65	3	9	12	35	2	85	3
6. U. of Michigan, Ann Arbor	8	8	18	4	64	4	11	10	14	14	78	4
7. California Inst. of Technology	—	—	27	1	109	1	—	—	26	5	179	1
8. Ohio State U.	9	6	14	7	37	11	12	8	26	6	67	7
9. Purdue U.	5	12	7	15	32	15	8	14	24	9	67	8
10. Columbia U.	21	1	13	9	48	8	17	2	12	15	22	16
11. U. of Pennsylvania	18	2	11	11	53	6	14	6	20	10	14	18
12. Carnegie-Mellon U.	3	16	10	14	31	15	9	13	29	3	35	13
13. U. of Wisconsin, Madison	3	17	14	8	48	9	7	15	17	12	61	9
14. Princeton U.	7	10	0	18	7	18	11	9	16	13	30	14
15. U. of Texas, Austin	4	15	14	6	33	13	5	17	12	16	15	17
16. Cornell U.	10	4	7	16	70	2	17	1	26	8	76	5
17. Northwestern U.	7	9	13	10	35	12	15	3	26	7	48	10
18. Yale U.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Case Western Reserve U.	6	11	10	13	16	17	15	4	26	4	36	12
20. Iowa State U.	9	7	19	3	44	10	10	11	45	1	163	2

[1] Citations in Who's Who in Engineering, per 1,000 living alumni.
[2] Based on estimated number of living alumni.
[3] Overall rank based on number of citations in *Who's Who in Engineering*, number of citations per 1,000 alumni, amount of engineering research funds, and amount of research funds per faculty member.
[4] Industrial engineering included in mechanical engineering.
— Indicates program not offered or statistically significant data not available.

SOURCE: DEAN DONALD D. GLOWER, COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Ohio State Dean Develops New System for Ranking Schools of Engineering

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Donald D. Glower, engineering dean at the Ohio State University, has developed a system for ranking the country's best engineering programs without resorting to the use of popularity polls.

"The proof of the quality of a program," he says, "lies in the quality of the product, the graduate."

To measure the quality of engineering graduates, Mr. Glower relied on an analysis of people listed in the 1977 issue of *Who's Who in Engineering*. He found 140 schools identified as having granted degrees to people cited in the book.

Examining Career Success

"The quality of a graduate can be determined," he says, "by examining his career successes and estimating the probability of success for graduates of one school as compared to those of another."

Rankings of academic programs have usually been based on opinion polls among faculty members or deans in the field, he said.

The engineering schools with the largest number of citations in *Who's Who in Engineering* were ranked by Mr. Glower according to the number of citations per 1,000 living alumni. Results of the ranking are shown in the Fact-File above.

Top Spenders

Mr. Glower ranked the engineering schools according to research spending (reported for 1976-77). The top 20:

Rank	Research spending
1. Mass. Inst. of Tech.	$25,524,000
2. Stanford U.	17,586,000
3. U. of Ill., Urbana	15,887,000
4. U. of Cal., Berkeley	13,717,000
5. Purdue U.	12,956,000
6. U. of Michigan	11,806,000
7. U. of Texas, Austin	9,247,000
8. Ohio State U.	8,576,000
9. U. of Wisconsin, Madison	8,548,000
10. Cornell U.	8,196,000
11. Georgia Inst. of Tech.	8,066,000
12. U. of Florida	7,871,000
13. U. of Pennsylvania	6,339,000
14. Texas A&M	6,157,000
15. U. of Washington	5,716,000
16. Princeton U.	5,700,000
17. Cal. Inst. of Tech.	5,338,000
18. Case Western Reserve	5,313,000
19. Carnegie-Mellon U.	5,176,000
20. U. of So. Cal.	5,152,000

Mr. Glower then calculated the amount of research spending per faculty member, to equalize large and small schools, and came up with a slightly different ranking of the top 20:

Rank	Research per faculty member
1. Stanford U.	$128,400
2. Harvard U.	93,600
3. Princeton U.	77,000
4. Mass. Inst. of Tech.	76,400
5. U. of Pennsylvania	74,500
6. Cal. Inst. of Tech.	63,500
7. Carnegie-Mellon U.	61,600
8. George Washington U	61,000
9. U. of Cal., Berkeley	60,700
10. Oklahoma State U.	60,100
11. U. of Utah	57,000
12. Columbia U.	55,900
13. U. of Texas, Austin	52,500
14. Washington U.	51,000
15. Purdue U.	50,400
16. Case Western Reserve	50,100
17. Brown U.	49,000
18. U. of Michigan	48,000
19. Rice U.	44,500
20. Northwestern U.	44,500

For an overall ranking, Mr. Glower combined the factors of citations per faculty member, research volume, and volume of research per faculty member.

Rankings by fields of engineering and level of instruction were based only on the number of citations per faculty member. —JACK MAGARRELL

Indiana Adds $3-Million to State Student-Aid Plan After Applications Soar

INDIANAPOLIS

The state of Indiana has put an extra $3-million into its student-aid program to ease a strain created by a 50-per-cent increase in grant applications for this fall.

About 14,000 of the students who applied for grants were found eligible for the awards.

Brian Bosworth, executive assistant to Gov. Otis R. Bowen, said that because of the larger number of applicants, higher tuition rates, and changes in the formula for determining student need, the state originally had money to pay only 35 per cent of the maximum grant amounts.

Several hundred students attended a rally at the State House to protest the grant reductions.

Parental Share Considered

After officials of the Indiana legislature agreed to provide the necessary additional funds, the state adjusted grant payments to 75 per cent of the maximum amount to students whose parental contribution to college costs was zero and to 50 per cent of the maximum for those whose parental contributions were under $1,500. It maintained the original level of 35 per cent of the maximum for those whose parental contribution was over $1,500.

Mr. Bosworth said funds for the state grants had fallen short of the demand in 1979, also, and the budget for that year had been overspent.

Program May Be Revised

The grant program may be revised at the next session of the legislature, he said.

One change, he said, might be an increase in the amount of their earnings that students would be expected to contribute toward college expenses. Another possible change, he said, might be for the state to decide what a fair contribution from parents should be.

Under the present system, the state accepts a parental-contribution formula used by the national College Scholarship Service, which is subject to change without notice to the states, he said. —JACK MAGARRELL

NOTE

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Articles on inside pages

Social scientists must improve communications with the public or face the consequences, warns one who was "honored" by Sen. William Proxmire. Story on Page 3.

Disenchantment with voluntary regional accrediting commissions may result in state governing boards being given more say in accreditation. Story on Page 8.

About 32 per cent of public institutions lost ground financially in 1978-79, concludes a study of American public higher education. Story on Page 11.

Colleges and universities had to pay 9.9 per cent more for goods and services during the last fiscal year. It was the largest annual increase in 20 years. Story on Page 14.

Investment funds managed for colleges and universities by the Common Fund more than doubled in the past year, the organization reports. Story on Page 6.

The Senate has rejected a compromise higher-education bill and prospects for a new version are uncertain. Story on Page 15.

Federal contracts will be cut off from the University of California at Berkeley unless it turns over disputed employment records to civil-rights investigators, the Labor Department says. Story on Page 15.

"Signs," a five-year-old interdisciplinary journal, has become an important forum for scholarly research on women. Story on Page 23.

Chinese political leaders and administrators are trying to fill gaps in their education by returning to classes. Story on Page 21.

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Growing Deficits Force Colleges to Eliminate Some Varsity Sports

Men's, women's programs axed; inflation, cost of compliance with sex-bias laws blamed

By Angus Paul

Faced with growing deficits, a number of college and university athletic departments have been forced to eliminate one or more varsity sports.

"We're talking about survival," says Kirkland Hall, basketball coach at the University of Maryland's Eastern Shore campus, where men's football, tennis, and swimming have been dropped.

Other institutions have taken similar steps in recent months:

- ▶ The University of Colorado dropped six sports: men's baseball, swimming, wrestling, and gymnastics, and women's swimming and gymnastics.
- ▶ Yale University dropped men's volleyball, gymnastics, and water polo, and women's volleyball.
- ▶ Colorado State University dropped men's swimming and gymnastics, and women's gymnastics.
- ▶ The University of California at Berkeley dropped men's wrestling, volleyball, and golf.

Most officials cite inflation and the cost of complying with federal laws barring sex discrimination as the chief reasons for the economic distress afflicting their athletic departments. James G. Holgate, associate director of athletics at Yale, says that after "paring back on fat with initial cuts, you start looking for big numbers, attractive numbers"—the thousands of dollars that can be saved by removing entire teams from varsity intercollegiate competition.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

Men's and women's gymnastics are two of six sports dropped by the University of Colorado at Boulder, one of whose athletes performs above.

For many athletic departments, football and basketball are sacrosanct because they generate income through gate receipts and, in some cases, the sale of television rights. Athletic directors gave a variety of reasons for choosing which other sports should be sacrificed.

At the University of Kansas, according to Phyllis L. Howlett, assistant athletic director for non-revenue sports, the question was, "Can you do more harm or less by allowing a team to become non-competitive within its conference?" Kansas decided it would be "more merciful" to drop men's and women's gymnastics than to allow them to continue without sufficient financing. Robert K. Marcum, athletic di-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Sexual Harassment by Professors: an 'Increasingly Visible' Problem

By Lorenzo Middleton

NEW YORK

Female students have long been subject to subtle and not-so-subtle sexual overtures from male professors, but only recently has there been a serious discussion of eliminating the problem, according to a forthcoming report.

"Sexual harassment of postsecondary students is an increasingly visible problem of great, but as yet unascertained, dimensions," the report concludes. It will be issued next month by the National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs, which was established by Congress in 1974 to advise the government on women's educational issues.

"Once regarded as an isolated, purely personal problem, [sexual harassment] has gained civil-rights credibility," the report says. It urges the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights to establish a policy that would specifically forbid sexual harassment of students as a violation of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. Such guidelines are now in the "formative stage," according to a spokesman for the civil-rights office.

Last spring, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission issued guidelines prohibiting sexual harassment of employees. The commission described harassment as "unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature" that affect employment decisions or create "an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment."

Some educators believe such intimidation does more damage on the campus than in the workplace because it can hinder the

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

> "I longed for the courage to confront him about his harassment,
> wishing I had the nerve to ask him if he'd touch me . . .
> if I were a male graduate student." —A female graduate student

Colleges' Investment Pool Doubles Funds in Year

NEW YORK

Funds managed for a number of colleges, universities, and private secondary schools by the Common Fund have more than doubled in the past year.

The non-profit fund, in a report prepared for its annual meeting here this week, says total investments have increased from $260.6-million in June, 1979, to $586.4-million in June, 1980 The growth resulted in part from the addition of 45 institutions as new members of the Common Fund, making a total of 242.

The largest increase was in the short-term investment fund, which permits institutions to invest or withdraw funds on a daily basis. The total invested in that fund grew from $145.4-million in June, 1979, to $430.7-million in June, 1980.

The average annual rate of return on the fund's short-term investments in the year ending June 30 was 13.78 per cent, which fund officials compared with an equivalent rate of 12.15 per cent on 90-day Treasury bills during the same period.

The short-term fund, which was established in September, 1974, showed a yearly return of 9.71 per cent in fiscal 1979.

The Common Fund's newest division, a bond fund established in August, 1976, showed a 58-per-cent growth in investments during fiscal 1980, with a total on June 30 of $74-million. A sharp decline in bond prices left the fund with a net return of only 2 per cent for fiscal 1980, down from 9.2 per cent a year earlier. The Salomon Index of bond performance, for fiscal 1980 declined 2.4 per cent.

The Common Fund's equity investments—the common-stock fund with which the organization started in July, 1971—showed a 119-per-cent growth in investments, to a total of $81.6-million. It had a net return of 22.9 per cent for fiscal 1980.

George F. Keane, president of the Common Fund, compared the organization's return on equity investments with a return of 17.5 per cent for Standard & Poor's index of 500 stocks and 9.8 per cent for the Dow Jones industrial average.

In the past year, the Common Fund has attempted to attract more investments from colleges and universities with larger endowments by charging smaller rates for larger funds.

Previously, its fee for managing equity investments was a flat 0.6 per cent.

The sliding scale, effective last January, declines to a low of 0.3 per cent on amounts over $10-million.

For the bond fund, the flat rate of 0.4 per cent was replaced last April with a sliding scale that declines to a rate of 0.2 per cent for amounts over $15-million.

—JACK MAGARRELL

FACT–FILE

The Common Fund Portfolio: 1980

Following is a list of the equity securities held by the Common Fund at the end of the fiscal 1979 and at the end of fiscal 1980.

	June 29, 1979		June 30, 1980	
	Shares	Market value	Shares	Market value
Automotive				
Donaldson	15,000	$ 318,750	15,000	$ 256,875
Maremont	46,000	1,880,250		
Purolator	18,000	526,500	18,000	414,000
Subtotals		**$2,725,500**		**$ 670,875**
Business machines & services				
Burroughs	11,000	$ 772,750	11,600	$ 745,300
Centronics Data Computer	35,000	1,596,875	40,000	1,570,000
Control Data	21,400	839,950		
Digital Equipment	6,000	334,500	10,000	668,750
International Business Machines	41,188	3,022,170	42,286	2,484,303
Moore	27,000	877,500	27,000	850,500
New England Business Services			14,500	348,000
Nielsen (A.C.) Class A	18,000	427,500	18,000	490,500
Servicemaster Industries	40,000	1,130,000	45,000	1,237,500
Xerox	7,845	475,603	8,295	445,856
Subtotals		**$9,476,848**		**$8,840,709**
Chemicals				
Dow Chemical	22,000	$ 569,250	23,220	$ 780,773
Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals	15,000	553,125	45,000	1,580,625
Conv. deb. 5.25% 5/25/97	6,000	729,000		
Loctite	15,000	382,500	15,000	461,250
Lubrizol	9,000	420,750	9,000	587,250
Mallinckrodt	20,000	575,000	24,000	816,000
Petrolite	11,000	530,750		
Sealed Air			10,000	177,500
Subtotals		**$3,760,375**		**$5,061,523**
Construction materials & maintenance				
Big Three Industries	8,000	$ 308,000	11,550	$ 554,400
Caterpillar Tractor	20,000	1,102,500	20,000	1,055,000
Centex			5,000	192,500
Cummins Engine	11,500	388,125		
Dresser Industries	10,000	453,750	10,000	621,250
Georgia-Pacific	21,503	583,269	21,665	595,788
Masco	25,000	618,750		
Tennant	19,000	532,000	19,000	551,000
Trus Joist			7,000	115,500
Weyerhauser	6,575	195,606	4,675	152,522
Subtotals		**$4,182,000**		**$3,837,959**
Consumer goods & services				
American Express	8,000	$ 273,000	13,600	$ 474,300
Black & Decker Manufacturing	25,000	559,375	25,500	446,250
Cross (A.T.), Class A	18,400	535,900	18,400	676,200
Gamex Industries	23,334	189,589	24,821	176,850
McDonald's	22,000	1,001,000	22,000	1,061,500
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing	8,000	451,000	8,000	425,000
Procter & Gamble	4,100	315,188	4,100	302,375
Revlon	7,000	324,625	7,300	325,763
Reynolds (R.J.) Industries			22,000	855,250
Rubbermaid	20,000	495,000		
Consumer goods & services (Continued)				
Snap-On-Tools			10,000	216,250
Sunbeam	30,000	648,750	35,000	595,000
Warner Communications	13,333.33	448,333		
Subtotals		**$5,052,171**		**$5,554,737**
Drugs & medical				
American Home Products	13,500	$ 366,188	14,700	$ 418,950
Bausch & Lomb	8,000	299,000		
Baxter Travenol Laboratories	12,000	508,500	15,000	667,500
Johnson & Johnson	15,000	1,076,250	8,100	635,850
Lilly (Eli)	27,500	1,478,125	27,800	1,362,200
Merck	11,500	776,250	12,100	856,075
Physio Control	10,000	307,500		
Sigma-Aldrich	10,000	352,500	10,000	442,500
Smithkline			10,000	583,750
Subtotals		**$5,164,313**		**$4,966,825**
Electrical & electronic				
AMP	15,000	$ 540,000	25,000	$ 946,875
Analog Devices			21,250	467,500
Automatic Switch	10,000	402,500	10,000	467,500
Emerson Electric	14,000	504,000	14,000	511,000
Grainger W W			15,000	450,000
Intel			11,000	723,250
Raychem	6,000	516,000	12,000	666,000
Sensormatic Electrs			13,000	442,000
Sun Electric	15,900	409,425	56,000	1,260,000
Tektronix	5,000	260,000	8,000	398,000
Texas Instruments	5,000	450,625	6,000	552,000
Subtotals		**$3,082,550**		**$6,884,125**
Financial–banking				
Citicorp	18,000	$ 452,250	18,300	$ 404,888
First International Bancshares	15,000	532,500	15,000	663,750
Imperial Corporation of America	43,000	1,075,000	43,000	1,010,500
Manufacturers Hanover	15,000	532,500	15,000	496,875
Subtotals		**$2,592,250**		**$2,576,013**
Financial–insurance and other				
Aetna Life & Casualty	21,000	$ 679,875	21,000	$ 792,750
Capital Holding	27,000	624,375		
Connecticut General Insurance	19,250	750,750	21,250	818,125
Farmers Group			24,000	669,000
General Reinsurance	16,000	1,320,000	10,000	920,000
Jefferson-Pilot	10,000	365,000		
M.G.I.C. Investment			40,000	1,050,000
Federal National Mortgage Association	35,000	$ 647,500		
Subtotals		**$4,387,500**		**$4,249,875**
Food Products				
Coca-Cola	6,000	$ 229,500	7,400	$ 244,200
Gerber Products	17,000	465,375	45,000	1,046,250
McCormick	40,000	630,000	40,000	990,000
Royal Crown	30,000	431,250	30,000	393,750
Schlitz (J.) Brewing			48,200	379,575
Subtotals		**$1,756,125**		**$3,053,775**
Oils & oil services				
Atlantic Richfield	17,000	$1,147,500	17,920	$1,675,520
Baker International			15,000	468,750
Crystal Oil	30,000	1,042,500	90,000	3,532,500
Energy Reserves Group	50,000	318,750		
Exxon	17,522	943,998	18,482	1,224,433
Getty Oil			10,000	787,500
Halliburton	15,340	1,027,780	15,340	1,679,730
Hughes Tool	10,000	523,750	15,000	941,250
Marathon Oil			6,000	343,500
Mesa Petroleum	25,000	1,590,625	56,000	2,142,000
Schlumberger	29,175	2,158,950	29,805	3,442,478
Standard Oil of Indiana	8,100	532,575		
UNC Resources	20,000	455,000		
Subtotals		**$9,741,428**		**$16,237,660**
Photographic products				
Eastman Kodak	5,650	$ 322,756		
Subtotals		**$ 322,756**		
Pollution controls				
Peabody International	15,907	$ 357,908	33,000	$ 738,375
Waste Management	33,000	1,060,125	33,000	1,773,750
Subtotals		**$1,418,033**		**$2,512,125**
Printing & publishing				
Compugraphic			10,000	$ 175,000
De Luxe Check Printers	15,000	$ 472,500		
Donnelley (R.R.) & Sons	7,000	194,250	20,000	590,000
Dow Jones			15,000	665,625
Time	8,500	337,875		
Wallace Business Forms	18,000	456,750	18,000	573,750
Subtotals		**$1,461,375**		**$2,004,375**
Special products				
Keystone International			12,500	$ 306,250
Millipore	30,000	$ 847,500	30,000	922,500
Waters Associates	13,500	324,000		
Subtotals		**$1,171,500**		**$1,228,750**
Stores				
Standard Brands Paint	10,000	$ 223,750		
Subtotals		**$ 223,750**		
Telephone				
American Telephone and Telegraph	2,043	$ 118,239		
Subtotals		**$ 118,239**		
Transportation				
Boeing			15,000	$ 525,000
Braniff International	50,000	$ 618,750		
Federal Express			16,400	754,400
Greyhound			80,000	1,250,000
Harper Group			1,500	69,750
Tiger International	30,000	675,000	30,000	667,500
Subtotals		**$1,293,750**		**$3,266,650**
Total stock investment		**$58,120,050**		**$70,945,975**

SOURCE: THE COMMON FUND

Higher-Education Price Index Up a Record 9.9 Pct. in 12 Months

WASHINGTON

The Higher-Education Price Index showed the biggest increase in two decades in the fiscal year that ended June 30, indicating that the prices colleges and universities paid for goods and services had risen 9.9 per cent in 12 months.

Previously, the biggest one-year increase in higher education's inflation rate was 8.6 per cent in fiscal 1975. For fiscal 1979, the increase was 7.7 per cent.

During the 1960's, the yearly increase in the Higher-Education Price Index was under 5 per cent. In the 1970's, the average approached 7 per cent.

Consumer Prices Rise Faster

The index was devised by D. Kent Halstead, of the National Institute for Education, to measure changes since 1960 in the prices of goods and services purchased by a typical college or university.

The Labor Department's Consumer Price Index, intended to measure changes in prices paid for goods and services by a typical American family, has been rising at a faster rate than the Higher-Education Price Index.

College and university costs were lower because increases in faculty salaries have been substantially lower than the general inflation rate. Such salaries account for about 40 per cent of the average institution's total general and education expenses.

Since fiscal 1971, average faculty salaries have risen 59 per cent, while consumer prices have increased 95 per cent. In the same period the Higher-Education Price Index rose 85 per cent.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, the 9.9-per-cent increase in the Higher-Education Price Index compared with average increases of 7.1 per cent in faculty salaries and 13.3 per cent in consumer prices.

Wages and salaries for non-professional employees of colleges and universities have been growing at a faster rate than those of faculty members. The increase in fiscal 1980 was 9.2 per cent.

The cost of paying fringe benefits rose 11.5 per cent.

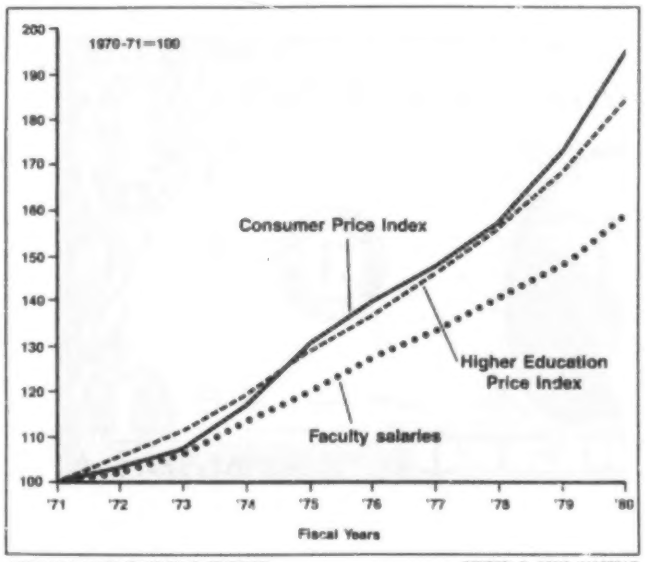
Items exerting upward pressure on the Higher-Education Price Index included:

Books and periodicals, up 15 per cent; foreign publications, up 22 per cent; chemical supplies, up more than 23 per cent; supplies and materials of all kinds, up 18.1 per cent.

Utility costs were up 27.5 per cent, the largest increase in that category since fiscal 1975.

Complete tables and other data on the Higher-Education Price Index are scheduled for publication in the October issue of *Business Officer*, a monthly publication of the National Association of College and University Business Officers, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036.

—JACK MAGARRELL



CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD SOURCE: D. KENT HALSTEAD

Since 1971, the Higher-Education Price Index has increased 85 per cent, while consumer prices rose 95 per cent and faculty salaries rose 59 per cent.

One-year increases in Higher-Education Price Index

1965	4.3%	1973	5.3%
1966	5.0%	1974	7.1%
1967	5.3%	1975	8.6%
1968	6.0%	1976	6.6%
1969	6.8%	1977	6.5%
1970	6.7%	1978	6.7%
1971	6.4%	1979	7.7%
1972	5.6%	1980	9.9%

FACT–FILE

Price Increases Paid by Colleges and Universities

Index: 1967 =100	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Personnel compensation								
Professional salaries	138.4	145.4	153.6	161.6	169.2	177.9	188.7	202.1
Faculty	137.4	144.4	152.3	161.1	168.7	177.6	187.9	201.3
Administration and institutional services	143.3†	150.8	160.7†	163.8	171.4†	179.5	192.0	206.5
Library	142.2†	149.4	157.1†	165.0	171.1†	177.7	192.0	206.8
Non-professional salaries, wages	144.3	153.4	165.7	179.1	191.5	206.5	222.8	243.2
Crafts	146.6	157.9	172.1†	186.2†	200.5	216.3	234.7	253.9
Clerical	140.6	149.6	164.0	176.0	187.6	201.7	216.6	237.4
Operators and laborers	147.2	157.7	171.9†	186.0†	199.8	214.6	231.6	255.0
Fringe benefits	197.7	222.0	241.0	266.7	295.0	324.3	367.1	409.4
Total personnel compensation	**146.0**	**155.3**	**165.5**	**176.4**	**187.1**	**199.2**	**214.6**	**232.4**
Contracted services, supplies, and equipment								
Services	131.9	138.1	150.2	157.4	166.7	176.1	186.8	201.8
Data processing	116.4	119.0	124.2	131.5	134.8	138.6	144.3	153.4
Communication	120.8	126.1	132.2	140.5	148.0	149.9	155.3	155.8
Transportation	146.3	148.2	153.3	170.8	181.2	188.5	193.8	224.8
Printing and duplicating	132.1	140.1	159.9	163.7	174.6	187.2	202.8	224.6
Supplies and materials	116.3	131.6	164.2	171.8	180.6	188.3	202.7	239.3
Equipment	123.1	130.6	154.1	163.2	171.5	183.3	197.7	215.9
Books and periodicals	177.0	195.3	219.5	251.8	267.7	286.4	316.2	363.9
Hardcover books	173.3	179.8	207.6	236.6	253.5	265.7	296.2	336.0
U. S. periodicals	177.8	217.7	238.0	268.2	288.2	310.9	345.2	394.2
Utilities	129.0	158.3	202.9	219.1	258.1	292.5	320.8	409.0
Total contracted services, supplies, and equipment	**131.5**	**144.5**	**168.8**	**180.2**	**194.8**	**209.3**	**225.9**	**260.9**
Higher-Education Price Index	**143.0**	**153.1**	**166.2**	**177.2**	**188.7**	**201.3**	**216.9**	**238.3**

† Estimated.

SOURCE: D. KENT HALSTEAD, NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION

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Prominent American scholars are defending themselves against Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's attacks on their analyses of the Soviet Union. Story on Page 3.

The theories of the Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget, who died this month at 84, are inspiring innovative instructional programs on some college campuses. Story on Page 5.

A trip by Southern University's band to a rally for Republican Presidential candidate Ronald Reagan sparked a brief student protest. Story on Page 2.

Increased cooperation between universities and industry presents some dangers to academic autonomy, but they can be managed, a study concludes. Story on Page 7.

More women are being hired for college faculties, but they still lag behind men in salaries and tenure, a survey finds. Story on Page 8.

The hiring of more minority-group faculty members is a particular priority of Chancellor I. Michael Heyman of the University of California at Berkeley. Story on Page 11.

The Carnegie Commission and its successor, the Carnegie Council, overestimated the willingness of colleges and the federal government to undertake education reforms, says Clark Kerr. Excerpts from his analysis on Page 13.

The costs of renovating campus buildings to provide access to handicapped students have not been as great as colleges once feared. Story on Page 15.

Students and professors at Peruvian universities have gone on strike to protest a lack of government financial support. Story on Page 19.

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New Confrontations Feared in Poland s Its Universities Reopen Next Week

Reforms won by labor unions must be extended to campuses, teachers and students insist

By Sue Masterman

WARSAW

The government of Poland can expect a new round of confrontations when the country's universities end their summer vacation next week.

Both students and faculty members are ready to make a series of demands following the government's concessions last month to striking workers. The latter won, among other things, the right to strike and to form free trade unions.

In interviews here, students, faculty members, and Roman Catholic intellectuals all stressed that the reforms being made in the trade unions must be made in the universities as well. They said they were willing to risk their chances of promotion, their jobs, and even their lives for such reforms.

The students, supported by faculty members, are expected to demand the right to form a free student union.

The faculty members, with strong student support, plan to demand rights ranging from free and secret elections of university administrators to consultations with students about promotions and greater freedom in choosing the subject matter for lectures.

They are also expected to call for the re-instatement of some prominent dissident academics and for the return to their former rank of professors demoted because of their refusal to toe the party line.

If the demands are not met, the students and faculty members are threatening to occupy the universities, hold sit-ins, and—if necessary—form their own free universities modeled on those that have already been operating underground here.

Activists indicate that the plans for confrontations in the universities this fall have been worked out in detail.

The government would probably have fewer problems dealing with a student or academic rebellion than it had with the striking workers during the summer. There are fewer students than workers, and their activities are more confined. The government would have only to close the universities and occupy the campuses in order to break the threatened strike.

However, few here believe that will happen. Many observers say that if the government should close the universities, the new, free trade unions—formed as a result of the past summer's strikes—would call a general strike. That, in turn, could give Poland's "allies" an excuse to intervene.

The potential for revolt in the universities clearly has the Polish government

Continued on Page 19, Column 2

IRS Ruling Is Seen Threatening Supplies of Many Scholarly and Professional Books

By Ellen K. Coughlin

A relatively obscure Supreme Court decision has led publishers to issue cries of book burning, dire predictions about the fate of specialized scholarly and technical works, and prophecies of the death of culture in America.

"The social consequences of this ruling are clear and clearly undesirable," Leo Albert, chairman of the Association of American Publishers, told the Senate Finance Committee a few weeks ago.

"The ruling will force publishers, especially small publishers, to destroy inventories of slow-selling books. This will reduce the nation's knowledge resources; it will restrict profits to publishers upon which new books must depend; and it will limit royalties payable to authors for their creative efforts.

"It will, in a word, leave creators, the publishing industry, and the country economically and culturally poorer."

Supreme Court Upheld IRS Rule

The villain in this instance is the Supreme Court's decision in *Thor Power Tool Company* v. *Commissioner of Internal Revenue*, handed down in January, 1979. In it, the Justices upheld a ruling by the Internal Revenue Service that warehouse stock could not be depreciated for tax purposes unless the stock were also reduced in price or destroyed.

Last February the I.R.S. issued a clarification of its policy in light of the *Thor* decision. Among other things, it determined that the ruling would apply to publishers and that it would be retroactive to 1979 taxes.

According to some sources, however, the full implication of the I.R.S. policy did not dawn on publishers until a couple of months after that, as their fiscal years began to draw to a close and their books had to be balanced.

Over the summer, the publishers' association began urging Congress to overturn at least the retroactive application of the I.R.S. ruling. A bill to that effect, S 2805, introduced by Sen. Gaylord Nelson, Democrat of Wisconsin, was approved by the Senate Finance Committee and at-

Continued on Page 22, Column 2

12 Colleges Granted Nearly Half of Executives' Graduate Degrees

Eighteen colleges and universities conferred nearly half of the graduate degrees and a fourth of the undergraduate degrees earned by business executives surveyed by Standard & Poor's Corporation.

In all, 55,834 executives listed 498 colleges and universities as their alma maters.

At the bachelor's-degree level, 12 colleges and universities accounted for the degrees held by 13,604 of the executives. At the graduate level, the top 12 institutions granted 11,934 degrees.

Six institutions—Harvard, New York, and Yale Universities and the Universities of Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin—were among the top dozen in granting both graduate and undergraduate degrees.

The top 12 in undergraduate degrees:

1. Yale University	1,827
2. Harvard University	1,494
3. City University of New York	1,339
4. Princeton University	1,313
5. New York University	1,250
6. University of Pennsylvania	1,171
7. University of Michigan	1,125
8. University of Illinois	1,072
9. University of Wisconsin	1,017
10. Northwestern University	932
11. Cornell University	904
12. Dartmouth College	882

The top 12 in graduate degrees:

1. Harvard University	3,920
2. New York University	1,365
3. Columbia University	1,210
4. University of Michigan	811
5. University of Pennsylvania	726
6. University of Chicago	696
7. Northwestern University	659
8. Massachusetts Institute of Technology	568
9. Rutgers University	556
10. Stanford University	516
11. University of Wisconsin	479
12. Yale University	428

Many Ex-Presidents of Colleges Found to Prefer Jobs Outside Academe

COLLEGE PARK, MD.

A person who has served as president of a college or university evidently is much more likely to move on to a nonacademic job than to teach or settle into retirement.

Robert F. Carbone, professor of higher and adult education at the University of Maryland, tabulated data on the most recently resigned presidents of more than 1,200 public and private institutions.

In earlier times, former presidents might have returned to teaching, Mr. Carbone said, but that is not the common pattern now.

He found that among the ex-presidents for whom data were reported, only 17 per cent had gone from the president's office to the classroom.

About 16 per cent of those in the study left one presidency to head another institution as president or chancellor.

Thirteen per cent took other jobs in academic administration—sometimes moving from the presidency at a small institution to a vice-presidency at a larger one.

Twenty-seven per cent of the ex-presidents took nonacademic positions—in business and industry, law, government, foundations, higher-education associations and commissions, and consulting organizations.

The Maryland professor said one former president in the study was homesteading in Alaska.

Among former presidents of private colleges—many of them church-related institutions—half of those who moved into nonacademic jobs returned to some form of religious work.

Mr. Carbone's study found that 19 per cent of the ex-presidents had retired and 8 per cent semi-retired with part-time jobs that included teaching, consulting, writing, lecturing, and fund raising.

Nearly three-fourths had left the presidency before the age of 65. Twenty-two per cent were under 50, and 52 per cent were between 52 and 64.

The study found that fewer than 4 per cent of the ex-presidents had served more than 20 years. The most common length of time in the presidency, reported by 41 per cent, was five to nine years. For 28 per cent, the job in the president's office ended in less than five years.

—JACK MAGARRELL

Where Colleges' Ex-Presidents Go

	Private colleges	Public universities	Public 4-year	2-year colleges	Total
Teaching	18%	24%	21%	12%	17%
Another presidency	12%	23%	21%	24%	16%
Acad. administration	13%	0%	16%	12%	13%
Retirement	15%	15%	21%	28%	19%
Semi-retirement	8%	7%	5%	8%	8%
Non-academic	34%	31%	16%	16%	27%

SOURCE: ROBERT F. CARBONE, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

Piaget

Continued from Preceding Page

Reasoning Skills") at Illinois Central College, a public two-year institution. Begun in 1977 with support from the federal Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, the program has 25 students in three courses—an introduction to social science, physics for non-science majors, and English composition.

▶ COMPAS ("Consortium for Offering and Managing Programs for the Advancement of Skills"), an offshoot of DOORS that is just getting under way this fall at six institutions—Joliet Junior College, Prairie State College, and William Rainey Harper College in Illinois, and the Community College of Allegheny County in Pennsylvania, Seminole Community College in Florida, and Surry Community College in North Carolina.

▶ DORIS ("Development of Reasoning in Science"), a supplementary course developed in 1977 by Francis P. Collea, chairman of the science education department at California State University at Fullerton. Taken so far by some 200 students, both science majors and non-science majors, the course is based on contributions from a physicist, a chemist, a geologist, two mathematicians, two psychologists, and two science educators. A proposal to add similar offerings in the social sciences and the humanities is pending.

▶ SOAR ("Stress on Analytical Reasoning") at Xavier University of Louisiana. The program is offered to beginning science students for six weeks in the summer before their freshman year. Director J. W. Carmichael, Jr., a chemistry professor, says it gives students a better chance to succeed in introductory math and science courses. Tentative research data suggest a sizable reduction in science attrition rates, he says.

▶ STAR ("Steps to Abstract Reasoning") at Colorado's Metropolitan State College. This interdisciplinary sequence for the freshman year was started in 1977 by members of eight departments—economics, English, geology, math, philosophy, physics, psychology, and reading. C. Rodney Killian, who coordinated the program last year, says 82 per cent of the first group of STAR students completed two semesters, compared with 67 per cent of the students in a control group. Organizational changes left STAR without official status this year, but the college expects to reinstitute a coordinated program next fall.

Further information about the various programs, as well as the theories behind them, is contained in a new 175-page book, *Piagetian Programs in Higher Education,* edited by Mr. Fuller of Nebraska. The book, which costs $6 for one copy and $5 each for five or more, is available from ADAPT, 213 Ferguson Hall, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. 68588.

Why Arizona State University decided not to upgrade their mainframe to meet computer demands.

Distributed Processing with Digital. The right system for the job. Every job.

As user demands grow, it can be tempting to get a headstart on future demand by upgrading an existing batch-oriented mainframe. But it's not always the smartest strategy.

For example Arizona State University had been using a mainframe exclusively—both for academic timesharing and for more complex research. So when timesharing demands skyrocketed, their inclination was to upgrade their mainframe.

Instead, they chose a different approach. Distributed processing. A strategy that allows them to solve individual needs and problems with individualized systems. Rather than one single upgrade, they added three dedicated, interactive PDP-11/70 computers. One each for their colleges of Engineering, Business and Liberal Arts. This distributed approach was a much more functional solution to their problems. Not only did it allow them to tailor each unit to its specific application, it gave them flexibility for the future. Now they can add and reassign computers effectively and cost efficiently.

Distributed Processing with Digital means not wasting your mainframe.

"We don't use the PDP-11/70 systems for all our academic applications," explains Darel Eschbach, Director, Computer Center. "But we use them for the very large number of smaller timesharing jobs needed by the various departments on campus. Most undergraduate timesharing is now on Digital's systems. The mainframe computer we now reserve for higher level computing for batch-oriented applications. Thus we've been able to realize an increased effectiveness in the use of all our computer facilities."

James Hershauer, Professor of Quantitive Systems in the Business College likes the interactive capabilities his PDP-11/70 provides. "I estimate that nearly one-third of the students in programming courses have never done anything on a computer. That's why the PDP-11/70 is so valuable. Here are students sitting down to program for the first time in their lives. Perhaps they'll make 10 passes before they have a successful program. It helps them to have the immediate response of the timesharing system."

Distributed Processing with Digital means more availability.

Max Ivey, Director of Academic Computing Services, sees the PDP-11/70 systems solving future demands too. "We do see some probable areas of growing use as in research and statistical applications. Availability is what makes these systems so appropriate for academic use. They're perfectly suited to do the type of work that students do," he concluded.

So when Arizona State opted for distributed

NOTE

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HAVE BEEN FILMED

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More Women on Faculties; Pay Still Lags

WASHINGTON

Although the hiring of female faculty members increased in the past academic year, the total number of women on college and university faculties, like their salaries and tenure rates, remained substantially lower than those of their male colleagues.

The National Center for Education Statistics reports that the number of women employed as full-time faculty members on nine-month contracts grew by more than 2 per cent in 1979-80. For men, the one-year increase was less than half of 1 per cent.

Among faculty members with 12-month contracts, the number of women increased 3.6 per cent, while the number of men increased only 1 per cent.

Even so, women held only about a fourth of the full-time faculty jobs in 1979-80, according to the N.C.E.S. report.

Fewer Women in Top Ranks

Women are much scarcer at the top of the academic ladder than at the bottom

Among full-time faculty members on nine-month contracts, the N.C.E.S. report shows, women account for half of the instructors, a third of the assistant professors, a fifth of the associate professors, and fewer than a tenth of the full professors.

Their salaries averaged $17,922 in 1979-80, about 18 per cent less than the average for men.

Among faculty members employed on 12-month contracts, women received 26 per cent less than their male colleagues.

The salary gap between men and women exists at all levels and at all types of institutions, the N.C.E.S. report says.

The difference between men's and women's salaries tends to be greater at universities than at four-year or two-year colleges. Men on university faculties earn nearly one-third more than women, on the average.

Besides having higher average salaries, men on college and university faculties tend to get larger pay raises than women.

The N.C.E.S. reports that raises received by the men on nine-month faculty contracts averaged 7.4 per cent in 1979-80, compared with an average of 6.9 per cent for women.

Majority of Women Lack Tenure

Academic tenure was granted to more than 68 per cent of the men on college and university faculties in 1979-80, and to only 48 per cent of the women.

Compared with the previous year, the number of men with tenure increased 0.9 per cent; the number of women with tenure, 1.2 per cent.

Spending by colleges and universities for retirement benefits for faculty members of both sexes on nine-month contracts averaged $1,769 per person.

Other average expenditures for fringe benefits for each faculty member included $627 for hospitalization, $120 for disability, $1,107 for tuition benefits, $709 for housing benefits, $130 for unemployment compensation, $116 for group life insurance, and $95 for workmen's compensation.

State-by-state averages for faculty salaries, on a nine-month basis, showed Alaska with the highest—$29,772, followed by $25,096 for California, $24,045 for Arizona, and $23,371 for Nevada.

The lowest state average was $16,964 in South Dakota, followed by $17,396 in Mississippi, $17,813 in Arkansas, and $18,102 in West Virginia.

The N.C.E.S. report is based on preliminary data from 2,242 colleges, universities, and branches—about 70 per cent of the U. S. total.

—JACK MAGARRELL

FACT–FILE

Status of Female Faculty Members, 1979-80

Men and women compared in number, salary level, and percentage with tenure

Average salaries of full-time faculty members, 1979-80

	Professors		Associate professors		Assistant professors		Instructors		Lecturers		All ranks	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Public and private, 9-month contracts												
Universities	$30,561	$27,367	$22,386	$21,101	$18,210	$17,232	$14,272	$13,718	$16,327	$14,337	$24,423	$18,616
Other 4-year	25,416	23,676	20,488	19,410	17,011	16,265	14,042	13,397	15,403	13,446	20,403	17,120
2-year	24 031	22,961	20,862	20,334	17,665	17,009	15,570	14,224	15,940	13,423	20,765	18,672
All 9-month contracts	27,994	24,764	21,262	20,070	17,504	16,656	14,433	13,634	15,953	13,921	21,941	17,922
Public and Private, 12-month contracts												
Universities	$36,856	$34,072	$28,863	$26,579	$24,320	$22,113	$19,036	$16,752	$22,314	$19,305	$30,876	$23,203
Other 4-year	31,759	27,965	26,149	23,494	21,164	19,330	15,763	15,042	17,630	15,426	25,240	19,371
2-year	26,594	24,427	23,229	21,988	19,541	18,205	16,166	14,516	17,471	16,608	19,904	17,473
All 12-month contracts	34,896	30,190	27,421	24,459	22,771	20,233	16,716	15,328	21,339	18,173	27,039	19,816

Increase in salaries, 1979-80 compared with 1978-79

	Professors		Associate professors		Assistant professors		Instructors		Lecturers		All ranks	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Private institutions												
Universities	7.7%	8.4%	6.8%	7.3%	7.0%	6.4%	5.2%	4.9%	12.1%	7.9%	7.6%	7.1%
Other 4-year	6.8%	6.9%	6.6%	6.2%	6.2%	6.3%	6.5%	5.8%	4.5%	5.6%	7.0%	6.6%
2-year	9.7%	8.4%	7.5%	5.6%	5.7%	6.6%	5.5%	7.1%	—	—	7.2%	5.5%
Total private	7.1%	7.4%	6.7%	6.6%	6.5%	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%	9.5%	7.4%	7.3%	6.7%
Public institutions												
Universities	6.5%	5.5%	6.5%	5.6%	6.3%	5.7%	4.8%	4.3%	5.0%	4.8%	6.9%	6.1%
Other 4-year	6.3%	5.4%	6.9%	6.4%	6.7%	6.8%	7.6%	6.5%	9.6%	6.8%	7.4%	7.2%
2-year	5.4%	4.3%	5.1%	6.1%	6.0%	5.2%	6.8%	5.1%	—	—	8.2%	7.6%
Total public	6.2%	5.3%	6.5%	6.1%	6.5%	6.[illegible]%	6.7%	5.6%	7.2%	5.8%	7.4%	7.0%

Change in number of full-time faculty members, 1979-80 compared with 1978-79

	Professors		Associate professors		Assistant professors		Instructors		Lecturers		All ranks	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
9-month contracts												
Universities	+ 3.0%	+ 5.8%	+ 0.6%	+ 8.5%	− 1.9%	+ 1.2%	− 4.2%	− 0.8%	+ 7.8%	+ 9.0%	+ 0.9%	+ 3.5%
Other 4-year	+ 4.8%	+ 4.4%	+ 0.6%	+ 6.0%	− 3.6%	+ 2.1%	− 4.3%	− 4.7%	− 1.2%	+ 1.6%	+ 0.2%	+ 2.0%
2-year	+ 11.7%	+ 9.1%	+ 3.2%	+ 7.8%	− 3.5%	0.0%	− 7.1%	− 5.9%	− 7.4%	+ 2.3%	+ 0.1%	+ 1.2%
All 9-month contracts	+ 4.1%	+ 5.3%	+ 0.8%	+ 7.1%	− 3.0%	+ 1.6%	− 4.8%	− 4.0%	+ 3.8%	+ 5.8%	+ 0.4%	+ 2.2%
12-month contracts												
Universities	− 0.7%	− 2.3%	− 2.4%	0.0%	− 1.0%	− 3.9%	− 11.3%	− 7.5%	+ 11.0%	+ 28.7%	− 0.8%	− 0.2%
Other 4-year	+ 4.3%	− 1.5%	+ 2.5%	− 0.7%	+ 0.3%	+ 3.3%	− 12.4%	+ 0.9%	+ 8.1%	+ 3.6%	+ 2.1%	+ 4.8%
2-year	+ 8.9%	+ 13.0%	− 3.6%	+ 5.9%	+ 2.3%	+ 8.5%	+ 26.8%	+ 19.0%	0.0%	− 14.3%	+ 4.9%	+ 6.3%
Al 12-month contracts	+ 1.0%	− 1.0%	− 0.9%	+ 0.5%	− 0.3%	+ 0.8%	− 5.5%	+ 1.3%	+ 10.3%	+ 22.0%	+ 1.0%	+ 3.6%

Women as percentage of total full-time faculty members

	Professors		Associate professors		Assistant professors		Instructors		Lecturers		All ranks	
	9-month	12-month	9-month	12-month	9-month	12-month	9-month	12-month	9-month	12-month	9-month	12-month
Private institutions												
Universities	6.0%	6.8%	16.6%	22.7%	30.0%	35.5%	48.6%	71.4%	42.1%	43.9%	18.2%	26.5%
Other 4-year	12.7%	10.1%	21.6%	21.2%	35.4%	32.8%	51.0%	46.0%	49.9%	73.7%	27.4%	26.9%
2-year	29.6%	23.3%	42.7%	32.5%	52.9%	39.8%	57.4%	53.8%	—	—	48.6%	41.3%
Total private	10.1%	9.3%	20.3%	22.1%	34.2%	33.9%	51.0%	50.8%	45.2%	55.8%	24.8%	28.1%
Public institutions												
Universities	6.4%	4.7%	16.2%	11.9%	31.1%	21.2%	55.7%	44.7%	44.4%	39.3%	20.0%	13.7%
Other 4-year	11.8%	12.4%	18.9%	21.2%	34.5%	40.4%	52.7%	61.1%	46.4%	44.3%	26.4%	28.8%
2-year	23.5%	17.8%	29.4%	30.6%	38.6%	41.6%	47.7%	47.3%	46.1%	47.4%	34.7%	36.1%
Total public	9.7%	7.2%	19.1%	16.8%	33.8%	29.6%	52.1%	51.5%	45.3%	40.5%	26.4%	23.2%
Public and private combined												
Universities	6.3%	4.9%	16.3%	13.4%	31.8%	23.2%	54.2%	49.9%	43.9%	39.9%	19.6%	15.4%
Other 4-year	12.2%	11.5%	19.9%	21.2%	34.9%	37.3%	52.0%	53.2%	47.4%	53.2%	26.8%	28.0%
2-year	23.8%	18.4%	29.9%	30.8%	39.[illegible]%	41.4%	48.4%	48.9%	47.4%	47.4%	35.2%	36.6%
Total public and private	9.8%	7.6%	19.4%	18.0%	33.9%	30.7%	51.8%	51.3%	44.7%	43.0%	25.9%	24.3%

Percentage of full-time faculty members with tenure, 1979-80

	Professors		Associate professors		Assistant professors		Instructors		Lecturers		All ranks	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Private institutions												
Universities	97.0%	95.4%	75.9%	74.1%	13.1%	13.8%	5.5%	2.5%	2.9%	2.3%	66.4%	35.9%
Other 4-year	93.7%	90.9%	77.3%	75.0%	21.3%	21.9%	2.7%	2.4%	0.8%	0.0%	60.4%	37.9%
2-year	93.9%	89.7%	86.3%	70.0%	42.1%	32.1%	7.5%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	55.2%	37.9%
Total private	95.1%	92.0%	76.9%	74.7%	19.0%	19.9%	3.4%	2.7%	2.2%	1.4%	62.4%	37.4%
Public institutions												
Universities	97.0%	95.4%	86.4%	85.4%	17.2%	25.0%	6.7%	7.6%	11.0%	8.7%	70.6%	43.6%
Other 4-year	96.1%	95.1%	84.3%	81.9%	37.0%	39.6%	11.9%	10.7%	1.2%	0.5%	68.3%	47.5%
2-year	95.9%	96.6%	89 5%	88.8%	59.1%	56.2%	26.0%	21.6%	10.3%	2.9%	77.9%	67.[illegible]%
Total public	96.6%	95.4%	85.7%	84.4%	31.1%	36.9%	13.8%	12.2%	7.7%	5.7%	71.1%	51.9%
Public and private combined												
Universities	97.0%	95.4%	84.1%	82.7%	16.2%	22.2%	6.4%	6.5%	9.4%	7.6%	69.7%	41.7%
Other 4-year	95.1%	93.4%	81.7%	79.2%	30.9%	32.7%	8.3%	7.6%	1.1%	0.4%	65.3%	43.8%
2-year	95.8%	96.2%	89.4%	88.0%	58.6%	55.3%	24.8%	20.8%	10.3%	2.4%	77.2%	65.8%
Total public and private	96.2%	94.4%	83.3%	81.5%	27.5%	31.7%	10.8%	9.6%	6.7%	4.9%	68.7%	48.0%

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Aim Adult Training at Workers and Poorly Educated, Study Recommends

By Beverly T. Watkins

HUNT VALLEY, MD.

Adults with little formal education—often members of low-income and minority groups—are the least likely to participate in continuing-education and training programs.

According to a new study, only 3.3 per cent of adults with less than a high-school education take part in educational activities, while 26.5 per cent of those who have completed four years of college are involved in adult learning at any given time.

The educational participation of black adults is considerably below that of whites, says the study, conducted by the National Institute for Work and Learning, a Washington-based policy-research organization.

Today, 6.5 per cent of black adults are enrolled in some learning activity, compared with 12.2 per cent of whites. Participation by blacks has declined steadily over the last 10 years, according to the study, which was financed by the National Institute of Education.

The research project, which concentrated on adult education and training available to workers through their companies, unions, and educational institutions, found that participation in learning increased with income. About 5.3 per cent of those with annual incomes under $5,000 are engaged in educational programs, compared with 17.5 per cent of those earning $25,000 or more.

The study also found, among other things, that an increasing number of women—12.5 per cent today compared with 9.9 per cent a decade ago—were in educational and training programs. However, since so few women hold jobs that require additional training, they are less likely to have access to education on the job.

Continuing education is essential for adults who must adapt to the broad social and economic changes now under way, said Paul E. Barton, the institute's vice-president for planning and policy development and author of the study report. However, he said, if learning is to enable members of society to cope with those changes, educational opportunities must be "equally accessible."

"There is a developing consensus in the country among informed people that change will take place through the education process," said Willard Wirtz, chairman of the institute, at a conference held last week at the conclusion of the four-year project.

"Adult education is more effective if it is emphasized in terms of work life," Mr. Wirtz told representatives of federal and state governments, business and industry, labor unions, and postsecondary educational institutions who assembled to discuss the study's findings and policy recommendations.

He said the research project indicated that "women and seniors are profiting greatly from adult education, but I'm not sure how much we've done for minorities and the unemployed. The next step is to focus on those constituencies."

In its preliminary form, the project report includes more than 50 policy recommendations, many designed to increase access to education and training for workers from low-income and minority groups. Among them:

▶ Channel more information about education and training opportunities to workers through organizations that reach the working classes, such as the U. S. Employment Service, labor unions, and neighborhood associations.

▶ Designate selected company personnel and union officials as "learning organizers" to provide educational advice and information to workers at job sites during the workday.

▶ Establish a National Educational Information Coordinating Committee to develop educational information, brokering, and advisement services for adults.

▶ Conduct pilot projects on child-care arrangements, "flextime," installment or deferred tuition payments, and class schedules and locations to find ways to overcome these barriers to participation in education.

▶ Eliminate restrictions in state constitutions and public-education laws that require persons to take 12 years of public education before age 22 or forfeit the right to free elementary and secondary education.

▶ Set up councils with representatives from public agencies, private companies, labor unions, and educational institutions to develop federally financed programs to prepare low-income unemployed adults and workers displaced by economic change for jobs in the private sector.

The institute's report, "Worklife Transitions: The Learning Connection," is scheduled to be published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Company next spring.

Clark Kerr

Continued from Preceding Page

sored research studies provided new information or new ways of looking at old information. Perhaps worthy of special note is the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, now widely used and being perpetuated by the American Council on Education, which is taking it over and will keep it up to date [*A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education* (1973); and *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, Revised Edition* (1976)].

10. Creating a running commentary on developments within higher education.

This commentary sought to rely upon competently analyzed facts, to discuss problems in constructive ways, to avoid apocalyptic judgments, to give a sense of assurance that what was being done was worth doing and had a future, to reaffirm basic academic values, to state that higher education was not just a helpless victim of forces beyond its control, to set a civil tone for argument, to hold out some hopes and set forth many possibilities for actions, and to fortify the sense of purpose of higher education.

In providing this running commentary, the commission and the council helped to set the agenda for discussion within and outside of higher education, and to supply facts, ideas, and analyses for this discussion.

■

The commission and the council ended, as they began, with the belief that an independent, but basically supportive, study of higher education could make contributions to the welfare of higher education and of society; and perhaps also, at least to a modified degree, with the belief that it is better to err—if err one must—on the side of optimism, charitable faith in others, and the availability of at least partial solutions than to err in the direction of pessimism, cynicism, and defeat; and with the belief that a counterbalance was helpful, under the circumstances of the times, to the dominant atmosphere of gloom, criticism, and anticipatory acceptance of failure.

Both the commission and the council believed that, while higher education needed major reforms, it had many past achievements to its credit and many contributions still to be made in the future; that it was increasingly indispensable to the advancement of the welfare of society.

They also acted on the belief that "Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm" (Emerson).

More Faculty Salaries Reported

The following table shows average faculty compensation reported by the institutions too late to be included in the August 25 issue of *The Chronicle*.

These figures, in hundreds of dollars, for the 1979-80 academic year, were compiled by the American Association of University Professors from data collected by the National Center for Education Statistics. They combine salary and fringe benefits for full-time faculty members, adjusted to a nine-month basis.

A blank space indicates that an institution has no faculty members at that rank; a dash (—) indicates that the statistical sample is too small to be significant.

	Prof	Asso Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
COLORADO				
Colo St U, I	30.9	24.7	20.6	16.8
CONNECTICUT				
Sacred Heart U, IIB	27.4	22.2	17.7	—
KANSAS				
Bethany C, IIB	23.0	18.7	16.5	—
MARYLAND				
Anne Arundel CC, III	30.5	25.5	20.6	17.8
MISSOURI				
Drury C, IIA	24.2	18.9	15.9	—
NEW YORK				
CUNY				
Baruch C, IIA	40.7	32.4	25.9	21.3
Manhtn CC, III	39.1	32.4	28.4	19.0
Bronx CC, III	39.2	33.0	29.0	—
Brklyn C, IIA	41.1	32.5	26.1	19.2
City C, IIA	40.3	32.3	26.6	20.5
NEW YORK (Cont'd)				
CUNY				
Grd Sch & U Ctr, I	41.9	32.7	—	
Hostos CC, III	40.3	34.0	27.0	20.8
Hunter C, IIA	40.2	31.5	25.5	19.3
J Jay C Crim Jus, IIA	39.9	31.9	25.5	—
Kingsbrgh CC, III	40.7	34.0	29.2	—
La Guardia CC, III	35.2	28.9	23.3	16.3
Lehman C, IIA	40.8	35.6	27.0	20.5
M Evers C, IIB	37.6	30.6	25.2	19.7
Queens C, IIA	41.2	33.4	27.6	20.7
Queensbrgh CC, III	39.3	33.1	27.4	18.5
C of Stn Island, III	40.8	34.1	29.0	—
York C, IIB	41.0	32.0	25.8	—
Marist C, IIB	28.5	24.9	21.0	—
Pace U, IIA	34.5	28.3	23.4	18.9
PENNSYLVANIA				
U of Pittsburgh, I	39.9	29.0	22.4	15.7
Bradford, III	—	26.8	20.3	14.4
Greensbrg, III	—	23.1	20.6	—
Johnstown, IIB	31.1	25.0	21.0	14.6
Titusville, III	—	21.7		—

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A Point-by-Point Summary of the $48-Billion College-Aid Act: Pages 14-15

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News

A landmark college-aid bill has been passed by Congress after the measure's price tag was marked down to $48.4-billion. Story on Page 13.

The "most effective" lobbyist for higher education, Congressional staff members say, is Dallas Martin, of the student-aid officers' association. Story on Page 3.

Medical schools should reduce their enrollments by 17 per cent, a federal panel says. Story on Page 13; text of recommendations on Page 17.

A downward trend in test scores continues, according the latest annual report on Scholastic Aptitude Tests. Story on Page 4.

An electronic mail system at Stanford University reduces paperwork and speeds messages between administrators. Story on Page 5.

Iranian and Iraqi students on American campuses have shown little outward reaction to the war between their countries. Story on Page 6.

A historically black college is being "systematically dismantled," two lawsuits charge. Story on Page 6.

Excavation of 100 rooms has been completed by archaeology students digging into a pueblo in Arizona. Photographs and story on Pages 10-11.

University presses are moving into a new field: publishing novels. Story on Page 23.

Mexico is encouraging students to get training in skills needed by the oil industry. Story on Page 21.

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Colleges Brace for Votes on Tax-Cut Proposals

Balloting in 9 states could limit higher-education funds

By Jack Magarrell

Ballots in next month's general election in at least nine states will include tax-cutting proposals that could affect support for higher education.

The proposals would reduce or limit government revenues from property taxes, which in many states are a direct source of support for community colleges.

Reductions in local property taxes can affect colleges and universities indirectly by putting local governments and schools into more direct competition with higher education for state funds raised by sales and income taxes.

In Michigan, where appropriations for public colleges and universities already have been reduced because of a sagging economy, a tax-cutting proposition on the November ballot could force even more drastic reductions.

Proposition D, one of several tax-cutting proposals Michigan voters will consider on November 4, is similar to a plan they rejected in 1978.

Called the Tisch proposal, it would roll back property-tax valuations to half the 1978 level, impose limits on annual increases in valuations, and require approval by 60 per cent of the voters for any new state tax.

Robert J. Kleine, director of the state's office of revenue and tax analysis, estimated that approval of the Tisch proposal would require a 57-per-cent cut in state spending, but the reduction for higher education could be much greater.

Public colleges and universities could lose as much as three-fourths of their state support if the Tisch proposal were adopted, Mr. Kleine said. The decisions on how to apportion the loss of funds among state agencies would be made by the legislature.

Colleges 'Would Cease to Exist'

"Some of our institutions would cease to exist," said President Harold Abel of Central Michigan University. Mr. Abel has been directed by the university's board of trustees to warn students and their parents before the election that approval of the Tisch proposal would be "devastating" for higher education.

Tax measures on the November ballots in other states:

▶ In Arizona, a proposal submitted to voters would limit residential-property taxes to 1 per cent of the 1979 value and limit increases in property taxes for local governments and community colleges to 2 per cent a year.

Russell O. Bloyer, executive director of the State Community College Board, said

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

'BLACK COLLEGE DAY'

BLACK COLLEGE DAY '80

WIDE WORLD

Students from black colleges, seeking support for their institutions, hold a rally in Washington. See story on Page 6.

Drug Company Challenges UCLA Over Ownership of Human Gene

By Anne C. Roark

The ownership of a human gene that produces interferon, a powerful anti-viral substance, has become the subject of a legal dispute between the pharmaceutical company Hoffmann-La Roche and the University of California at Los Angeles.

At issue in the case, now before a federal district judge in California, is whether the New Jersey drug company legally and ethically obtained the cells that produced the gene.

The case is crucial to the contending parties because of the potential profits involved, should interferon prove to be the wonder drug some scientists have predicted it will be. The case may also be important to other research universities because of the questions it raises about how scientists share information and whether academe and industry will be able to cooperate in the growing field of genetic engineering in the years ahead.

Known as KG-1, the cell line that produces interferon is potentially worth billions of dollars, according to university spokesmen. After being manipulated by genetic engineers hired by Hoffman-La Roche Inc., individual cells from the line have begun to produce large amounts of interferon, a protein now being tested for the treatment of cancer and chronic inflammatory diseases such as arthritis.

Company 'Unauthorized'

A lawyer for U.C.L.A. said last week that Hoffman-La Roche was "unauthorized" to use the genetic material, which, he contends, is the property of the two university scientists who "developed" the cells in the laboratory.

A lawyer representing the drug company said that the company had not "appropriated" property that belonged either to the scientists or to the university.

The company argues that the KG-1 cells do not belong to the U.C.L.A. scientists any more than they belong to the family of the cancer patient from whom they were extracted three years ago.

In a suit filed in a federal district court in San Francisco last month, the company asked the judge to determine all the issues involved in the case and to establish whether the company owes any money to the university. The company, which is usually called simply Roche, claims it does not. The university must decide this month whether it will file a counterclaim or ask the judge to dismiss the case.

Similar questions were raised last year in a Supreme Court case involving microorganisms that can break down components of crude oil and thus help clean up oil spills. In a 5-to-4 ruling, the Court agreed with Ananda M. Chakrabarty, a microbiologist, that he had the right to patent bacteria that he had created in the laboratory, even though the microorganisms evolved from a form of bacteria that occurs in nature. Although both cases are exam-

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Note Pad

Educators were overjoyed and relieved last month when, at long last, Congress cleared the omnibus higher-education bill for White House approval. However, some education lobbyists found cause for concern in the outcome of the final Senate vote—even though the measure was passed by an overwhelming margin.

One of the six Senators who voted against the final version of the college-aid bill, lobbyists noted with dismay, was Sen. Paul Laxalt, the Republican of Nevada who is also chairman of Ronald Reagan's Presidential campaign.

"Laxalt's vote has extra significance, because you have to wonder if this is reflective of Reagan's position on higher education," one lobbyist said. "That, coupled with the fact that the Republican party's platform has nothing in it about student aid, has made us a little nervous."

■

One education issue on which Mr. Reagan has taken a clear stand is the future of the U. S. Department of Education. Echoing a proposal included in the Republican platform, Mr. Reagan has called for the abolition of the newly established agency.

Although the Education Department could not be dismantled without the approval of Congress, one political commentator apparently puts low odds on the agency's chances for survival if Mr. Reagan is elected.

In a recent newspaper article, William Safire, the conservative columnist, speculated about who might be named to top positions in a Reagan Administration.

Mr. Safire placed bets on every Cabinet-level post—including a long-shot prediction that Thomas Sowell, professor of economics at the University of California at Los Angeles, would be named Secretary of Labor—with one conspicuous exception. He did not even bother to speculate about whom Mr. Reagan might choose to be Secretary of Education.

■

Although the National Academy of Sciences insists that it is "internal" academy business, sources there report that the White House science adviser, Frank Press, is in line to be the organization's next president.

Mr. Press, who was a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology before joining the Carter Administration, would replace Philip Handler, who will step down next June after serving the maximum 12 years in office.

The only problem with the selection of Mr. Press is that he may run into difficulties with the Ethics in Government Act, a measure passed by Congress in 1979 to restrict the employment of former government employees. Although the academy is not strictly a government organization, it was chartered by Congress to give advice on federal science policy.

■

Women have made little progress in landing top-level jobs in the federal bureaucracy, a report by the National Women's Political Caucus shows. But the Department of Health and Human Services—formerly the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—has the largest number and greatest proportion of women and showed the second-greatest improvement between 1976 and and 1979.

In 1976, the report shows, 17 per cent of the department's upper-level employees were women. Last year, the figure stood at 19.7 per cent.

Washington

Congress Passes $48-Billion Bill Extending College-Aid Programs

By Janet Hook

WASHINGTON

A landmark college-aid bill cleared its last Congressional hurdle when the Senate overwhelmingly approved a compromise plan to extend federal higher-education programs.

Voting 83 to 6, the Senate passed and sent to the White House a $48.4-billion measure that was a pared-down version of an earlier conference bill. The Senate had rejected the first compromise plan at the urging of members of its Budget Committee, who balked at its $50-billion price tag.

The House of Representatives passed the new compromise bill, know as the Education Amendments of 1980, by voice vote.

During debate on the Senate floor, critics of the first conference agreement rose in support of the new compromise plan and praised Senate negotiators for their success in winning further cost-saving concessions from reluctant House conferees.

Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, the South Carolina Democrat who heads the Senate Budget Committee, said the revised bill satisfied his earlier demands for short-term savings in federal student-loan programs and for reductions in the overall cost of the omnibus bill.

In the second round of negotiations, a House-Senate conference committee trimmed $1.4-billion from the cost of the five-year bill—including a cut of $378-million in student-loan programs next year, to bring spending in line with ceilings set in the fiscal 1981 budget.

'Unacceptably High Spending'

Sen. George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine and a member of the Budget Committee, said the new conference agreement "demonstrates the validity of the position taken by the Senate: That the unacceptably high spending envisaged in the original conference report could, in fact, be reduced without material harm to the students aided by these programs."

In drafting the new compromise, conferees agreed to increase interest rates on Guaranteed Student Loans from 7 to 9 per cent, reduce authorization levels in 11 higher-education programs, and strengthen Congress's authority to put into effect a new cost-saving mechanism for financing National Direct Student Loans—with funds borrowed from the Federal Financing Bank instead of with direct appropriations.

Before the final vote, some Senate critics called again for more drastic steps to control the cost of the guaranteed-loan program by cutting back federal interest subsidies or by changing provisions enacted in 1978 that allow middle- and upper-income students to receive subsidized loans.

Because Congress has limited control over spending for guaranteed loans, critics of the second compromise warned, future budget cutbacks would have to be borne by grant programs for needy students that are controlled through direct appropriations—as happened this year when Congress rescinded $140-million in Basic Educational Opportunity Grants to help reduce the fiscal 1980 budget deficit.

"In other words," said Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, "we spend our funds to assist students in the middle- and upper-income brackets, and

Continued on Page 16, Column 2

Panel, Predicting Physician Surplus by 1990, Proposes a 17-Pct. Cut in Medical Enrollment

WASHINGTON

American medical schools should reduce enrollment by 17 per cent and the United States should limit the number of graduates of foreign medical schools allowed to practice here, a government-sponsored commission said last week.

Even if such steps are taken, the commission said, the United States will have a surplus of physicians by the end of the decade.

A 22-member panel of medical experts and federal officials, the Graduate Medical Education National Advisory Committee, was established in 1976 to advise the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on health-manpower planning and policies, and has conducted a three-year study of graduate medical training. It reported to the department, now called Health and Human Services, last Tuesday.

Although the U. S. has a slight shortage of doctors today, in 1990 it will have 70,000 more than it will need to meet health-care needs nationwide, the committee estimated.

It attributed the impending surplus, in part, to the expansion of medical-school enrollment over the last 12 years in response to the shortage of physicians in the 1960's.

To bring the supply of doctors closer to the number needed for health-care services in the future, the committee recommended a 17-per-cent cut in medical-school enrollment and said no new medical schools should be established.

Anticipeting a criticism that enrollment reductions might hurt affirmative-action efforts, the advisory committee said that "care should be taken to assure that programs to increase the representation of minority groups in medicine are not thwarted."

Acknowledging that "it will be difficult to decrease enrollments in medical schools with the current influences favoring expansion," the report recommended that the federal government take steps to eliminate existing incentives to further growth.

For example, the report called for the termination of enrollment-based federal grants aimed at encouraging the production of more doctors. That recommendation echoed President Carter's request, in his proposed budget for fiscal 1981, that no funds be appropriated for so-called cap-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Saying It Costs Too Much, Oklahoma Turns Down $950,000 in U.S. Aid

OKLAHOMA CITY

In a dispute over federal reporting requirements, the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education have turned down about $950,000 in federal funds for collegiate programs in technical and occupational education.

The decision was made by a vote of 8 to 0, with one abstention, after Chancellor E. T. Dunlap told the regents that the requirements would cost participating Oklahoma institutions an estimated $3 in administrative expenses for every $1 received in federal aid.

A board spokesman said that only a "small proportion" of 410 college-level vocational programs in the state would be affected by the decision. "It's not going to have a big impact," said David Blakeman, a communications officer.

Mr. Blakeman said the federal rules, part of a new "Vocational Education Data System," would have required Oklahoma institutions to duplicate reports they were already making to the National Center for Education Statistics.

He said another reason for the regents' action was that new federal requirements would be in "basic conflict" with the state board's legal authority over program operations and budget allocations.

"It would be dictated to the state regents what programs would get how much," Mr. Blakeman said, "and the allocation of those funds according to the federal guidelines had no relationship to the enrollment or the cost of program operation."

Another state official, who declined to be quoted by name, said the regents' concern was related in part to rules for reporting student racial statistics, as well as followup data on job placement. —R.L.J.

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

HAVE BEEN FILMED

p. 1, 13, 16.

GAO Report Raps White House's Science Office

WASHINGTON

The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy has not yet defined the government's role in science and has failed to provide long-range technological planning for the country, the General Accounting Office has charged.

Reporting on a study requested by Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson, Democrat of Illinois and chairman of the Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space, the accounting office urged the science office to mend its ways or ask Congress "to relieve O.S.T.P. of its mandate."

While it does not represent the first dispute between lawmakers and the White House science adviser, the report contains some of the harshest criticism the office has faced since it was re-established in 1976 after being abolished by President Nixon in 1973.

'A Detached Perspective'

"Many constraints—including O.S.T.P.'s small size and its perceptions of the operating style of the President and the President's senior advisers—inhibit O.S.T.P.'s further involvement in comprehensive strategic planning," the report said. "G.A.O. believes, however, that within existing constraints O.S.T.P. can establish a systematic and formal mechanism for identifying long-range, emerging issues and for providing a detached perspective in screening outside proposals for O.S.T.P.'s agenda."

Specifically, the G.A.O. urged the O.S.T.P. to:

▶ Prepare the comprehensive reports on the status of science and technology required by law, or ask Congress to relieve it of that requirement.

▶ Establish a formal mechanism to evaluate suggestions on the issues the office should address.

▶ Take greater initiative in selecting issues for the annual report on science and technology and on the five-year outlook—the two major federal studies on the status of science and technology prepared by the National Science Foundation.

Director's Response

In responding to the criticism, Frank Press, director of the O.S.T.P., disagreed with the G.A.O.'s accusation that his office had ignored its mandate. Mr. Press questioned the validity of the broad, comprehensive studies of science that lawmakers have requested in recent years.

Rather than tackling problems that are too global and, therefore, insolvable, the office has taken a "sensible approach" in trying to "address policy issues on a manageable basis," Mr. Press said.

Moreover, he denied the G.A.O.'s contention that the O.S.T.P. had ignored many issues important to science and technology.

"On the contrary, the needs of science and technology have never been far from our minds," he said in a letter to the accounting office. "The efforts of our office in this area have been substantial: in assuring the support of basic research, in dealing with equipment needs, in strengthening the commitment to basic research throughout the government, and, recently, in commencing a Presidential-level examination of science and engineering education."

Free copies of the report—"The Office of Science and Technology Policy: Adaptation to a President's Operating Style May Conflict with Congressionally Mandated Assignments"—are available from the General Accounting Office, Document Handling and Information Services Facility, P.O. Box 6015, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20706.

—ANNE C. ROARK

FACT-FILE

Authorization Levels for College Aid, 1981-85

Amounts in the higher-education bill passed by Congress

	Fiscal 1981	Fiscal 1982	Fiscal 1983	Fiscal 1984	Fiscal 1985
Title I: Continuing-education programs and planning					
State planning and continuing education	$ 20,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 40,000,000	$ 50,000,000	$60,000,000
Commission on National Development in Postsecondary Education	3,000,000				
Title II: College libraries					
College-library resources	$ 10,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 35,000,000
Library training, research, and development	10,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000
Research-library resources	10,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Study of a national periodical center	750,000	750,000	†	†	†
Title III: Institutional aid					
Aid to developing institutions and institutions with special needs	$120,000,000	$175,000,000	$185,000,000	$200,000,000	$220,000,000
Challenge Grants for strengthening institutions		25,000,000	35,000,000	45,000,000	50,000,000
Title IV: Student financial assistance					
Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (Pell Grants)	†	†	†	†	†
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants					
Initial-year awards	$350,000,000	$350,000,000	$350,000,000	$350,000,000	$350,000,000
Continuing-year awards	†	†	†	†	†
State Student Incentive Grants	100,000,000	100,000,000	150,000,000	200,000,000	250,000,000
College Work-Study	670,000,000	720,000,000	760,000,000	800,000,000	830,000,000
National Direct Student Loans	400,000,000	400,000,000	475,000,000	550,000,000	625,000,000
Guaranteed Student Loans	†	†	†	†	†
Special programs for disadvantaged students	400,000,000	†	†	†	†
Veterans' cost-of-instruction payments	†	†	†	†	†
Aid to migrant-farmworker students	9,600,000	12,000,000	14,000,000	16,000,000	18,000,000
National Commission on Student Financial Assistance	$ 10,000,000				
Title V: Teacher training					
Teacher Corps	$ 45,000,000	$ 50,000,000	$ 60,000,000	$ 70,000,000	$ 80,000,000
Teacher-training grants	20,000,000	30,000,000	40,000,000	50,000,000	55,000,000
Training for teachers of the handicapped	2,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Title VI: International education					
International and foreign-language study	$ 45,000,000	$ 50,000,000	$ 60,000,000	$ 70,000,000	$ 80,000,000
Business- and international-education cooperation	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000
Grants to promote international understanding ‡	5,250,000	6,750,000	8,250,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Title VII: Construction and renovation of academic facilities					
State grants for undergraduate facilities	$100,000,000	$100,000,000	$100,000,000	$100,000,000	$100,000,000
Institutional grants for graduate facilities	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000
Loans for academic facilities	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000
Title VIII: Cooperative education					
Planning and programs	$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000
Research and demonstration grants	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Title IX: Graduate education					
Strengthening graduate programs	$ 50,000,000	$ 50,000,000	$ 50,000,000	$ 50,000,000	$ 50,000,000
Institution-based fellowships (includes graduate and professional opportunities, public service, mining)	60,000,000	60,000,000	†	†	†
National Graduate Fellowships	†	†	†	†	†
Assistance for Training in the Legal Profession	5,000,000	5,000,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	10,000,000
Law School Clinical Experience program	5,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000	10,000,000
Title X: Fund for Improvement of Postsecondary Education	$ 20,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 40,000,000	$ 45,000,000	$ 50,000,000
Title XI: Urban Grant University program	$ 15,000,000	$ 25,000,000	$ 35,000,000	$ 45,000,000	$ 55,000,000
Miscellaneous:					
Aid to students in U.S. territories	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
National Institute of Education	120,000,000	130,000,000	145,000,000	160,000,000	175,000,000
Pre-College Science Teacher Training	2,500,000				
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	5,000,000				
Native Hawaiian education	500,000				
Refugee-children impact aid	†				
Navajo Community College Assistance program	†				
Robert A. Taft Institute	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
General Daniel James Memorial Health Education Center	6,000,000				
William Levi Dawson Chair of Public Affairs	750,000				

† Appropriation of such sums as necessary
‡ Program transferred to Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act

SOURCE: HOUSE AND SENATE CONFERENCE REPORT

College Aid

Continued from Page 13

then we are forced to cut back on grants to the needy."

The Senate vote came after stepped-up lobbying efforts by Carter Administration officials who acknowledged they had underestimated the strength of Senate opposition to the first conference report.

College and student associations, which were also taken by surprise by the earlier Senate defeat, organized their campus constituencies in an intensified campaign to insure passage of the measure on the second vote.

While Senate approval of the higher-education bill marked the end of two years of legislative work, the Administration has just begun its job of writing regulations to put the new provisions into effect.

A coalition of Washington higher-education groups, headed by the American Council on Education, has set up 12 planning committees to draft recommendations for the Department of Education to consider in developing regulations.

The agency has already begun planning to set up the new loan program for parents of college students, in consultation with representatives of colleges and universities, the banking industry, and other interested groups, according to Thomas A. Butts, Deputy Assistant Secretary for student financial aid.

Mr. Butts said the parent-loan program and other changes in the Guaranteed Student Loans, such as increased loan limits and higher interest rates for new borrowers, would go into effect on January 1.

Changes in the direct-loan program and other new student-aid provisions will go into effect as soon as the bill is signed into law, according to Congressional aides.

In other areas covered by the bill, new programs—including aid to urban universities, and new graduate fellowships—will not begin operating until academic 1981-82, because Congress has not appropriated funds for those programs in the fiscal year that began October 1.

2 Collective-Bargaining Cases Reflect Continuing Impact of Yeshiva Decision

WASHINGTON

In continued fallout from last February's Supreme Court decision on faculty collective bargaining, one case has been sent back to a regional office of the National Labor Relations Board and another appealed to the Court.

The N.L.R.B. ordered additional hearings to determine the status of faculty members at Salem College in West Virginia, in light of the Supreme Court's ruling that faculty members at Yeshiva University are managerial employees who are not entitled to bargain collectively under the National Labor Relations Act.

In the Salem case, one of several post-*Yeshiva* cases now under consideration by the N.L.R.B., the college argued that no further hearings were necessary because the record had already established that faculty members had "a greater degree of managerial and supervisory responsibility than did the Yeshiva University faculty."

The faculty union, an affiliate of the National Education Association, and the N.L.R.B.'s general counsel urged the board to reopen the case because the record had been "rendered outmoded" by the *Yeshiva* decision.

The Ithaca College Faculty Association, an affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers (A.F.L.-C.I.O.), has petitioned the Supreme Court to review a circuit-court decision dismissing a lawsuit brought against the college for refusing to negotiate. The college argues, in line with the the *Yeshiva* decision, that faculty members are supervisory or managerial employees and are not covered by federal labor law.

The circuit court had dismissed the case on procedural grounds because the N.L.R.B. refused to hold additional hearings on faculty status following the *Yeshiva* decision.

—B.T.W.

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Genetic engineering applied to human subjects has prompted a federal investigation at the University of California at Los Angeles. Story on Page 2.

Grade inflation has come to a halt, according to a new report, but it is a long way from being reversed. Story on Page 5.

Accreditation of law schools will continue to be shared by two organizations, the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools. Story on Page 4.

Oral history, once maligned in academe, is rapidly becoming more popular with historians and the general public. Story on Page 3.

Futurists have gained a foothold at some colleges, but many of them fear the field still lacks academic respectability. Story on Page 13.

A dispute over confidentiality of employment records has been settled by the University of California and the U.S. Labor Department. Story on Page 21.

The Supreme Court has heard arguments in a case involving a teacher who was denied tenure, then charged job discrimination. Story on Page 21.

President Carter signed the Higher Education Amendments of 1980 on the campus of a Virginia community college. Story on Page 23.

Michael Walzer, author of *Radical Principles: Reflections of an Unreconstructed Democrat*, takes a grassroots approach to political philosophy. Story on Page 27.

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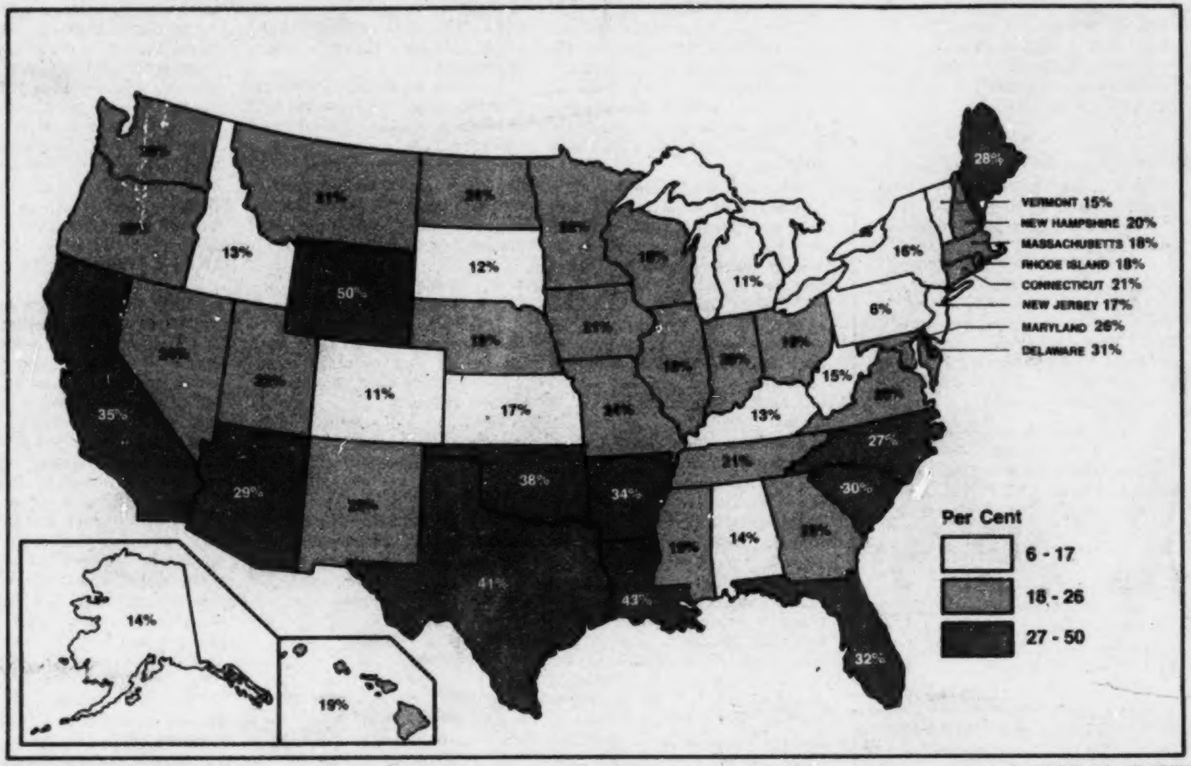
Despite Recession, States Increase Support for Higher Education



CHRONICLE MAP BY PETER H. STAFFORD

SOURCE: M.M. CHAMBERS

The average two-year increase in state tax funds appropriated for higher education in 1980-81 is 23 per cent. For individual states, the increases ranged from 50 per cent in Wyoming to 6 per cent in Pennsylvania. Stories, additional charts, and two Fact-Files on Pages 6-10.

Poland's Universities Reopen Peacefully as Students, Teachers Gain Concessions

By Sue Masterman

WARSAW

Poland's new leaders have successfully fended off, at least for the time being, the threat of a rebellion by university students and faculty members.

In a series of meetings with Stanislav Kania, the Polish Communist Party's new First Secretary, and other party officials, student leaders and faculty representatives were told, in effect, that their demands for greater control over their own affairs would be met. The meetings were held shortly before the universities reopened last Monday and just before an emergency meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee.

The students and professors had threatened to occupy the universities, hold sit-ins, and—if necessary—to form their own free universities to achieve their goals.

Students had said that they wanted a new union, along the lines of the free trade unions established during last month's labor unrest. The faculty members had demanded secret voting in the election of university administrators, and the right to lecture on subjects of their own choosing.

At the meetings, the Communist Party leaders told the students and professors that new student unions, already being formed at several universities, would be recognized, and that students could form a national students' union free from party control.

Faculty members were told that from now on, the top posts in universities and other institutions of higher education would be filled through secret-ballot elections. Faculty members who are not members of the Communist Party would have an equal opportunity to hold university offices, the leaders said.

The new leaders promised to hold further discussions on the questions of lectures and censorship, and to seek com-

Continued on Page 26, Column 4

Improve the Quality of Schools, Humanities Commission Urges

By Malcolm G. Scully

NEW YORK

The highest educational priority for the United States in the 1980's should be "a dramatic improvement in the quality of our elementary and secondary schools," a national commission on the humanities said last week.

The Commission on the Humanities, established by the Rockefeller Foundation, also called for increased financial support for advanced research in the humanities and for cultural institutions such as museums and libraries. The 32-member commission warned, however, that "the humanities cannot realistically expect large increases in funding in the 1980's, during a period of widespread retrenchment."

Excerpts from the commission's final report begin on Page 14.

Humanists should not "blame the economy for every woe," the panel said.

"No law of history proves that minds must close when belts are tightened.

"We believe the humanities need reaf-

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

State Appropriations for Higher Education Up 10 Pct. in 1 Year, 23 Pct. in 2 Years

Funds for operating colleges reach $20-billion for first time; most states at least keep pace with inflation

By Jack Magarrell

Despite the widespread effects of a recession, legislatures in the 50 states have increased appropriations for higher education 10 per cent in the past year and 23 per cent in the past two years.

That growth makes up for the loss of purchasing power caused by inflation, with a little left over to cover increases in enrollment.

The 50 states' appropriations for the support of higher education during 1980-81 totals $20.9-billion, compared with $19-billion last year, $16.9-billion two years ago, and less than $7-billion ten years ago. The appropriations data were compiled by M. M. Chambers, professor of educational administration at Illinois State University.

Within those national averages, however, are substantial differences among the states.

The two-year increases in higher-education appropriations—1980-81 compared with 1978-79—range from a high of 50 per cent in Wyoming to a low of 6 per cent in Pennsylvania.

Inflation Wins in 13 States

Appropriations in 13 states did not increase enough to offset the effect of inflation on the cost of operating colleges and universities.

The states in which higher education lost ground, in terms of purchasing power, were Pennsylvania, down 10 per cent in two years; Colorado and Michigan, down 6 per cent; Idaho, Kentucky, and South Dakota, down 5 per cent; Alabama and Alaska, down 4 per cent; Vermont and West Virginia, down 3 per cent; New Jersey and New York, down 2 per cent, and Kansas, down 1 per cent.

Appropriations were unchanged from two years ago, after adjusting for inflation, in six states—Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

In the 31 states in which the two-year increase in appropriations exceeded the inflation rate, the net gain ranged from 27 per cent in Wyoming to 1 per cent in Indiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Ohio, and Virginia.

The number of states keeping up with inflation showed a substantial decline from a year ago, when 41 states made net gains in their state appropriations.

During the year ending last June, prices paid by colleges and universities for goods and services, such as salaries, supplies, and energy, rose a record 9.9 per cent, according to the Higher Education Price Index, developed by D. Kent Halstead of the National Institute of Education.

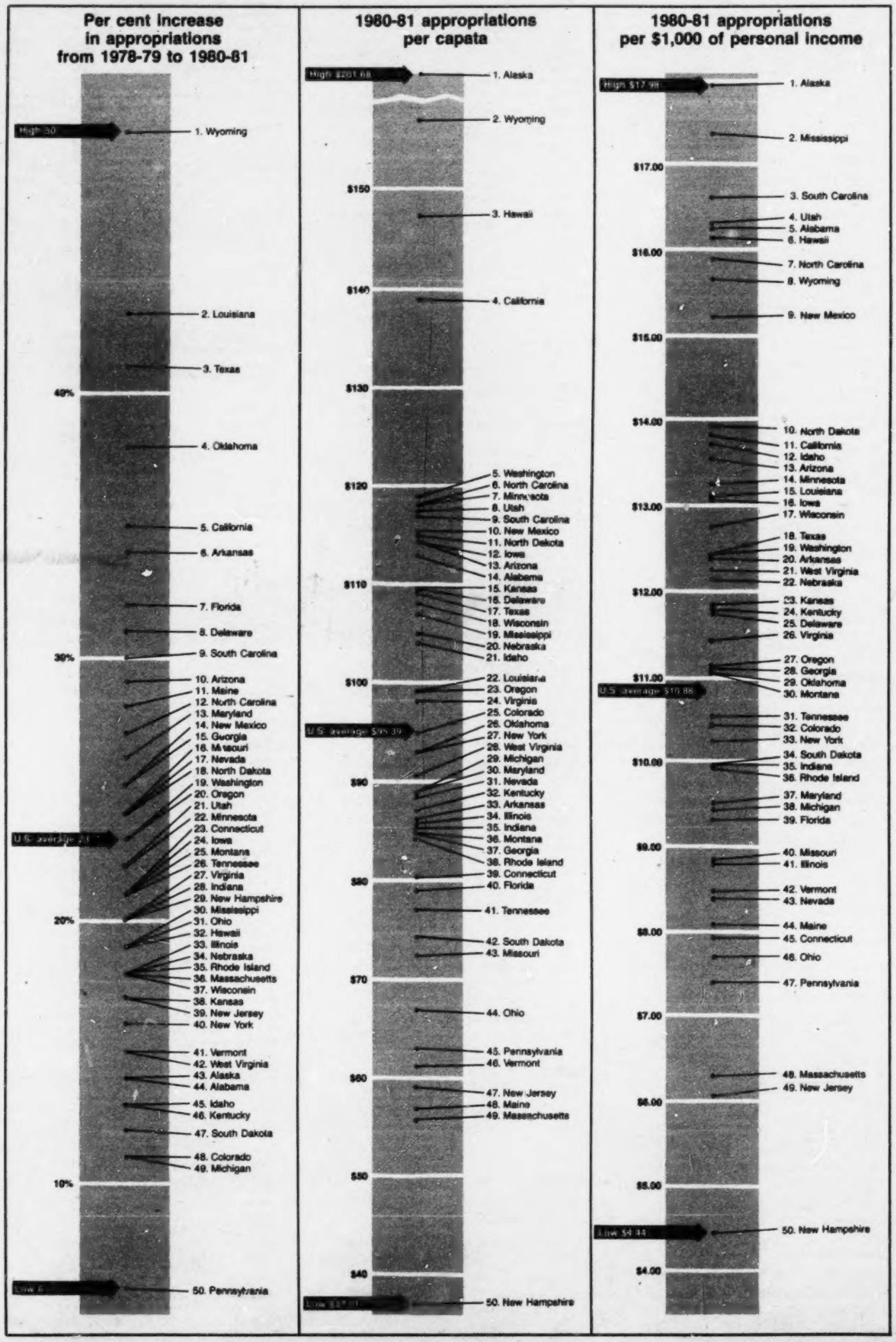
Up 18 Pct. in 2 Years

During the past two years, the index has risen more than 18 per cent. It indicates that over the past 10 years prices paid by colleges and universities have nearly doubled.

The price increases measured by Mr. Halstead's index reduce the two-year increase in state funds for higher education from 23 per cent before adjustment for inflation to 4 per cent after adjustment.

The amount of money appropriated by

Continued on Page 10, Column 1



SOURCES: M.M. CHAMBERS, CENSUS BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CHRONICLE CHARTS BY PETER H. STAFFORD

Appropriations of state tax funds for 1980-81 are ranked above according to three criteria: the percentage increase over 1978-79, the amount of 1980-81 appropriations per person in each state, and amount for each $1,000 of total personal income.

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

HAVE BEEN FILMED

p. 1, 7-10.

FACT-FILE

State Tax Funds for Higher Education

The following data were compiled by M. M. Chambers, professor of educational administration at Illinois State University. The full report, with additional footnotes, will be available after November 1 from the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036. The price is $3.50 a copy for non-members.

Annual Appropriations

	Appropriations 1980-81 (add 000)	2-year change
ALABAMA		
U of Alabama		
Birmingham	$ 68,700	+15%
Tuscaloosa	44,900	+15%
Huntsville	12,000	+15%
Auburn U	68,372	n/c
U of South Alabama	25,738	+15%
Jacksonville St U	12,500	+13%
Alabama A&M U	9,700	+16%
Troy St U	8,900	+12%
Alabama St U	8,350	+13%
U of North Alabama	7,950	+13%
U of Montevallo	6,500	+21%
Livingston U	3,900	+21%
Athens St C	1,620	+ 8%
Aid to jr colleges	44,745	+12%
Aid to voc-tech schs	37,151	+13%
Aid to pvt insts	2,485	0%
Student aid	939	n/c
Other appropriations*	63,049	n/c
Total	**$ 427,499**	**+14%**
ALASKA		
U of Alaska		
Fairbanks	$ 25,544	+16%
Anchorage	11,540	+ 5%
Juneau	4,706	+39%
Aid to comm colleges	21,064	+25%
Student aid	78	n/c
Other appropriations	18,952	+ 2%
Total	**$ 81,884**	**+14%**
ARIZONA		
U of Arizona	$ 124,328	+29%
Arizona St U	80,065	+35%
Northern Arizona U	28,302	+33%
Aid to comm colleges	44,164	n/c
Other appropriations	3,587	n/c
Total	**$ 280,446**	**+29%**
ARKANSAS		
U of Arkansas	$ 119,701	+34%
Arkansas St U	18,616	+33%
U of Central Arkansas	12,592	+49%
Southern Arkansas U	7,406	+32%
Henderson St U	7,176	+25%
Arkansas Tech U	6,368	+48%
Aid to community and jr colleges	13,142	+35%
Student aid	1,565	+23%
Other appropriations	1,001	−18%
Total	**$ 187,567**	**+34%**
CALIFORNIA		
U of California	$ 1,039,116	+38%
Cal St U & Colls		
San Diego	81,281	n/c
Long Beach	74,153	n/c
San Jose	66,912	n/c
Northridge	64,521	n/c
San Francisco	61,751	n/c
Los Angeles	60,873	n/c
San Luis Obispo	58,492	n/c
Sacramento	57,440	n/c
Fullerton	52,258	n/c
Fresno	50,247	n/c
Pomona	48,087	n/c
Chico	46,088	n/c
Hayward	36,879	n/c
Humboldt	31,002	n/c
Dominguez Hills	22,410	n/c
Sonoma	21,521	n/c
San Bernardino	16,128	n/c
Stanislaus	14,399	n/c
Bakersfield	14,459	n/c
Hastings C of Law	6,800	+59%
Cal Maritime Academy	3,199	+40%
Aid to comm colleges	1,092,215	n/c
Student aid	83,225	n/c
Postsecondary Ed Commission	2,102	+17%
Other appropriations	53,347	n/c
Total	**$ 3,158,885**	**+35%**
COLORADO		
U of Colorado	$ 78,556	+12%
Colorado St U	38,726	+13%
U of Northern Colo	16,240	+19%
Colo Sch of Mines	7,259	+ 2%
U of Southern Colo	6,992	n/c
Ft Lewis C	3,764	+13%
State colleges		
Metropolitan St C	8,793	+ 4%
Western St C	4,530	+20%
COLORADO—Continued		
State Colleges		
Mesa C	$ 4,301	+20%
Adams St C	3,835	+11%
Central administration	216	+19%
Aid to state comm colls	26,900	n/c
Aid to dist comm colls	7,041	+15%
Occupational ed	18,174	+11%
Student aid	11,291	−28%
Veterans' tuition aid	872	−46%
Other appropriations*	24,466	n/c
Total	**$ 263,984**	**+11%**
CONNECTICUT		
U of Connecticut	$ 05,681	+18%
State colleges		
Central Connecticut	17,747	+16%
Southern Connecticut	17,523	+15%
Western Connecticut	7,735	+26%
Eastern Connecticut	6,485	+34%
Bd for state colleges	877	+61%
Higher Ed Ctr	1,185	+109%
Aid to regional comm colleges	30,758	n/c
Aid to state tech colleges	9,153	n/c
Other appropriations*	53,213	n/c
Total	**$ 250,557**	**+21%**
DELAWARE		
U of Delaware	$ 38,087	+31%
Del Tech and Comm Coll	15,216	+23%
Delaware St C	8,678	+34%
Delaware Inst of Med Ed and Research	1,250	+47%
Delaware Inst Veterinary Med Ed	105	n/c
Other appropriations	475	n/c
Total	**$ 63,811**	**+31%**
FLORIDA		
U of Florida	$ 185,526	+34%
U of South Florida	70,529	+36%
Florida St U	66,347	+38%
Florida International U	28,509	+35%
U of Central Florida	27,076	n/c
Florida Atlantic U	19,619	+36%
Florida A&M U	17,963	+34%
U of West Florida	16,039	+40%
U of North Florida	12,133	+44%
U of Miami Med Sch	6,517	+12%
U of Miami Nurs Prog	326	n/c
Barry C, Social Work	148	n/c
Aid to comm colleges	243,489	+26%
Other appropriations	11,188	+12%
Total	**$ 705,409**	**+32%**
GEORGIA		
U of Georgia	$ 118,841	+23%
Medical C of Georgia	56,409	n/c
Georgia St U	44,415	+18%
Georgia Inst of Tech	36,391	n/c
State colleges		
Georgia Southern C	12,053	+27%
West Georgia C	10,551	+21%
Valdosta St C	7,996	+26%
Columbus C	7,918	+22%
Savannah St C	6,227	+38%
Fort Valley St C	5,969	+24%
Augusta C	5,717	+25%
Georgia C	5,676	+25%
Albany St C	5,171	+27%
Armstrong St C	5,072	+30%
Georgia SW C	5,032	+22%
Kennesaw C	4,921	+57%
Southern Tech Inst	3,921	+35%
North Georgia C	3,736	+26%
Aid to state jr colleges	33,638	+21%
Aid to local jr colleges	5,875	+11%
Student aid	693	+16%
Other appropriations	45,741	n/c
Total	**$ 431,963**	**+25%**
HAWAII		
U of Hawaii	$ 121,645	n/c
Other appropriations*	28,447	n/c
Less tuition and other revenue	−14,719	+ 2%
Total	**$ 135,373**	**+19%**
IDAHO		
U of Idaho	$ 36,514	n/c
Boise St U	18,694	+15%
Idaho St U	18,324	+13%
Lewis-Clark St C	3,041	+19%
Aid to jr colleges*	4,506	+21%
Student aid	306	n/c
Other appropriations	12,761	n/c
Total	**$ 94,146**	**+13%**
ILLINOIS		
U of Illinois		
Urbana-Champaign	$ 169,628	+20%
Medical Center	113,806	+40%
Chicago Circle	43,010	− 9%
General university	19,233	+35%
Southern Illinois U	126,935	+17%
Northern Illinois U	58,876	+21%
ILLINOIS—Continued		
Illinois St U	$ 47,041	+20%
Western Illinois U	33,480	+16%
Eastern Illinois U	23,641	+26%
Northeastern Illinois U	20,038	+27%
Chicago St U	16,807	+19%
Governors St U	13,181	+20%
Sangamon St U	12,759	+17%
Aid to comm colleges	146,621	+17%
Student aid	85,692	+ 3%
Other appropriations	33,636	+22%
Total	**$ 964,584**	**+18%**
INDIANA		
Indiana U	$ 173,025	+21%
Purdue U	124,868	n/c
Ball St U	46,215	+19%
Indiana St U	41,759	+22%
Indiana Voc-Tech C	18,663	+21%
Vincennes U	7,540	+41%
Student aid	20,356	+1%
Other appropriations	27,213	n/c
Total	**$ 459,639**	**+20%**
IOWA		
U of Iowa	$ 128,970	+19%
Iowa St U	94,921	+22%
U of Northern Iowa	31,345	+22%
Des Moines C of Osteo	1,200	0%
Aid to area schools	59,152	+25%
Student aid	15,550	+21%
Other appropriations	1,106	n/c
Total	**$ 332,244**	**+21%**
KANSAS		
U of Kansas	$ 109,290	+19%
Kansas St U	58,571	+15%
Wichita St U	26,068	+18%
Emporia St U	13,130	+13%
Pittsburg St U	12,437	+13%
Fort Hays St U	11,444	+21%
Washburn U of Topeka	2,629	+ 9%
Kansas Tech Inst	1,618	+49%
Aid to jr colleges	18,813	+16%
Other appropriations	5,859	n/c
Total	**$ 259,859**	**+17%**
KENTUCKY		
U of Kentucky	$ 120,549	+14%
U of Louisville	62,592	+18%
Eastern Kentucky U	27,528	+13%
Western Kentucky U	26,801	+11%
Murray St U	20,962	+14%
Morehead St U	16,738	+11%
Northern Kentucky U	13,497	+12%
Kentucky St U	8,687	+16%
Other appropriations	10,220	n/c
Total	**$ 307,572**	**+13%**
LOUISIANA		
Louisiana St U	$ 224,622	+48%
Southern U	30,004	+37%
Bd of Trustees system		
U of SW Louisiana	25,272	+35%
Louisiana Tech U	19,880	+44%
NE Louisiana U	18,699	+33%
SE Louisiana U	14,468	+39%
Northwestern St U	13,978	+31%
Nicholls St U	13,338	+41%
McNeese St U	10,965	+26%
Grambling St U	10,612	+41%
Delgado CC	9,880	+36%
System administration	798	+38%
Aid to pvt colleges	2,600	+44%
Student aid	1,632	+72%
Other appropriations	1,577	n/c
Total	**$ 398,325**	**+43%**
MAINE		
U of Maine	$ 49,312	+28%
Maine Maritime Acad	2,398	+21%
Vocational education	8,078	n/c
Student aid	2,813	+32%
Other appropriations	27	+ 8%
Total	**$ 62,628**	**+28%**
MARYLAND		
U of Maryland	$ 164,734	+22%
State colleges		
Towson	19,395	+29%
Frostburg	7,936	+31%
Salisbury	6,776	+30%
U of Baltimore	6,053	+46%
Bowie	5,961	+24%
Coppin	5,270	+22%
Saint Mary's C of Md	3,426	+23%
Morgan	13,001	+23%
Trustees	4,527	− 1%
Aid to comm colleges	49,499	+ 4%
Aid to pvt colleges	9,980	+54%
Student aid	7,516	+29%
Other appropriations*	63,627	+60%
Total	**$ 367,701**	**+26%**
MASSACHUSETTS		
U of Massachusetts	$ 127,256	n/c
U of Lowell	22,259	+22%
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued		
SE Massachusetts U	$ 14,933	+20%
State colleges		
Salem	11,711	+23%
Boston	11,127	+11%
Bridgewater	10,781	+29%
Fitchburg	9,382	+25%
Worcester	7,190	+19%
Westfield	7,150	+30%
Framingham	7,095	+30%
North Adams	5,229	+29%
Mass Maritime Acad	4,544	+41%
Mass C of Art	3,422	+26%
Board of trustees	480	..51%
Aid to comm colleges	61,869	+24%
Student aid	14,685	+13%
Other appropriations	3,385	n/c
Total	**$ 322,498**	**+18%**
MICHIGAN		
U of Michigan*	$ 165,946	+10%
Michigan St U*	147,564	n/c
Wayne St U*	99,219	+10%
Western Michigan U*	47,196	+10%
Eastern Michigan U*	35,127	+10%
Central Michigan U*	29,826	+10%
Ferris St C*	22,064	+10%
Michigan Tech U*	21,138	+10%
Northern Michigan U*	21,057	+10%
Oakland U*	19,954	+10%
Grand Valley St C's*	13,401	+10%
Saginaw Valley St C*	6,754	+12%
Lake Superior St C*	5,796	+12%
Aid to comm colleges*	135,992	+13%
Student aid*	36,776	+14%
Other appropriations*	8,590	n/c
Total*	**$ 816,400**	**+11%**
MINNESOTA		
U of Minnesota	$ 224,836	+15%
State universities	78,579	n/c
Aid to area voc-tech insts	91,055	+43%
Aid to comm colleges	37,649	+20%
Student aid	38,062	n/c
Other appropriations	7,773	n/c
Total	**$ 477,954**	**+22%**
MISSISSIPPI		
U of Mississippi	$ 60,686	+25%
Mississippi St U	54,358	+21%
U of So Mississippi	27,701	n/c
Jackson St U	14,016	+20%
Miss U for Women	8,244	n/c
Delta St U	8,003	+17%
Alcorn St U	7,521	+17%
Miss Valley State U	6,543	+ 9%
Gulf Coast Research Lab	2,594	13%
Vocational education	30,631	+26%
Aid to jr colleges	32,579	+12%
Student aid	872	n/c
Other appropriations	7,534	n/c
Total	**$ 281,282**	**+19%**
MISSOURI		
U of Missouri	$ 183,721	+23%
SW Missouri St U	23,963	+29%
Central Missouri St U	20,053	+23%
SE Missouri St U	17,385	+24%
NE Missouri St U	13,793	+27%
NW Missouri St U	9,866	+11%
Missouri Western St C	6,928	+19%
Missouri Southern St C	6,632	+11%
Lincoln U	6,397	+14%
Harris-Stowe C	2,939	+66%
Aid to pub jr colleges	33,265	+17%
Student aid	8,543	+14%
Other appropriations*	19,767	+61%
Total	**$ 353,252**	**+24%**
MONTANA		
Montana St U	$ 25,885	+24%
U of Montana	18,553	+n/c
Eastern Montana C	7,115	+23%
C of Min Sci & Tech	3,900	+30%
Northern Montana C	3,229	+15%
Western Montana C	1,861	+ 6%
Aid to comm colleges	2,081	+ 4%
Student aid	1,632	+12%
Other appropriations	2,247	+ 7%
Total	**$ 66,503**	**+21%**
NEBRASKA		
U of Nebraska	$ 128,183	+19%
Kearney St C	8,018	+17%
Wayne St C	4,581	+19%
Chadron St C	4,461	+18%
Peru St C	2,650	+21%
System office	537	+32%
Aid to tech comm colls	17,652	+14%
Other appropriations	73	+14%
Total	**$ 166,155**	**+18%**
NEVADA		
U of Nevada Reno	$ 29,287	+20%
U of Nevada Las Vegas	16,582	+11%
Aid to comm colleges	10,229	+35%
Student aid	100	0%

in 1980-81, and Change Since 1978-79

	Appropriations 1980-81 (add 000)	2-year change
NEVADA—Continued		
Other appropriations	$ 5,909	n/c
Total	**$ 62,107**	**+24%**
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
U of New Hampshire	$ 17,879	+ 5%
Keene St C	2,894	+22%
Plymouth St C	2,892	+22%
UNH System Adm	2,049	n/c
Aid to tech colleges	5,750	+16%
Student aid	519	n/c
Other appropriations	936	n/c
Total	**$ 32,919**	**+20%**
NEW JERSEY		
Rutgers, the St U	$ 118,572	+15%
NJ C of Med & Dentistry	68,960	+28%
NJ Inst of Tech	15,967	+15%
State colleges		
Montclair	17,764	+14%
Paterson	16,510	+15%
Trenton	15,345	+16%
Kean	14,923	+14%
Glassboro	14,265	+16%
Jersey City	13,424	+22%
Richard Stockton	8,015	+17%
Ramapo	7,839	+15%
Edison C of NJ	1,014	+43%
Aid to county colleges	52,883	+ 8%
Aid to pvt colleges	10,575	+27%
Student aid	48,391	+14%
Other appropriations	9,975	n/c
Total*	**$ 434,222**	**+17%**
NEW MEXICO		
U of New Mexico	$ 66,765	n/c
New Mexico St U	42,977	+33%
E New Mexico U	13,249	+23%
NM Highlands U	6,534	+20%
NM Inst of Min & Tech	6,190	+27%
W New Mexico U	3,503	+20%
N New Mexico CC	2,411	+21%
NM Military Inst	474	+115%
Aid to jr colleges	325	+15%
Student aid	385	+28%
Other appropriations	503	+13%
Total	**$ 143,316**	**+25%**
NEW YORK		
SUNY centers		
Stony Brook	$ 113,713	+31%
Buffalo	107,134	+19%
Albany	53,792	+16%
Binghamton	35,641	+18%
SUNY medical ctrs	122,761	+22%
SUNY colleges		
Buffalo	28,190	+15%
Brockport	26,192	+13%
Oswego	23,510	+14%
New Paltz	18,894	+10%
Oneonta	18,767	+15%
Plattsburgh	17,449	+20%
Cortland	17,104	+14%
Geneseo	17,027	+15%
Potsdam	16,284	+16%
Fredonia	15,155	+15%
Purchase	14,325	+16%
Old Westbury	9,431	+35%
Statutory colleges		
Cornell U	58,212	+22%
Alfred U	3,561	+21%
Specialized colleges		
Environmental Sci & Forestry	11,535	+18%
Empire State	8,502	+27%
C of Tech	7,006	n/c
Maritime	5,757	n/c
Optometry	5,257	+23%
Ag & tech colleges	63,311	+17%
University-wide progs	63,742	n/c
Less student fees and other income	−141,843	+53%
Aid to comm colleges	176,209	n/c
Aid to pvt colleges	97,117	+ 6%
Student aid	262,800	n/c
Other appropriations*	367,826	n/c
Total	**$ 1,644,361**	**+16%**
NORTH CAROLINA		
U of North Carolina		
Chapel Hill	$ 149,736	+29%
Greensboro	25,345	+25%
Charlotte	20,490	+22%
Wilmington	10,661	+34%
Asheville	4,684	+22%
North Carolina St U	98,888	n/c
East Carolina U	44,509	+36%
Appalachian St U	22,911	+24%
NC A&T St U	15,906	+23%
Western Carolina U	15,816	+20%
NC Central U	13,894	+24%
Winston-Salem St U	7,086	+25%
Fayetteville St U	6,768	+24%
Pembroke St U	6,003	+16%
Elizabeth City St U	5,649	+17%
NC Sch of the Arts	3,806	+33%
General administration	32,771	+23%
Veterans' benefits	2,300	+12%
NORTH CAROLINA—Continued		
Aid to comm colleges and tech insts	$ 173,442	+24%
Total	**$ 880,645**	**+27%**
OHIO		
Ohio St U	$ 173,800	+23%
U of Cincinnati	69,069	+16%
Kent St U	41,391	+14%
U of Akron	36,369	+24%
Ohio U	34,715	+20%
Bowling Green St U	34,039	+19%
Miami U	29,660	+20%
Cleveland St U	29,372	+16%
U of Toledo	29,002	+17%
Wright St U	26,146	+41%
Youngstown St U	23,042	+17%
Central St U	8,196	+12%
Medical C of Ohio	14,035	+17%
Case Western Res U	6,697	+12%
Northeastern Med C	6,093	+49%
Wright St Medical C	3,495	−36%
C of Podiatric Med	500	n/c
Aid to comm colleges	39,366	+10%
Aid to gen & tech colleges	4,352	+27%
U branches	21,766	+13%
Technical colleges	36,738	+26%
Other appropriations	52,238	+19%
Total	**$ 719,901**	**+19%**
OKLAHOMA		
U of Oklahoma	$ 80,739	n/c
Oklahoma St U	73,043	+36%
Central St U	15,446	+29%
Northeastern St U	9,129	+36%
Southwestern St U	8,569	+32%
Cameron U	7,443	+41%
Southeastern St U	6,159	+38%
East Central St U	6,061	+46%
Oklahoma C of Osteopathic Med	4,001	+29%
Langston U	3,326	+54%
U of Science & Arts	2,900	+29%
Northwestern St U	2,761	+32%
Okla Panhandle St U	2,608	+39%
Aid to jr colleges	47,295	+44%
Student aid	100	n/c
Other appropriations	1,600	n/c
Total	**$ 271,180**	**+38%**
OREGON		
U of Oregon	$ 31,349	+15%
U of Ore Health Sci Ctr	41,240	+32%
Oregon St U	56,601	+26%
Portland St U	23,162	+17%
So Oregon St C	8,148	+21%
Oregon C of Ed	6,885	+24%
Oregon Inst of Tech	6,330	+20%
Eastern Oregon St C	4,363	+20%
Aid to comm colleges	51,222	+17%
Student aid	9,932	+22%
Other appropriations	11,211	n/c
Total	**$ 250,443**	**+23%**
PENNSYLVANIA		
Pennsylvania St U	$ 114,359	n/c
Temple U	71,472	n/c
U of Pittsburgh	63,975	+ 1%
Lincoln U	3,535	+ 6%
State-owned insts		
Indiana U of Pa	26,562	+20%
West Chester	20,819	+13%
Edinboro	16,594	+ 9%
Slippery Rock	15,179	+ 7%
Bloomsburg	15,052	+20%
California	14,965	+10%
Clarion	14,348	+13%
Millersville	14,491	+ 8%
Shippensburg	14,146	+13%
Kutztown	13,267	+13%
East Stroudsburg	11,853	+23%
Mansfield	10,364	+11%
Cheyney	9,564	+15%
Lock Haven	8,853	+19%
Unallocated	400	+158%
Pvt, state-aided insts		
U of Pennsylvania	18,360	+ 2%
Thomas Jefferson U	5,291	− 4%
Drexel U	3,448	− 4%
Philadelphia C of Osteopathic Med	3,271	− 9%
Hahnemann Med C	3,189	− 8%
Med C of Pa*	2,076	+ 3%
Pa C of Optometry	777	+253%
Pa C Podiatric Med*	636	− 4%
Philadelphia C of Art	419	− 4%
Philadelphia C of Textiles & Science	368	− 4%
Del Valley Sci & Ag	279	− 3%
Pvt. state-aided insts		
Phil C Perf Arts	97	− 4%
Aid to comm colleges*	42,000	+ 8%
Other appropriations*	202,042	n/c
Total	**$ 742,051**	**+ 6%**
RHODE ISLAND		
U of Rhode Island	$ 39,468	+15%
RHODE ISLAND—Continued		
Rhode Island C	$ 18,633	+19%
Rhode Island Jr C	14,050	+19%
Student aid	4,636	+45%
Aid to medical ed	1,167	+17%
Other appropriations	367	+30%
Total	**$ 78,321**	**+18%**
SOUTH CAROLINA		
U of South Carolina	$ 94,993	+35%
Medical U of SC	69,810	+31%
Clemson U	63,159	+23%
C of Charleston	10,860	+25%
South Carolina St C	11,477	+32%
Winthrop C	11,214	+41%
The Citadel	9,052	+32%
Francis Marion C	5,873	+34%
Lander C	3,993	+26%
Board for tech & comp ed	51,471	+31%
Aid to pvt-coll students	11,006	+18%
Other appropriations	1,584	+13%
Total	**$ 344,492**	**+30%**
SOUTH DAKOTA		
South Dakota St U	$ 19,477	+12%
U of South Dakota	16,475	+13%
SD Sch of Mines & Tech	4,501	n/c
Northern St C	3,887	+10%
Black Hills St C	3,230	+19%
Dakota St C	1,763	+ 6%
Student aid	496	+ 2%
Other appropriations	1,365	n/c
Total	**$ 51,194**	**+12%**
TENNESSEE		
U of Tennessee	$ 149,926	n/c
Memphis St U	33,019	+ 9%
East Tennessee St U	21,703	+15%
Middle Tenn St U	17,895	+17%
Austin Peay St U	7,695	+13%
Tennessee St U	15,555	n/c
Tennessee Tech U	13,559	+11%
Aid to state comm colls	32,588	+18%
Aid to state tech insts	12,935	+30%
Student aid	5,514	+32%
Other appropriations*	27,776	n/c
Total	**$ 338,165**	**+21%**
TEXAS		
U of Texas	$ 540,893	n/c
Texas A&M U	163,863	n/c
U of Houston	90,934	n/c
Texas Tech U	82,740	+49%
North Texas St U	35,821	+54%
Southwest Texas St U	28,438	+80%
Texas Woman's U	25,499	+61%
Lamar U	19,835	+50%
East Texas St U	19,256	+21%
Texas St Tech Inst	19,071	+24%
Sam Houston St U	17,716	+62%
Stephen Austin St U	17,478	+43%
Texas Southern U	15,960	+50%
Pan American U	15,017	+49%
Tex C Osteo Med	14,395	+29%
Texas A&I U	12,124	+56%
West Texas St U	10,553	+42%
Angelo St U	8,840	+45%
Midwestern St U	7,443	+44%
Corp Christi St U	5,747	+50%
Sul Ross St U	4,730	+149%
Laredo St U	2,132	+29%
U of So Texas Administration	260	n/c
Texas St U Administration	225	n/c
Aid to jr colleges	252,348	+17%
Other appropriations	53,563	n/c
Total	**$ 1,464,881**	**+41%**
UTAH		
U of Utah	$ 70,815	+19%
Utah St U	37,154	+23%
Weber St C	19,006	+22%
Utah Tech C		
Salt Lake	7,458	+23%
Provo	6,547	+27%
Southern Utah St C	5,803	+23%
Snow C	3,183	+27%
Dixie C	3,168	+28%
C of Eastern Utah	2,540	+32%
Student aid	144	+18%
Other appropriations	5,038	n/c
Total	**$ 160,856**	**+22%**
VERMONT		
U of Vermont	$ 17,072	+17%
State colleges		
Castleton	1,747	+11%
Johnson	1,587	+19%
Lyndon	1,435	+18%
Vermont Tech C	1,558	+ 1%
CC of Vermont	552	−12%
Central Office	1,108	n/c
Student aid	5,366	n/c
Other appropriations	34	n/c
Total	**$ 30,459**	**+15%**
VIRGINIA		
Virginia Polytech Inst and St U	$ 88,757	+17%
Va Commonwealth U	65,153	+15%
U of Virginia	80,857	+15%
Old Dominion U	24,363	+31%
C of William and Mary	23,436	n/c
George Mason U	18,271	+44%
Madison U	16,302	+27%
Norfolk St U	13,308	+27%
Radford U	9,853	+30%
Virginia St U	9,096	+22%
Longwood C	5,002	+26%
Mary Washington C	4,963	+30%
Virginia Military Inst	4,644	+17%
Christopher Newport C	4,340	+29%
Aid to comm colleges	98,138	+13%
Student aid	4,469	+ 0%
Other appropriations	18,779	n/c
Total	**$ 509,731**	**+20%**
WEST VIRGINIA		
West Virginia U	$ 79,460	n/c
Marshall U	21,123	+24%
Fairmont St C	7,025	+21%
West Virginia Inst of Tech	6,169	+23%
West Virginia St C	6,065	+15%
West Liberty St C	5,535	+15%
Shepherd C	4,446	+22%
Concord C	4,229	+18%
West Virginia C of Grad Studies	3,674	+22%
Glenville St C	3,494	+19%
Bluefield St C	3,316	n/c
West Virginia Sch of Osteopathic Med	3,019	− 2%
Community colleges	8,207	+46%
Student aid	2,600	+ 4%
Other appropriations*	17,957	n/c
Less student fees	−6,500	n/c
Total	**$ 169,819**	**+15%**
WISCONSIN		
U of Wisconsin		
Madison	$ 160,162	+20%
Milwaukee	52,662	+13%
Oshkosh	21,618	+14%
Eau Claire	20,242	+18%
Whitewater	16,949	+22%
Stevens Point	16,893	+22%
La Crosse	15,660	+20%
Stout	14,249	+17%
Platteville	11,149	+19%
Parkside	10,978	+20%
River Falls	10,963	+19%
Green Bay	10,190	+12%
Superior	7,985	+18%
Extension	25,700	+18%
Two-year centers	15,078	+20%
Med C of Wisconsin	5,807	+32%
Voc-tech adult ed	59,378	+21%
Other appropriations	35,384	+10%
Total	**$ 511,067**	**+18%**
WYOMING		
U of Wyoming	$ 49,876	+49%
Aid to comm colleges	20,514	+52%
Other appropriations	114	+25%
Total	**$ 70,504**	**+50%**

Biennial Appropriations

	Appropriations 1980-81 (add 000)	2-year change
NORTH DAKOTA		
North Dakota St U	$ 56,006	+24%
U of North Dakota	52,029	+25%
St Sch of Science	13,906	+22%
Minot St C	9,398	+15%
Dickinson St C	5,870	+25%
Valley City St C	5,070	+12%
Mayville St C	4,415	+26%
Aid to jr colleges	4,427	+22%
Student aid	200	n/c
Total	**$ 151,321**	**+24%**
WASHINGTON		
U of Washington	$ 266,143	+26%
Washington St U	161,083	+42%
W Washington U	51,262	+39%
E Washington U	45,825	+41%
Central Wash U	41,715	+43%
Evergreen St C	19,491	+27%
Aid to comm colleges	329,182	+39%
Student aid	11,252	+ 6%
Other appropriations	9,481	n/c
Total	**$ 935,434**	**+23%**

NOTE: Some totals may be inconsistent with itemized figures because of rounding.

n/c Not comparable.

* Estimated.

FACT-FILE

Analysis of State Funds for Higher Education

	1980-81 Appropriations (a)		Appropriations per capita (b)		Approp. per $1,000 of personal income (c)		3-year change (d)		10-year change (e)		3-yr. change less inflation (f)		10-yr. change less inflation (g)	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Per cent	Rank	Per cent	Rank	Per cent	Rank	Per cent	Rank
Alabama	$ 427,499,000	17	$113.43	14	$16.29	5	+14%	44	+471%	1	− 4%	43	+190%	1
Alaska	81,884,000	40	201.68	1	17.98	1	+14%	43	+382%	2	− 4%	44	+145%	2
Arizona	280,446,000	26	114.47	13	13.59	13	+29%	10	+236%	17	+ 9%	10	+ 71%	17
Arkansas	187,567,000	33	86.04	33	12.41	20	+34%	6	+242%	16	+13%	6	+ 73%	16
California	3,158,885,000	1	139.19	4	13.85	11	+35%	5	+287%	8	+14%	5	+ 96%	8
Colorado	263,964,000	28	95.23	25	10.44	32	+11%	48	+139%	44	− 6%	48	+ 21%	44
Connecticut	250,357,000	32	80.37	39	7.93	45	+21%	23	+157%	38	+ 2%	23	+ 31%	38
Delaware	63,811,000	45	109.84	16	11.76	25	+31%	8	+215%	23	+10%	8	+ 60%	23
Florida	705,409,000	8	79.62	40	9.32	39	+32%	7	+192%	28	+11%	7	+ 48%	28
Georgia	431,983,000	16	84.42	37	11.06	28	+25%	15	+191%	29	+ 5%	15	+ 48%	29
Hawaii	135,373,000	38	147.95	3	16.20	6	+19%	32	+145%	40	0%	32	+ 25%	40
Idaho	94,146,000	39	104.03	21	13.74	12	+13%	45	+199%	27	− 5%	45	+ 52%	27
Illinois	984,584,000	4	85.90	34	8.77	41	+18%	33	+103%	50	0%	33	+ 3%	50
Indiana	459,639,000	14	85.12	35	9.93	35	+20%	28	+164%	36	+ 1%	28	+ 34%	36
Iowa	332,244,000	23	114.49	12	13.05	16	+21%	24	+207%	24	+ 2%	24	+ 56%	24
Kansas	259,859,000	30	109.69	15	11.88	23	+17%	38	+217%	22	− 1%	38	+ 61%	22
Kentucky	307,572,000	25	87.20	32	11.80	24	+13%	46	+218%	21	− 5%	46	+ 62%	21
Louisiana	398,325,000	18	99.14	22	13.07	15	+43%	2	+227%	19	+21%	2	+ 66%	19
Maine	62,828,000	46	57.09	48	8.11	44	+28%	11	+125%	47	+ 8%	11	+ 14%	47
Maryland	367,701,000	19	88.65	30	9.50	37	+26%	13	+204%	25	+ 8%	13	+ 54%	25
Massachusetts	322,498,000	24	55.90	49	6.29	48	+18%	36	+178%	33	0%	36	+ 41%	33
Michigan (est.)	816,400,000	5	88.67	29	9.43	38	+11%	49	+138%	45	− 6%	49	+ 21%	45
Minnesota	477,954,000	12	117.72	7	13.28	14	+22%	22	+233%	18	+ 3%	22	+ 69%	18
Mississippi	261,282,000	29	107.57	19	17.41	2	+19%	30	+262%	11	+ 1%	30	+ 84%	11
Missouri	353,252,000	20	72.58	43	8.80	40	+24%	16	+168%	35	+ 5%	16	+ 36%	35
Montana	66,503,000	44	84.61	36	11.01	30	+21%	25	+128%	46	+ 2%	25	+ 16%	46
Nebraska	166,155,000	35	105.56	20	12.16	22	+18%	34	+243%	14	0%	34	+ 74%	14
Nevada	62,107,000	47	88.47	31	8.41	43	+24%	17	+290%	6	+ 5%	17	+ 98%	6
New Hampshire	32,919,000	49	37.11	50	4.44	50	+20%	29	+201%	26	+ 1%	29	+ 53%	26
New Jersey	434,222,000	15	59.22	47	6.08	49	+17%	39	+181%	32	− 2%	39	+ 43%	32
New Mexico	143,316,000	37	115.46	10	15.27	9	+25%	14	+244%	13	+ 6%	14	+ 75%	13
New York	1,644,361,000	2	93.18	27	10.23	33	+16%	40	+120%	48	− 2%	40	+ 12%	48
North Carolina	660,645,000	9	117.85	6	15.98	7	+27%	12	+276%	9	+ 7%	12	+ 91%	9
North Dakota	75,660,000	42	115.16	11	13.99	10	+24%	18	+225%	20	+ 4%	18	+ 65%	20
Ohio	719,901,000	7	67.09	44	7.70	46	+19%	31	+176%	34	+ 1%	31	+ 40%	34
Oklahoma	271,180,000	27	93.77	26	11.02	29	+38%	4	+290%	7	+17%	4	+ 98%	7
Oregon	250,443,000	31	99.11	23	11.09	27	+23%	20	+159%	37	+ 4%	20	+ 32%	37
Pennsylvania	742,051,000	6	63.26	45	7.39	47	+ 6%	50	+140%	43	−10%	50	+ 22%	43
Rhode Island	78,321,000	41	84.31	38	9.91	36	+18%	35	+149%	39	0%	35	+ 27%	39
South Carolina	344,492,000	21	117.49	9	16.65	3	+30%	9	+313%	5	+10%	9	+110%	5
South Dakota	51,194,000	48	74.30	42	9.97	34	+12%	47	+141%	42	− 5%	47	+ 23%	42
Tennessee	338,165,000	22	77.21	41	10.51	31	+21%	26	+243%	15	+ 2%	26	+ 74%	15
Texas	1,464,881,000	3	109.48	17	12.46	18	+41%	3	+326%	4	+19%	3	+117%	4
Utah	160,856,000	36	117.67	8	16.35	4	+22%	21	+255%	12	+ 3%	21	+ 80%	12
Vermont	30,459,000	50	61.78	46	8.43	42	+15%	41	+106%	49	− 3%	41	+ 5%	49
Virginia	509,731,000	11	98.08	24	11.42	26	+20%	27	+274%	10	+ 1%	27	+ 90%	10
Washington	497,717,000	13	119.13	5	12.46	19	+23%	19	+145%	41	+ 4%	19	+ 24%	41
West Virginia	169,819,000	34	90.43	28	12.27	21	+15%	42	+189%	30	− 3%	42	+ 47%	30
Wisconsin	511,067,000	10	108.28	18	12.76	17	+18%	37	+182%	31	0%	37	+ 43%	31
Wyoming	70,504,000	43	156.68	2	15.79	8	+50%	1	+381%	3	+27%	1	+144%	3
Total U. S.	$20,931,931,000		$95.39		$10.88		+23%		+200%		+ 4%		+ 53%	

(a) Reported by M. M. Chambers of Illinois State University as state tax funds appropriated for operating expenses and scholarship programs for higher education. Not included are appropriations for capital outlay or sums which clearly originated from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees.
Included are appropriations for annual operating expenses even if appropriated to some other agency of the state for ultimate allocation to institutions of higher education.
Pre-allocated state taxes whose proceeds are dedicated to any institution of higher education are included even though the process of periodic appropriation by the legislature may be bypassed.
Also included are state tax funds appropriated for scholarships and statewide governing or coordinating boards.

(b) State appropriations divided by the U. S. Census Bureau's estimates of resident population of the states for 1979.

(c) State appropriations divided by state personal income, in thousands of dollars, reported by the U. S. Commerce Department for 1979.

(d) Increase in appropriations for 1980-81 over those for 1978-79, as reported by M.M. Chambers.

(e) Increase in appropriations for 1980-81 over those for 1970-71, as reported by M.M. Chambers.

(f) Two-year increase in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 18.4 per cent during the two years ending last June, as measured by D. Kent Halstead's Higher Education Price Index of prices paid by colleges and universities for goods and services.

(g) Ten-year increase in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 96.9 per cent during the 10 years ending last June, as measured by the Higher Education Price Index.

State Funds for Higher Education

Continued from Page 7

all 50 states for higher education has tripled in the last 10 years. After adjusting for inflation, the 10-year increase was 53 per cent.

The price index lags a year behind appropriations and thus may understate the impact of higher costs during times of rising inflation rates. The Higher Education Price Index for the year in which 1980-81 appropriations will be spent will not be available until next fall.

A 4-per-cent net gain in state support since 1978-79 is approximately equal to the estimated increase in college enrollment during the past two years. The National Center for Education Statistics reported an enrollment increase of 2.8 per cent in the fall of 1979 and has projected an increase of a little over 1 per cent for this fall.

To some extent, appropriations for colleges and universities, and for student scholarships and loans, vary according to differences in the population and wealth of the individual states. Even when adjustments are made for population and income, however, substantial variations remain.

$95.39 Per Person

State spending for higher education this year averages $95.39 for each man, woman, and child and $10.88 for each $1,000 of total personal income.

Spending per person ranges from $201.68 in Alaska to $37.11 in New Hampshire. The same states account for the extremes in appropriations per $1,000 of personal income, with Alaska highest at $17.98, and New Hampshire lowest at $4.44.

California made the largest appropriation for higher education, more than $3.1-billion. Its per-capita spending of $139.19 ranks fourth and its appropriation of $13.85 per $1,000 of personal income ranks eleventh.

Other top states in higher-education appropriations per capita include Wyoming, $156.68, and Hawaii, $147.95. Leaders in appropriations per $1,000 of personal income include Mississippi, $17.41; South Carolina, $16.65; Utah, $16.35; and Alabama, $16.29.

1979 Population, Income Data

The population and personal-income data used in analyzing the 1980-81 appropriations are for 1979, the latest state-by-state estimates available from the Census Bureau and the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The appropriations figures compiled by Mr. Chambers represent tax revenue appropriated by the states for operating expenses at public colleges. They also include appropriations for state aid to local community colleges and, if they are primarily for post-high-school students, vocational-technical schools.

The appropriations also include funds for state-supported agencies and programs dealing with higher education, for student grants and loans, and for aid to private institutions through scholarships or other programs.

The appropriations data do not include amounts appropriated for capital expenditures or debt service.

Neither do they include money from federal, municipal, or county taxes.

STUDENTS DELAY N.J. LEGISLATION

VOTE NO A-1972
STOP

UPI

TRENTON, N.J.

A student march on the state capitol and boycotts on four New Jersey campuses have delayed legislation that would use part of the income from a tuition increase to help finance the state's student-aid program.

The legislation, which has passed the state senate, was deferred by the assembly when its sponsor agreed to meet with student leaders before the vote.

About 100 students from Trenton State College demonstrated in front of the capitol against the legislation. More than half the students at Montclair and Trenton State Colleges, William Paterson College, and the New Jersey Institute of Technology boycotted classes for two days to protest the bill, according to a student spokesman at Montclair State.

Wash. Colleges Protest Cuts

SEATTLE

The presidents of six Washington state institutions joined last week in a protest against Gov. Dixy Lee Ray's plans to cut higher-education budgets by 12 per cent for the next two years.

The presidents of five public universities and one four-year college said the proposed cut would force their institutions, which now serve some 78,000 full-time students, to reduce enrollment by as much as 11,000. Some 900 faculty jobs and 1,000 staff jobs might have to be eliminated, the presidents said.

The state's 27 community colleges face the same 12-per-cent budget reduction, and with similar effects, said John N. Terrey, executive director of the Washington State Board for Community College Education. The community colleges might be forced to cut their total enrollment of 200,000 students by as much as 35,000, he said.

Although Governor Ray, who was defeated in the Democratic primary last month, will leave office in January, her successor will have little opportunity to revise the state budget before it is submitted to the legislature early next year.

Because of an expected decline in tax revenue, the governor's staff has directed colleges and universities to prepare "target" budgets reflecting an overall 12-per-cent reduction in spending from 1979-81 levels. The 12-per-cent cut would be in addition to a cut of 5 per cent in current spending ordered earlier by the governor.

The college and university presidents said they were prepared to raise student tuition and fees in line with rising costs, but that such increases alone could not make up for the state's declining support.

—BARRY MITZMAN

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News Sum

Articles

The Presidential campaign finds all three major candidates courting students, who seem more interested in state and local races. Stories on Pages 3 and 4.

Two choices for president confront the University of Pennsylvania's board of trustees. One is favored by the trustees' executive board; the other by the faculty. Story on Page 7.

Alternatives to academic life should be encouraged by colleges unable to provide faculty members with personal fulfillment, says an official of the American Council on Education. Story on Page 12.

Voting records of members of Congress may be published by charitable organizations without jeopardizing their tax exemption, the Internal Revenue Service has ruled. Story on Page 13.

Students from oil-rich countries account for more than 35 per cent of all foreign students enrolled in American colleges and universities. Story on Page 18.

Nearly a third of all Americans 25 or older now have at least one year of college education, the Census Bureau reports. Story on Page 2.

Professors are selling the complimentary copies of textbooks that they receive from pubishers—and the publishers don't like it. Story on page 19.

Criticism of history textbooks in Frances FitzGerald's *America Revised* has prompted much discussion, but little action. Story on Page 19.

An American at Oxford, President Keith Griffin of Magdalen College, is leading a fund-raising drive to preserve the college, which is nearly 500 years old. Story on Page 17.

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A emic Researchers Protest Rules ring Strict Accounting of Time

New U.S. requirements aimed at 'cheating' called onerous, threat to academic freedom

By Anne C. Roark

▶ A prominent mathematician at an East Coast university recently refused to complete any more government forms on the grounds that the requirements had become useless, time-consuming, and a "threat to academic freedom." His decision, he admits, could cost him thousands of dollars and his institution tens of millions of dollars annually.

▶ Last year, a doctor at a university hospital in New York retired early from his research post. He did so, he says, because the government's "petty requirements" had become a "dishonest ritual."

▶ This summer, a science administrator at a California university began urging his colleagues to stop applying for government grants whenever they could, even though federal dollars support the bulk of research at universities. "The strings attached to those grants," the administrator argues, "are beginning to cost universities as much to administer as they have ever been worth."

What each of these academics is protesting is a requirement that all recipients of government grants must account for 100 per cent of their time.

New regulations would give the Department of Health and Human Services broad powers to cut off research funds. See story, Page 13.

Buried inside a 10-page set of federal regulations governing university accounting procedures, the two-sentence-long rule demands that university professors who receive federal grants keep track of the portion of time they devote to research, to teaching, to administration, and to other activities—both on the campus and off. Any change in those ratios must be reported promptly so that government officials can decide what share of the indirect or overhead costs of research the government should pay on the projects it supports.

There are alternate methods for accounting for the time, but university critics say the whole process has become an onerous task for faculty members who often have erratic hours and overlapping schedules. What's more, university professors say they are opposing the requirements on the grounds that how they spend their time is none of the government's business.

Years in the making, the new accounting procedures—known as the A-21 regulations—spell out not only what charges the universities may make against government grants, but also how those charges are to

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

The 1980 Nobel Prizes: 8 of 10 Go to Americans

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Literature
Czeslaw Milosz
U. of California at Berkeley

Chemistry
Paul Berg
Stanford University

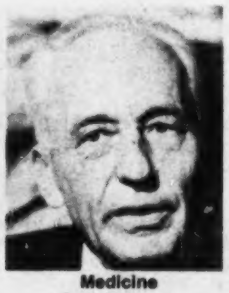
Chemistry
Walter Gilbert
Harvard University

Chemistry
Frederick Sanger
Cambridge University

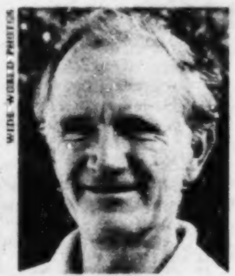
Economics
Lawrence Klein
University of Pennsylvania

Medicine
Baruj Benacerraf
Harvard University

Medicine
George D. Snell
Jackson Laboratory


Medicine
Jean Dausset
University of Paris

Physics
James W. Cronin
University of Chicago


WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

Physics
Val L. Fitch
Princeton University

STOCKHOLM

Eight of the ten 1980 Nobel laureates in scholarly fields are U. S. citizens—two of them naturalized.

All but one of ten prizes announced this month by the Swedish Academy went to university professors.

The Nobel Prize in Literature was awarded to one of the two naturalized Americans—Czeslaw Milosz, a Lithuanian-born poet who is professor of Slavic languages at the University of California at Berkeley. Mr. Milosz, whose native town of Vilna became part of Poland in 1923, emigrated to the United States in 1960. He writes in both Polish and English.

A second naturalized American—Baruj Benacerraf, chairman of the department of pathology at Harvard University's medical school—was one of three recipients of the Nobel Prize in Medicine. Dr. Benacerraf, who was born in Venezuela, came to the United States in 1943.

He shared the prize with George D. Snell, senior staff scientist emeritus at the Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor, Maine, and Jean Dausset, a scientist at the immunological laboratory of St. Louis Hospital at the University of Paris.

The three were cited for work on how the body's genetic makeup determines its response to infection and to the development of cancer. The Royal Caroline Institute of Medicine in Stockholm, which awards the prize in medicine, said their work had made a significant contribution to the success of organ transplants.

In physics, the Nobel laureates were

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

HAVE BEEN FILMED

p. 1, 10, 18.

FACT-FILE

Campus Crime Rates for 1979 Reported by FBI

Major offenses per 1,000 students at more than 270 colleges and universities

Following are campus crimes, per 1,000 full-time-equivalent students, reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1979 by campus police at more than 270 colleges, universities, and branches.

Violent crimes include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes include burglary, larceny, motor-vehicle theft, and arson.

	Rates per 1,000 students	
	Violent crimes	Property crimes
Alabama		
Auburn U.	0.4	40.2
U. of Alabama	1.2	54.3
Arizona		
Arizona State U.	0.1	28.6
Arizona Western C.	2.4	28.4
Central Arizona C.	0.0	12.7
Eastern Arizona C.	2.1	20.4
Northern Arizona U.	3.3	45.3
Pima Community C.	0.0	8.5
U. of Arizona	0.4	46.0
Yavapai College	0.6	22.1
Arkansas		
U. of Arkansas	1.6	28.3
California		
California State C.		
Bakersfield	0.9	18.8
Dominguez Hills	1.9	27.1
San Bernardino	0.0	17.5
Stanislaus	0.0	35.3
Cal. St. Polytechnic U.		
Pomona	0.3	19.0
San Luis Obispo	0.6	22.5
California State U.		
Chico	0.7	31.8
Fresno	0.4	21.3
Fullerton	0.4	18.1
Hayward	0.6	28.3
Long Beach	0.3	12.3
Sacramento	0.3	33.6
San Diego	0.4	32.5
San Francisco	0.9	28.0
San Jose	1.5	24.8
Humboldt State U.	0.3	21.4
Sonoma State C.	0.9	37.0
U. of California		
Berkeley	1.5	51.8
Davis	0.1	58.6
Irvine	0.6	37.5
Riverside	3.6	81.7
San Diego	1.3	79.1
Santa Barbara	2.1	50.2
Santa Cruz	0.0	63.8
Colorado		
Adams State C.	0.4	49.7
Colorado State U.	1.4	36.8
U. of Colorado		
Boulder	0.9	55.3
Colorado Springs	1.0	9.4
U. of Northern Colo.	0.6	40.1
U. of Southern Colo.	0.7	38.0
Connecticut		
Central Conn. State C.	1.7	18.0
E. Conn. State. C.	2.4	44.9
U. of Connecticut	0.9	46.8
Florida		
Florida A&M U.	4.8	34.1
Florida Atlantic U.	1.0	18.6
Florida International U.	0.4	21.6
Florida State U.	0.7	45.4
U. of Central Florida	0.1	9.8
U. of Florida	1.6	54.6
U. of North Florida	0.7	16.2
U. of South Florida	0.7	41.5
U. of West Florida	0.5	17.5
Georgia		
Columbus C.	0.0	0.5
Georgia Inst. of Technology	1.1	65.7
Georgia State U.	0.5	13.7
U. of Georgia	0.2	30.4
Valdosta State C.	0.0	24.1
West Georgia C.	1.5	50.1
Illinois		
Chicago State U.	1.5	21.4
Eastern Illinois U.	0.0	16.0
Governors State U.	0.9	46.9
Loyola U.	0.2	33.0
Moraine Valley C. C.	0.0	11.4
Morton C.	0.6	32.7
N.E. Ill. State C.	0.1	21.9
Northern Illinois U.	0.5	20.7
Rock Valley C.	0.0	18.5
Sangamon State U.	0.5	31.9
Southern Illinois U.		
Carbondale	1.3	42.4
Edwardsville	3.0	32.1
Triton College	0.2	22.2
U. of Illinois	1.5	41.6
Western Illinois U.	0.5	35.6
Indiana		
Indiana U.		
Bloomington	0.8	50.0
South Bend	0.3	14.9
Iowa		
Iowa STate U.	0.0	35.0
U. of Iowa	0.6	44.5
Kansas		
Fort Hays State U.	0.0	15.8
Pittsburg State U.	0.7	35.6
U. of Kansas	0.5	36.2
Wichita State U.	0.8	19.8
Kentucky		
Eastern Kentucky U.	0.3	31.7
Morehead State U.	0.9	19.2
Murray State U.	0.0	14.1
N. Kentucky State U.	0.0	14.1
U. of Kentucky	0.8	48.4
U. of Louisville	1.1	45.0
Western Kentucky U.	1.3	36.0
Louisiana		
Louisiana State U.	0.8	40.0
S.E. Louisiana U.	0.2	32.9
Maine		
U. of Maine		
Orono	0.7	45.9
Maryland		
Bowie State C.	2.1	56.7
Frostburg State C.	0.6	31.3
Morgan State U.	2.5	41.2
Saint Mary's C.	0.8	41.6
Salisbury State C.	1.4	47.3
Towson State U.	2.2	45.7
U. of Baltimore	0.3	29.5
U. of Maryland		
Baltimore City	2.8	150.7
Baltimore County	0.2	65.5
College Park	1.5	46.1
Eastern Shore	3.9	78.7
Massachusetts		
Boston C.	1.8	33.9
Boston U.	1.5	35.1
Clark U.	1.9	50.1
Fitchburg State C.	1.4	28.0
Framington State C.	0.7	7.3
Mass. Institute of Technology	4.3	98.0
North Adams State C.	2.5	19.2
Northeastern U.	0.8	19.0
Tufts U.	2.0	44.3
U. of Massachusetts		
Amherst	1.0	47.4
Boston	1.4	36.0
Michigan		
Central Michigan U.	1.0	31.0
Delta C.	1.3	26.6
Eastern Michigan U.	1.3	45.0
Ferris State C.	0.7	37.4
Grand Valley State C.	0.0	7.7
Lansing Comm. C.	0.1	33.3
Michigan State U.	0.9	46.3
Michigan Tech. U.	0.3	21.7
Northern Michigan U.	0.9	46.2
Oakland U.	0.6	25.2
Saginaw Valley State C.	0.0	33.3
Western Michigan U.	0.9	48.9
Minnesota		
U. of Minnesota	0.2	31.3
Mississippi		
Mississippi State U.	0.0	27.6
U. of Mississippi	0.6	32.3
Missouri		
University of Missouri Columbia	0.4	44.8
University of Missouri St. Louis	0.0	18.1
Washington U.	0.4	32.5
Nebraska		
U. of Nebraska		
Lincoln	0.3	36.0
Nevada		
U. of Nevada, Reno	0.8	47.9
New Hampshire		
U. of New Hampshire	1.6	41.1
New Jersey		
Brookdale Comm. C.	0.2	21.1
Burlington County C.	0.0	14.4
Glassboro State C.	0.1	28.5
Kean C.	0.3	13.5
Middlesex County	0.0	8.4
Monmouth C.	1.1	46.1
Montclair State C.	2.3	26.5
Rutgers U.	2.8	61.4
Stockton State C.	0.2	41.1
Trenton State C.	0.4	28.1
William Paterson C.	0.3	30.8
New Mexico		
N. M. Highlands U.	4.6	42.7
New Mexico State U.	1.3	32.8
U. of New Mexico	0.2	39.8
New York		
Cornell U.	0.3	53.2
Ithaca C.	1.1	80.7
Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	0.2	77.0
State U. of New York		
Albany	0.5	26.7
Binghamton	0.3	27.2
Buffalo	0.3	11.5
Downstate Medical Center	3.7	110.7
Maritime College	1.0	45.0
Stony Brook	0.5	21.7
Upstate Medical Center	3.5	153.2
State U. of New York A & T C.		
Alfred	0.0	48.8
Canton	0.4	58.8
Cobleskill	0.0	26.6
Delhi	0.0	44.5
Farmingdale	0.2	17.1
Morrisville	0.0	25.9
State U. of New York College		
Brockport	0.4	27.6
Buffalo	1.3	37.2
Cortland	0.0	26.5
Environmental Sci. and Forestry	0.6	24.5
Fredonia	0.7	28.1
Geneseo	0.0	44.3
New Paltz	0.6	34.4
Old Westbury	1.3	29.3
Oneonta	0.2	25.4
Optometry	0.0	27.9
Oswego	0.4	30.1
Plattsburgh	0.5	53.6
Potsdam	0.0	36.6
Purchase	0.0	63.7
Utica-Rome	0.0	18.8
North Carolina		
Appalachian State U.	0.5	22.2
East Carolina U.	0.3	38.5
U. of North Carolina		
Charlotte	0.7	35.0
Western Carolina U.	0.0	18.4
Ohio		
Cleveland State U.	1.2	30.4
Kent State U.	2.7	50.8
Lakeland Comm. C.	0.3	17.8
Miami U.	0.9	32.0
Ohio State U.	0.6	43.0
Wright State U.	0.1	32.0
Oklahoma		
N. E. Okla. State U.	2.4	31.7
Oklahoma State U.	0.7	27.1
U. of Oklahoma	2.4	40.2
Health Science Center	2.9	145
Oregon		
Oregon State U.	0.3	37.0
Pennsylvania		
Bloomsburg State C.	0.0	25.8
California State C.	0.0	1.4
Cheyney State C.	0.8	17.0
Clarion State C.	0.9	29.3
E. Stroudsburg State C.	0.9	38.7
Edinboro State C.	1.6	27.9
Indiana U.	0.8	38.0
Lock Haven State C.	1.7	32.4
Millersville State C.	1.0	31.5
Pennsylvania State U.		
Altoona	0.5	5.4
Behrend C.	1.8	43.5
Capitol	0.5	27.8
McKeesport	0.0	16.7
University Park	0.3	33.0
Seton Hill C.	0.0	19.5
Shippensburg State C.	0.0	22.1
Slippery Rock State C.	0.2	40.8
West Chester State C.	2.5	75.9
South Carolina		
Clemson U.	0.2	23.1
U. of South Carolina	0.8	43.0
Tennessee		
Austin Peay State U.	1.6	36.5
E. Tenn. State U.	0.8	20.7
Middle Tenn. State U.	0.4	27.4
Tenn. Tech. U.	0.3	34.8
U of Tennessee		
Knoxville	0.7	55.1
Martin	0.4	44.7
Memphis	2.4	84.4
Texas		
Baylor U.	0.3	20.6
Eastfield C.	0.0	27.7
East Texas State U.	0.2	16.1
Lamar U.	0.5	30.7
Midwestern State U.	0.3	20.7
North Texas State U.	0.3	17.4
Pan American U.	0.4	9.3
Southern Methodist U.	1.6	45.1
S.W. Texas State U.	0.5	23.4
Stephen F. Austin State U.	1.0	21.8
Sul Ross State U.	1.1	21.0
Texas A&M U.		
Main campus	0.1	33.4
Galveston	0.0	1.6
Texas Christian U.	0.8	35.2
Texas Technological U.	0.7	34.6
U. of Houston	1.6	30.0
U. of Texas		
Arlington	0.6	13.2
Austin	0.3	20.7
Dallas	0.0	13.1
El Paso	0.3	16.5
Galveston	3.9	73.1
Houston	1.8	118.7
Permian Basin	1.1	19.3
San Antonio	0.0	15.9
Health Science Center, San Antonio	0.5	41.4
Utah		
Brigham Young U.	0.4	29.1
U. of Utah	0.5	36.0
Weber State C.	0.5	27.2
Virginia		
C. of William and Mary	0.4	16.6
James Madison U.	0.1	22.8
Longwood C.	0.0	17.6
Mary Washington C.	0.0	39.5
Radford C.	0.0	17.8
U. of Richmond	0.3	98.2
U. of Virginia	0.5	49.1
Va. Commonwealth U.	0.6	59.5
Va. Polytechnic. Inst. and State U.	0.2	13.7
Washington		
Central Wash. St. C.	1.0	55.6
Washington State U.	0.3	39.1
West Virginia		
Glenville State C.	0.8	25.6
Marshall U.	1.8	30.1
Potomac State C.	0.0	7.6
West Liberty State C.	0.4	19.6
West Virginia State C.	0.0	7.1
West Virginia Inst of Technology	0.4	9.2
West Virginia U.	0.0	21.7
Wisconsin		
University of Wisconsin		
Eau Claire	0.0	26.9
Madison	0.2	38.7
Milwaukee	1.0	31.0
Oshkosh	2.0	30.1
Parkside	0.9	29.7
River Falls	0.0	26.0
Whitewater	0.5	24.4
Wyoming		
U. of Wyoming	0.2	32.6

SOURCE: FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

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Foreign Students in U.S. Total 286,000; 35 Pct. from Iran, Other OPEC Countries

NEW YORK

More than 35 per cent of the 286,265 foreign students enrolled at American colleges and universities last year were from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, according to the Institute for International Education.

In a preliminary report on its census of foreign students for 1979-80, the institute said that the number of such students, a record high, was up 8.5 per cent from 263,938 in 1978-79.

The institute said that 101,160 students from the oil-producing countries were enrolled in the U.S., 51,870 of them from Iran.

Students from Nigeria, Venezuela, and Saudi Arabia made up a majority of the remaining O.P.E.C. students.

The 1979-80 census also showed the following:

▶ That most foreign students were supported by their home governments or their families, rather than by U. S. sources. Only 18 per cent listed an American agency as their primary source of funds.

▶ That California has more foreign students—47,621—than any other state. Other states that have large foreign-student enrollments included Texas with 24,416 and New York with 23,539.

▶ That about 78,000 foreign students were enrolled in engineering programs, compared with 47,320 in business and management, 21,830 in the social sciences, and 21,570 in the natural sciences.

The complete results of the census will be published by the institute next spring.

Following are the 10 countries sending the most foreign students to the United States in 1979-80:

Iran	51,870
Taiwan	17,530
Nigeria	16,210
Canada	15,270
Japan	12,160
Venezuela	10,010
Saudi Arabia	9,730
Hong Kong	9,800
India	8,590
Thailand	6,500

Following are the top 10 institutions in foreign-student enrollment:

U. of Southern California	3,305
Los Angeles City College	3,000
Miami-Dade Community College	2,790
Texas Southern U.	2,585
U. of Texas, Austin	2,354
U. of Wisconsin, Madison	2,092
Columbia U.	2,037
U. of Michigan	1,941
U. of California, Los Angeles	1,907
U. of Washington	1,880

Oxford's Magdalen College

Continued from Page 17

toration, Magdalen is not a poor college.

Its wealth is reflected in the number of faculty fellows it supports and in its teaching arrangements, which permit most undergraduates to work with individual tutors.

But the hunt for money is on, and Mr. Griffin's American attitude is a factor. He himself plays down his nationality and says that he soon will acquire British citizenship—a move that will put him in line for senior government advisory jobs and possibly for the vice-chancellorship of Oxford, the university's top administrative post.

Nonetheless, he admits that his American contacts will be valuable and he has already made plans for the "American Friends of Magdalen," an incorporated trust that will try to raise money in the United States.

He has begun a worldwide fund-raising campaign among Magdalen alumni—a standard procedure at American institutions but considered quite innovative in Great Britain.

Although Mr. Griffin is still a young man, he has already found a permanent place in the college's history. As the restoration on Magdalen's chapel, built between 1474 and 1480, proceeded, stonemasons were faced with a problem: how to replace the weathered gargoyles and grinning medieval imps that decorated the balustrade.

Their solution was to model the visages of present-day fellows and college employees. There, third from the right at the High Street end of the chapel, is the face of Mr. Griffin.

42 Elected to Institute of Medicine; Membership Now Totals 399

WASHINGTON

Forty-two new members have been elected to the Institute of Medicine, which was established in 1970 by the National Academy of Sciences "for the examination of policy matters pertaining to the health of the public." The total active membership is now 399. In addition, seven persons were elected to senior membership, for a total of 105. The newly elected members:

Linda H. Aiken, assistant vice-president, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.
Samuel P. Asper, deputy executive vice-president, American College of Physicians.
Jack D. Barchas, professor of psychiatry and behavioral sciences, Stanford U.
William Bevan, provost, Duke U.
Mark S. Blumberg, corporate planning adviser, Kaiser Foundation Health Plan (Oakland, Cal.).
Alexander M. Capron, President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research.
David R. Challoner, dean and professor of medicine, Saint Louis University.
Thomas W. Clarkson, professor of radiation biology and toxicology, U. of Rochester.
Linda Hawes Clever, chairman of occupational health, Presbyterian Hospital of Pacific Medical Center (San Francisco).
James A. Clifton, professor of medicine, U. of Iowa.
D. Walter Cohen, dean of dental medicine, U. of Pennsylvania.
Ernest G. Cravalho, associate director of the college of health sciences, technology, and management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Edgar G. Davis, vice-president for corporate affairs, Eli Lilly and Company (Indianapolis).
Floyd W. Denny, professor and chairman of pediatrics, U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
Daniel D. Federman, dean for students and alumni and professor of medicine, Harvard U.
Maurice S. Fox, professor of biology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Charles Fried, professor of law, Harvard U.
Harold S. Ginsberg, professor and chairman of microbiology, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia U.
J. Thomas Grayston, vice-president for health sciences, U. of Washington.
Marie-Louise Johnson, director of medical education and vice-president for medical affairs, Benedictine Hospital (Kingston, R.I.).
Stanley B. Jones, vice-president, National Association of Blue Cross-Blue Shield Plans (Washington).
Albert R. Jonsen, professor of bio-ethics, U. of California at San Francisco.
Barbara M. Korsch, attending physician, Children's Hospital of Los Angeles.
Richard M. Krause, director, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.
Robert I. Levy, director, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.
Leah M. Lowenstein, associate dean of the school of medicine, Boston U.
Ida M. Sather Martinson, director of research in the school of nursing, U. of Minnesota.
Charles A. McCallum, vice-president for health affairs, U. of Alabama at Birmingham.
Thomas C. Merigan, professor of medicine and chairman of infectious diseases, Stanford U.
C. Arden Miller, professor and chairman of maternal and child health, U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
Richard J. Reitemeier, professor of medicine, Mayo Graduate School of Medicine and Mayo Clinic.
Clayton Rich, provost, U. of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center.
William C. Richardson, associate dean of the school of public health and community medicine, U. of Washington.
Barbara G. Rosenkrantz, professor of the history of science, Harvard U.
Edward Rubenstein, associate dean of postgraduate medical education, Stanford U.
Jay P. Sanford, dean of the school of medicine, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.
Thomas C. Schelling, professor of political economy, Harvard U.
Aaron Shirley, physician, Jackson, Miss.
Robert B. Talley, physician, Stockton, Cal.
Alvin R. Tarlov, professor and chairman of internal medicine, U. of Chicago.
Joseph V. Terenzio, president, United Hospital Fund of New York.
Irwin M. Weinstein, physician, Beverly Hills, Cal.

The following were elected to senior membership:

Konrad E. Bloch, professor of chemistry, Harvard U.
Kenneth M. Brinkhous, professor of pathology, U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
James M. Dunning, professor of dental medicine, Harvard U.
John S. Mills, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Norton Nelson, professor of environmental medicine, New York U.
Charles E. Odegaard, president emeritus, U. of Washington.
Robert F. Rushmer, professor of bio-engineering and director of the center for advanced studies in the biomedical sciences, U. of Washington.

In Brief

Continued from Page 2

the trustees had signed the collective-bargaining agreement, which gives the "final determination in such matters" to the college presidents, they had only a "*pro forma*" role in approving the decisions.

▪ Notes

Tulane University last week formally opened an institute devoted to research and publication in political economy. . . . The University of Minnesota has filed suit in a state court to require that a collective-bargaining election at the university's Duluth campus be conducted by mail rather than by on-site voting.

## ▪ Corrections

▶ In a brief review of *Teaching Science Fiction: Education for Tomorrow* (Owlswick Press, 1980) in the September 15 issue of *The Chronicle*, Mark Hillegas was incorrectly identified as having taught an innovative science-fiction course at Cornell University in 1962. In fact, Mr. Hillegas taught that course at Colgate University.

▶ A Fact-File on statewide agencies in the September 22 issue of *The Chronicle* incorrectly identified H. Edwin Young as president of the University of Wisconsin System. Robert M. O'Neil is the new president.

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

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Chronicle Preview: This Year's Faculty Salaries—Pages 10 and 11

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Articles on inside pages

The idea of having an academic head the National Archives pleases scholars, but the newly appointed Archivist of the United States, Robert M. Warner, a historian from the University of Michigan, faces "a very tough road." Story on Page 3.

John Anderson wins in a Presidential preference poll of 2,500 students at five Ivy League universities. More than a third of those polled said they considered themselves more intelligent than either President Jimmy Carter or Gov. Ronald Reagan. Story on Page 4.

In a test of tenure protection, a state court has ruled that Central Washington University's dismissal of a professor of political science, Charles I. Stastny, did not violate his rights. Story on Page 2.

License fees for campus music have been agreed upon by higher-education negotiators and the American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers. Story on Page 4.

Counseling of Iranian students in the United States is provided by Parvine Ghaffari-Samai, described as a leading advocate of Iranian rights. Story on Page 9.

Campus unrest in China is reported for the first time since the end of the Cultural Revolution in 1976. Story on Page 13.

An unpretentious newsletter, *The Harvard Medical School Health Letter*, has become a big-league publication with a circulation of 300,000. Story on Page 15.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

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7,900 Scientists Boycott Soviet to Protest Jailing of Dissidents

Scholars from 44 countries suspend professional relations with Russian counterparts

WIDE WORLD

Morris Pripstein, left, of Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, announces a scientists' boycott of the Soviet Union. With him are Paul Flory, of Stanford University, and Anthony Ralston, of State University of New York at Buffalo.

By Anne C. Roark

WASHINGTON

In a protest against the jailing and oppression of dissident Russian scholars, 7,900 scientists and engineers from 44 countries have suspended professional relations with their counterparts in the Soviet Union.

In a news conference here announcing the action, five American scientists—two of them Nobel laureates—said it was the most highly organized protest thus far against the Soviet government's violations of international human-rights agreements.

The committee that organized the protest is known as "s.o.s.," after the surnames of the Soviet scientists Anatoly Scharansky, Yuri Orlov, and Andrei Sakharov, all of whom are in prison or internal exile. The protest came just as an editorial denouncing such boycotts appeared in *Science*, the weekly journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Written by William D. Carey, the jour-

Continued on Page 14, Column 3

Michigan Voters Seen Favoring Tax-Cut Plan

8 national groups join state's colleges to warn of closings, 70-per-cent budget slashes

By Robert L. Jacobson

WASHINGTON

Public-opinion polls indicating that Michigan voters may adopt a major tax-cutting initiative on November 4 have led eight national organizations in higher education to issue a public appeal for the proposal's defeat.

The initiative, known as the Tisch amendment, would slash Michigan's property-tax valuations to one half of what they were two years ago, limit annual increases in valuations to 2 per cent, and require at least 60-per-cent voter approval of any new state taxes.

Representatives of the eight organizations here warned that the Michigan amendment would have a "devastating effect" on higher education in that state.

They cited an estimate by the state department of management and budget that adoption of the proposal could deprive Michigan's state colleges and universities of nearly 70 per cent of the $647-million proposed for their support in 1981 by Gov. William C. Milliken.

As a result, the state's analysis suggested, 12 of Michigan's 15 state colleges and universities would have to close, while the three largest institutions—the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan State University, and Wayne State University—would receive only enough money to operate at about half their normal capacity.

In addition, about $37-million in state aid to private institutions, provided through scholarships and grants, would be eliminated, officials said.

The discussions that led to the issuing of the statement were started by Irving J. Spitzberg, Jr., general secretary of the American Association of University Professors.

Mr. Spitzberg said he had learned during

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

Decline in U.S. Support for Fulbrights Decried

WASHINGTON

The Fulbright scholarship program, designed to promote international educational exchanges, has not been getting enough U. S. support to sustain itself, according to officials and scholars involved in its operation.

At a recent meeting of academics and government leaders to discuss the future of the 34-year-old project, most agreed the program's funds were now spread too thin among the 120 participating countries. When adjusted for inflation, the $41.2-million now provided for the program by the United States and other countries amounts to only 60 per cent of the support provided in 1965, government officials said.

The decline is disturbing, the participants said, since the Fulbright program is a major vehicle for scholarly exchange between America and the rest of the world.

Since it was first conceived in 1946 by Sen. J. William Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, the program has sent 45,000 Americans to study in foreign countries and brought 85,000 foreign students and scholars to the U. S.

Although most of the funds for the program are provided by the U. S., some governments have financed as much as 75 per cent of the costs of individual grants.

The problem now, the program officials said, is that the U. S. has fallen behind in its commitment to international educational exchanges. The Soviet Union, West

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

CHRONICLE PREVIEW

Faculty Salaries for 1980-81

Chronicle survey estimates pay and year's increases by rank and type of institution

Salaries of full-time faculty members on 9-month or 10-month contracts

	Public				Private				Total			
	Average (a)	High (b)	Median (c)	Low (d)	Average (a)	High (b)	Median (c)	Low (d)	Average (a)	High (b)	Median (c)	Low (d)
Institutions granting doctoral degrees												
Professor	$30,555	$34,000	$29,888	$27,000	$34,045	$38,200	$32,600	$29,500	$31,426	$35,000	$30,500	$27,000
Associate professor	24,102	25,500	23,425	22,000	24,057	26,500	23,000	21,550	24,092	26,000	23,413	22,000
Assistant professor	18,782	20,000	18,800	17,150	21,146	22,700	20,000	18,000	19,125	20,350	18,940	17,150
All ranks	25,093	28,562	24,466	20,500	28,245	34,000	26,675	22,600	25,758	29,888	24,755	20,690
Other institutions granting graduate degrees												
Professor	$28,496	$32,000	$28,000	$24,950	$26,469	$30,803	$25,100	$22,268	$28,049	$32,000	$27,100	$24,705
Associate professor	22,688	24,000	22,253	20,400	20,330	23,000	20,000	18,000	22,113	24,000	22,000	19,765
Assistant professor	19,287	20,500	19,300	17,600	16,995	18,850	16,600	14,440	18,690	20,250	18,738	16,500
All ranks	23,872	27,000	23,000	20,000	21,173	25,000	20,000	16,600	23,218	26,000	22,300	19,450
Institutions granting only bachelor's degrees												
Professor	$23,184	$24,547	$22,855	$22,560	$23,276	$25,740	$22,600	$20,118	$23,260	$25,093	$22,600	$20,506
Associate professor	23,707	29,400	21,525	19,400	18,810	20,400	18,400	16,950	19,811	20,800	19,200	17,200
Assistant professor	17,002	18,000	17,100	16,000	16,436	17,615	16,090	15,000	16,579	17,990	16,100	15,255
All ranks	20,518	22,560	19,400	17,519	18,856	20,800	17,700	15,700	19,194	21,450	18,000	16,000
2-year institutions with academic ranks												
Professor	$26,503	$28,593	$26,000	$23,000	—	—	—	—	$26,503	$28,593	$26,000	$23,000
Associate professor	23,010	25,650	22,500	20,800	—	—	—	—	23,010	25,650	22,500	20,800
Assistant professor	18,553	19,850	18,000	16,419	—	—	—	—	18,553	19,850	18,000	16,419
All ranks	22,560	26,000	22,113	19,200	—	—	—	—	22,560	26,000	22,113	19,200
Institutions without academic ranks												
Total	$23,844	$27,000	$24,100	$20,184	$12,800	$12,800	$12,800	$12,800	$23,604	$27,000	$23,846	$19,703
All institutions except those without academic ranks												
Professor	$29,117	$32,000	$28,338	$25,500	$28,656	$34,000	$27,781	$23,000	$28,990	$32,500	$28,000	$25,000
Associate professor	23,398	25,000	22,699	21,420	20,972	23,400	20,100	18,102	22,729	24,800	22,300	20,000
Assistant professor	18,817	20,250	18,720	16,821	17,491	19,000	16,800	15,300	18,428	20,000	18,400	16,100
Instructor	18,092	19,178	16,500	15,047	14,408	16,000	14,500	12,250	16,900	18,000	15,873	14,120
All ranks	24,129	27,500	23,100	19,756	22,462	25,971	20,500	17,000	23,658	27,000	22,600	19,057

Salaries of full-time faculty members on 11-month or 12-month contracts

	Public				Private				Total			
All institutions except those without academic ranks												
Professor	$33,892	$38,000	$34,000	$29,940	$26,992	$31,750	$25,500	$22,170	$31,148	$36,150	$30,650	$25,546
Associate professor	26,077	29,950	26,080	22,400	21,622	24,900	21,200	18,000	24,203	27,200	24,200	20,988
Assistant professor	21,717	24,048	21,600	18,400	17,661	19,625	17,000	16,000	19,497	21,613	19,075	16,600
All ranks	26,813	32,000	26,500	21,000	21,269	24,625	20,000	16,600	24,379	29,940	23,500	18,400

Increase over 1979-80 salaries, 9-month or 10-month contracts

	Public				Private				Total			
	Average (e)	High (f)	Median (g)	Low (h)	Average (e)	High (f)	Median (g)	Low (h)	Average (e)	High (f)	Median (g)	Low (h)
Institutions granting doctoral degrees												
Professor	9.0%	10.7%	8.7%	7.0%	9.5%	11.8%	10.1%	7.7%	9.2%	11.1%	9.2%	7.1%
Associate professor	10.2%	14.1%	9.9%	6.8%	13.0%	14.9%	10.9%	9.5%	10.8%	14.1%	10.5%	7.5%
Assistant professor	9.9%	12.0%	10.0%	6.8%	9.4%	12.1%	10.8%	7.6%	9.9%	12.1%	10.0%	6.8%
All ranks	9.6%	12.5%	9.4%	6.9%	10.5%	12.1%	10.4%	8.1%	9.8%	12.5%	9.8%	7.0%
Other institutions granting graduate degrees												
Professor	7.5%	9.7%	7.1%	5.3%	8.7%	10.0%	9.2%	6.6%	7.8%	9.9%	8.0%	5.4%
Associate professor	7.5%	10.0%	8.2%	5.0%	10.0%	11.3%	9.7%	8.1%	8.0%	10.3%	8.3%	5.8%
Assistant professor	7.9%	10.7%	7.1%	5.3%	10.6%	13.8%	9.9%	8.5%	8.6%	11.1%	8.1%	6.1%
All ranks	7.7%	10.0%	8.0%	5.3%	9.6%	11.1%	9.7%	8.0%	8.1%	10.3%	8.3%	5.7%
Institutions granting only bachelor's degrees												
Professor	—	—	—	—	8.6%	10.6%	8.0%	6.7%	8.6%	10.6%	8.0%	6.7%
Associate professor	—	—	—	—	9.1%	11.3%	9.9%	6.3%	9.0%	11.3%	9.1%	6.0%
Assistant professor	—	—	—	—	10.4%	13.8%	10.9%	8.3%	8.8%	13.5%	10.2%	7.0%
All ranks	7.0%	11.4%	7.9%	5.0%	9.5%	11.7%	10.0%	6.7%	9.0%	11.7%	9.2%	6.5%
2-year institutions with academic ranks												
Professor	7.2%	9.3%	7.2%	5.4%	—	—	—	—	7.2%	9.3%	7.2%	5.4%
Associate professor	7.4%	10.0%	8.0%	5.0%	—	—	—	—	7.4%	10.0%	8.0%	5.0%
Assistant professor	8.3%	11.3%	8.6%	6.5%	—	—	—	—	8.3%	11.3%	8.6%	6.5%
All ranks	7.8%	10.8%	8.1%	5.5%	—	—	—	—	7.8%	10.8%	8.1%	5.5%
Institutions without academic ranks												
Total	8.0%	11.0%	8.3%	4.3%	—	—	—	—	8.0%	10.7%	8.2%	4.7%
All institutions except those without academic ranks												
Professor	8.3%	10.2%	8.3%	6.4%	9.1%	10.9%	9.2%	7.0%	8.5%	10.5%	8.5%	6.5%
Associate professor	8.8%	11.9%	8.9%	5.7%	10.8%	11.7%	10.1%	8.0%	9.3%	11.9%	9.3%	6.0%
Assistant professor	8.6%	11.7%	8.3%	6.3%	10.2%	13.7%	10.8%	8.3%	9.1%	12.0%	9.2%	6.4%
Instructor	10.6%	14.5%	12.1%	8.4%	11.1%	12.7%	11.1%	5.5%	10.8%	14.1%	11.3%	7.7%
All ranks	8.6%	11.4%	8.5%	6.0%	9.9%	11.7%	10.0%	7.4%	8.9%	11.5%	9.0%	6.4%

Increase over 1979-80 salaries, 11-month or 12-month contracts

	Public				Private				Total			
All institutions except those without academic ranks												
Professor	9.8%	10.3%	8.6%	6.6%	9.2%	11.9%	9.3%	6.8%	9.6%	11.1%	8.7%	6.6%
Associate professor	6.4%	8.2%	7.6%	4.4%	—	—	—	—	7.5%	10.0%	8.0%	4.5%
Assistant professor	9.0%	11.4%	9.5%	5.3%	10.6%	12.1%	10.0%	8.5%	9.8%	11.7%	9.9%	7.4%
All ranks	8.9%	10.5%	8.0%	5.1%	9.8%	12.5%	9.5%	7.5%	9.3%	11.5%	8.9%	6.5%

(a) Estimated mean base salary. Does not include additional earnings or fringe benefits.
(b) One-fourth of the faculty members receive this amount or more.
(c) One-half of the faculty members receive this amount or more.
(d) One-fourth of the faculty members receive this amount or less.
(e) Mean salary increase, 1980-81 over 1979-80.
(f) One-fourth of the faculty members received salary increases larger than this.
(g) One-half of the faculty members received salary increases larger than this.
(h) One-fourth of the faculty members received salary increases smaller than this.
— Indicates too little data for reliable estimate.

Note: Survey data is based on responses of 2,435 individuals, weighted to represent faculty members at colleges and universities of all types except law schools, medical schools, proprietary institutions, or colleges with enrollment of less than 500 students.
Salary figures do not include the value of contributed, services contributed by members of religious orders or others. Statistical confidence limit for salary estimates is ± 3 per cent.

SOURCE: SURVEY DESIGNED AND CONDUCTED FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JOHN MINTER ASSOCIATES

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A Point-by-Point Summary of the $48-Billion College-Aid Act: Pages 14-15

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News

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A landmark college-aid bill has been passed by Congress after the measure's price tag was marked down to $48.4-billion. Story on Page 13.

The "most effective" lobbyist for higher education, Congressional staff members say, is Dallas Martin, of the student-aid officers' association. Story on Page 3.

Medical schools should reduce their enrollments by 17 per cent, a federal panel says. Story on Page 13, text of recommendations on Page 17.

A downward trend in test scores continues, according the latest annual report on Scholastic Aptitude Tests. Story on Page 4.

An electronic mail system at Stanford University reduces paperwork and speeds messages between administrators. Story on Page 5.

Iranian and Iraqi students on American campuses have shown little outward reaction to the war between their countries. Story on Page 6.

A historically black college is being "systematically dismantled," two lawsuits charge. Story on Page 6.

Excavation of 100 rooms has been completed by archaeology students digging into a pueblo in Arizona. Photographs and story on Pages 10-11.

University presses are moving into a new field: publishing novels. Story on Page 23.

Mexico is encouraging students to get training in skills needed by the oil industry. Story on Page 21.

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Colleges Brace for Votes on Tax-Cut Proposals

Balloting in 9 states could limit higher-education funds

By Jack Magarrell

Ballots in next month's general election in at least nine states will include tax-cutting proposals that could affect support for higher education.

The proposals would reduce or limit government revenues from property taxes, which in many states are a direct source of support for community colleges.

Reductions in local property taxes can affect colleges and universities indirectly by putting local governments and schools into more direct competition with higher education for state funds raised by sales and income taxes.

In Michigan, where appropriations for public colleges and universities already have been reduced because of a sagging economy, a tax-cutting proposition on the November ballot could force even more drastic reductions.

Proposition D, one of several tax-cutting proposals Michigan voters will consider on November 4, is similar to a plan they rejected in 1978.

Called the Tisch proposal, it would roll back property-tax valuations to half the 1978 level, impose limits on annual increases in valuations, and require approval by 60 per cent of the voters for any new state tax.

Robert J. Kleine, director of the state's office of revenue and tax analysis, estimated that approval of the Tisch proposal would require a 57-per-cent cut in state spending, but the reduction for higher education could be much greater.

Public colleges and universities could lose as much as three-fourths of their state support if the Tisch proposal were adopted, Mr. Kleine said. The decisions on how to apportion the loss of funds among state agencies would be made by the legislature.

Colleges 'Would Cease to Exist'

"Some of our institutions would cease to exist," said President Harold Abel of Central Michigan University. Mr. Abel has been directed by the university's board of trustees to warn students and their parents before the election that approval of the Tisch proposal would be "devastating" for higher education.

Tax measures on the November ballots in other states:

▶ In Arizona, a proposal submitted to voters would limit residential-property taxes to 1 per cent of the 1979 value and limit increases in property taxes for local governments and community colleges to 2 per cent a year.

Russell O. Bloyer, executive director of the State Community College Board, said

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

'BLACK COLLEGE DAY'

BLACK COLLEGE DAY '80

WIDE WORLD

Students from black colleges, seeking support for their institutions, hold a rally in Washington. See story on Page 6.

Drug Company Challenges UCLA Over Ownership of Human Gene

By Anne C. Roark

The ownership of a human gene that produces interferon, a powerful anti-viral substance, has become the subject of a legal dispute between the pharmaceutical company Hoffmann-La Roche and the University of California at Los Angeles.

At issue in the case, now before a federal district judge in California, is whether the New Jersey drug company legally and ethically obtained the cells that produced the gene.

The case is crucial to the contending parties because of the potential profits involved, should interferon prove to be the wonder drug some scientists have predicted it will be. The case may also be important to other research universities because of the questions it raises about how scientists share information and whether academe and industry will be able to cooperate in the growing field of genetic engineering in the years ahead.

Known as KO-1, the cell line that produces interferon is potentially worth billions of dollars, according to university spokesmen. After being manipulated by genetic engineers hired by Hoffman-La Roche Inc., individual cells from the line have begun to produce large amounts of interferon, a protein now being tested for the treatment of cancer and chronic inflammatory diseases such as arthritis.

Company 'Unauthorized'

A lawyer for U.C.L.A. said last week that Hoffman-La Roche was "unauthorized" to use the genetic material, which, he contends, is the property of the two university scientists who "developed" the cells in the laboratory.

A lawyer representing the drug company said that the company had not "appropriated" property that belonged either to the scientists or to the university.

The company argues that the KO-1 cells do not belong to the U.C.L.A. scientists any more than they belong to the family of the cancer patient from whom they were extracted three years ago.

In a suit filed in a federal district court in San Francisco last month, the company asked the judge to determine all the issues involved in the case and to establish whether the company owes any money to the university. The company, which is usually called simply Roche, claims it does not. The university must decide this month whether it will file a counterclaim or ask the judge to dismiss the case.

Similar questions were raised last year in a Supreme Court case involving microorganisms that can break down components of crude oil and thus help clean up oil spills. In a 5-to-4 ruling, the Court agreed with Ananda M. Chakrabarty, a microbiologist, that he had the right to patent bacteria that he had created in the laboratory, even though the microorganisms evolved from a form of bacteria that occurs in nature. Although both cases are exam-

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Note Pad

Educators were overjoyed and relieved last month when, at long last, Congress cleared the omnibus higher-education bill for White House approval. However, some education lobbyists found cause for concern in the outcome of the final Senate vote—even though the measure was passed by an overwhelming margin.

One of the six Senators who voted against the final version of the college-aid bill, lobbyists noted with dismay, was Sen. Paul Laxalt, the Republican of Nevada who is also chairman of Ronald Reagan's Presidential campaign.

"Laxalt's vote has extra significance, because you have to wonder if this is reflective of Reagan's position on higher education," one lobbyist said. "That, coupled with the fact that the Republican party's platform has nothing in it about student aid, has made us a little nervous."

◆

One education issue on which Mr. Reagan has taken a clear stand is the future of the U. S. Department of Education. Echoing a proposal included in the Republican platform, Mr. Reagan has called for the abolition of the newly established agency.

Although the Education Department could not be dismantled without the approval of Congress, one political commentator apparently puts low odds on the agency's chances for survival if Mr. Reagan is elected.

In a recent newspaper article, William Safire, the conservative columnist, speculated about who might be named to top positions in a Reagan Administration.

Mr. Safire placed bets on every Cabinet-level post—including a long-shot prediction that Thomas Sowell, professor of economics at the University of California at Los Angeles, would be named Secretary of Labor—with one conspicuous exception. He did not even bother to speculate about whom Mr. Reagan might choose to be Secretary of Education.

◆

Although the National Academy of Sciences insists that it is "internal" academy business, sources there report that the White House science adviser, Frank Press, is in line to be the organization's next president.

Mr. Press, who was a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology before joining the Carter Administration, would replace Philip Handler, who will step down next June after serving the maximum 12 years in office.

The only problem with the selection of Mr. Press is that he may run into difficulties with the Ethics in Government Act, a measure passed by Congress in 1979 to restrict the employment of former government employees. Although the academy is not strictly a government organization, it was chartered by Congress to give advice on federal science policy.

◆

Women have made little progress in landing top-level jobs in the federal bureaucracy, a report by the National Women's Political Caucus shows. But the Department of Health and Human Services—formerly the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—has the largest number and greatest proportion of women and showed the second-greatest improvement between 1976 and and 1979.

In 1976, the report shows, 17 per cent of the department's upper-level employees were women. Last year, the figure stood at 19.7 per cent.

Washington

Congress Passes $48-Billion Bill Extending College-Aid Programs

By Janet Hook

WASHINGTON

A landmark college-aid bill cleared its last Congressional hurdle when the Senate overwhelmingly approved a compromise plan to extend federal higher-education programs.

Voting 83 to 6, the Senate passed and sent to the White House a $48.4-billion measure that was a pared-down version of an earlier conference bill. The Senate had rejected the first compromise plan at the urging of members of its Budget Committee, who balked at its $50-billion price tag.

The House of Representatives passed the new compromise bill, know as the Education Amendments of 1980, by voice vote.

During debate on the Senate floor, critics of the first conference agreement rose in support of the new compromise plan and praised Senate negotiators for their success in winning further cost-saving concessions from reluctant House conferees.

Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, the South Carolina Democrat who heads the Senate Budget Committee, said the revised bill satisfied his earlier demands for short-term savings in federal student-loan programs and for reductions in the overall cost of the omnibus bill.

In the second round of negotiations, a House-Senate conference committee trimmed $1.4-billion from the cost of the five-year bill—including a cut of $378-million in student-loan programs next year, to bring spending in line with ceilings set in the fiscal 1981 budget.

'Unacceptably High Spending'

Sen. George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine and a member of the Budget Committee, said the new conference agreement "demonstrates the validity of the position taken by the Senate: That the unacceptably high spending envisaged in the original conference report could, in fact, be reduced without material harm to the students aided by these programs."

In drafting the new compromise, conferees agreed to increase interest rates on Guaranteed Student Loans from 7 to 9 per cent, reduce authorization levels in 11 higher-education programs, and strengthen Congress's authority to put into effect a new cost-saving mechanism for financing National Direct Student Loans—with funds borrowed from the Federal Financing Bank instead of with direct appropriations.

Before the final vote, some Senate critics called again for more drastic steps to control the cost of the guaranteed-loan program by cutting back federal interest subsidies or by changing provisions enacted in 1978 that allow middle- and upper-income students to receive subsidized loans.

Because Congress has limited control over spending for guaranteed loans, critics of the second compromise warned, future budget cutbacks would have to be borne by grant programs for needy students that are controlled through direct appropriations—as happened this year when Congress rescinded $140-million in Basic Educational Opportunity Grants to help reduce the fiscal 1980 budget deficit.

"In other words," said Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, "we spend our funds to assist students in the middle- and upper-income brackets, and

Continued on Page 16, Column 2

Panel, Predicting Physician Surplus by 1990, Proposes a 17-Pct. Cut in Medical Enrollment

WASHINGTON

American medical schools should reduce enrollment by 17 per cent and the United States should limit the number of graduates of foreign medical schools allowed to practice here, a government-sponsored commission said last week.

Even if such steps are taken, the commission said, the United States will have a surplus of physicians by the end of the decade.

A 22-member panel of medical experts and federal officials, the Graduate Medical Education National Advisory Committee, was established in 1976 to advise the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on health-manpower planning and policies, and has conducted a three-year study of graduate medical training. It reported to the department, now called Health and Human Services, last Tuesday.

Although the U. S. has a slight shortage of doctors today, in 1990 it will have 70,000 more than it will need to meet health-care needs nationwide, the committee estimated.

It attributed the impending surplus, in part, to the expansion of medical-school enrollment over the last 12 years in response to the shortage of physicians in the 1960's.

To bring the supply of doctors closer to the number needed for health-care services in the future, the committee recommended a 17-per-cent cut in medical-school enrollment and said no new medical schools should be established.

Anticipating a criticism that enrollment reductions might hurt affirmative-action efforts, the advisory committee said that "care should be taken to assure that programs to increase the representation of minority groups in medicine are not thwarted."

Acknowledging that "it will be difficult to decrease enrollments in medical schools with the current influences favoring expansion," the report recommended that the federal government take steps to eliminate existing incentives to further growth.

For example, the report called for the termination of enrollment-based federal grants aimed at encouraging the production of more doctors. That recommendation echoed President Carter's request, in his proposed budget for fiscal 1981, that no funds be appropriated for so-called cap-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Saying It Costs Too Much, Oklahoma Turns Down $950,000 in U.S. Aid

OKLAHOMA CITY

In a dispute over federal reporting requirements, the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education have turned down about $950,000 in federal funds for collegiate programs in technical and occupational education.

The decision was made by a vote of 8 to 0, with one abstention, after Chancellor E. T. Dunlap told the regents that the requirements would cost participating Oklahoma institutions an estimated $3 in administrative expenses for every $1 received in federal aid.

A board spokesman said that only a "small proportion" of 410 college-level vocational programs in the state would be affected by the decision. "It's not going to have a big impact," said David Blakeman, a communications officer.

Mr. Blakeman said the federal rules, part of a new "Vocational Education Data System," would have required Oklahoma institutions to duplicate reports they were already making to the National Center for Education Statistics.

He said another reason for the regents' action was that new federal requirements would be in "basic conflict" with the state board's legal authority over program operations and budget allocations.

"It would be dictated to the state regents what programs would get how much," Mr. Blakeman said, "and the allocation of those funds according to the federal guidelines had no relationship to the enrollment or the cost of program operation."

Another state official, who declined to be quoted by name, said the regents' concern was related in part to rules for reporting student racial statistics, as well as followup data on job placement. —R.L.J.

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

HAVE BEEN FILMED

p. 1, 13, 16.

GAO Report Raps White House's Science Office

WASHINGTON

The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy has not yet defined the government's role in science and has failed to provide long-range technological planning for the country, the General Accounting Office has charged.

Reporting on a study requested by Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson, Democrat of Illinois and chairman of the Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space, the accounting office urged the science office to mend its ways or ask Congress "to relieve O.S.T.P. of its mandate."

While it does not represent the first dispute between lawmakers and the White House science adviser, the report contains some of the harshest criticism the office has faced since it was re-established in 1976 after being abolished by President Nixon in 1973.

'A Detached Perspective'

"Many constraints—including O.S.T.P.'s small size and its perceptions of the operating style of the President and the President's senior advisers—inhibit O.S.T.P.'s further involvement in comprehensive strategic planning," the report said. "G.A.O. believes, however, that within existing constraints O.S.T.P. can establish a systematic and formal mechanism for identifying long-range, emerging issues and for providing a detached perspective in screening outside proposals for O.S.T.P.'s agenda."

Specifically, the G.A.O. urged the O.S.T.P. to:

▶ Prepare the comprehensive reports on the status of science and technology required by law, or ask Congress to relieve it of that requirement.

▶ Establish a formal mechanism to evaluate suggestions on the issues the office should address.

▶ Take greater initiative in selecting issues for the annual report on science and technology and on the five-year outlook—the two major federal studies on the status of science and technology prepared by the National Science Foundation.

Director's Response

In responding to the criticism, Frank Press, director of the O.S.T.P., disagreed with the G.A.O.'s accusation that his office had ignored its mandate. Mr. Press questioned the validity of the broad, comprehensive studies of science that lawmakers have requested in recent years.

Rather than tackling problems that are too global and, therefore, insolvable, the office has taken a "sensible approach" in trying to "address policy issues on a manageable basis," Mr. Press said.

Moreover, he denied the G.A.O.'s contention that the O.S.T.P. had ignored many issues important to science and technology.

"On the contrary, the needs of science and technology have never been far from our minds," he said in a letter to the accounting office. "The efforts of our office in this area have been substantial: in assuring the support of basic research, in dealing with equipment needs, in strengthening the commitment to basic research throughout the government, and, recently, in commencing a Presidential-level examination of science and engineering education."

Free copies of the report—"The Office of Science and Technology Policy: Adaptation to a President's Operating Style May Conflict with Congressionally Mandated Assignments"—are available from the General Accounting Office, Document Handling and Information Services Facility, P.O. Box 6015, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20706.

—ANNE C. ROARK

FACT–FILE

Authorization Levels for College Aid, 1981-85

Amounts in the higher-education bill passed by Congress

	Fiscal 1981	Fiscal 1982	Fiscal 1983	Fiscal 1984	Fiscal 1985
Title I: Continuing-education programs and planning					
State planning and continuing education	$ 20,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 40,000,000	$ 50,000,000	$60,000,000
Commission on National Development in Postsecondary Education	3,000,000				
Title II: College libraries					
College-library resources	$ 10,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 35,000,000
Library training, research, and development	10,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000
Research-library resources	10,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Study of a national periodical center	750,000	750,000	†	†	†
Title III: Institutional aid					
Aid to developing institutions and institutions with special needs	$120,000,000	$175,000,000	$185,000,000	$200,000,000	$220,000,000
Challenge Grants for strengthening institutions		25,000,000	35,000,000	45,000,000	50,000,000
Title IV: Student financial assistance					
Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (Pell Grants)	†	†	†	†	†
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants					
Initial-year awards	$350,000,000	$350,000,000	$350,000,000	$350,000,000	$350,000,000
Continuing-year awards	†	†	†	†	†
State Student Incentive Grants	100,000,000	100,000,000	150,000,000	200,000,000	250,000,000
College Work-Study	670,000,000	720,000,000	760,000,000	800,000,000	830,000,000
National Direct Student Loans	400,000,000	400,000,000	475,000,000	550,000,000	625,000,000
Guaranteed Student Loans	†	†	†	†	†
Special programs for disadvantaged students	400,000,000	†	†	†	†
Veterans' cost-of-instruction payments	†	†	†	†	†
Aid to migrant-farmworker students	9,600,000	12,000,000	14,000,000	16,000,000	18,000,000
National Commission on Student Financial Assistance	$ 10,000,000				
Title V: Teacher training					
Teacher Corps	$ 45,000,000	$ 50,000,000	$ 60,000,000	$ 70,000,000	$ 80,000,000
Teacher-training grants	20,000,000	30,000,000	40,000,000	50,000,000	55,000,000
Training for teachers of the handicapped	2,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Title VI: International education					
International and foreign-language study	$ 45,000,000	$ 50,000,000	$ 60,000,000	$ 70,000,000	$ 80,000,000
Business- and international-education cooperation	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000
Grants to promote international understanding ‡	5,250,000	6,750,000	8,250,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Title VII: Construction and renovation of academic facilities					
State grants for undergraduate facilities	$100,000,000	$100,000,000	$100,000,000	$100,000,000	$100,000,000
Institutional grants for graduate facilities	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	60,000,000	80,000,000
Loans for academic facilities	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000
Title VIII: Cooperative education					
Planning and programs	$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000
Research and demonstration grants	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Title IX: Graduate education					
Strengthening graduate programs	$ 50,000,000	$ 50,000,000	$ 50,000,000	$ 50,000,000	$ 50,000,000
Institution-based fellowships (includes graduate and professional opportunities, public service, mining)	60,000,000	60,000,000	†	†	†
National Graduate Fellowships	†	†	†	†	†
Assistance for Training in the Legal Profession	5,000,000	5,000,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	10,000,000
Law School Clinical Experience program	5,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000	10,000,000
Title X: Fund for Improvement of Postsecondary Education	$ 20,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 40,000,000	$ 45,000,000	$ 50,000,000
Title XI: Urban Grant University program	$ 15,000,000	$ 25,000,000	$ 35,000,000	$ 45,000,000	$ 55,000,000
Miscellaneous:					
Aid to students in U.S. territories	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
National Institute of Education	120,000,000	130,000,000	145,000,000	160,000,000	175,000,000
Pre-College Science Teacher Training	2,500,000				
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	5,000,000				
Native Hawaiian education	500,000				
Refugee-children impact aid	†				
Navajo Community College Assistance program	†				
Robert A. Taft Institute	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
General Daniel James Memorial Health Education Center	6,000,000				
William Levi Dawson Chair of Public Affairs	750,000				

† Appropriation of such sums as necessary

‡ Program transferred to Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act

SOURCE: HOUSE AND SENATE CONFERENCE REPORT

College Aid

Continued from Page 13

then we are forced to cut back on grants to the needy."

The Senate vote came after stepped-up lobbying efforts by Carter Administration officials who acknowledged they had underestimated the strength of Senate opposition to the first conference report.

College and student associations, which were also taken by surprise by the earlier Senate defeat, organized their campus constituencies in an intensified campaign to insure passage of the measure on the second vote.

While Senate approval of the higher-education bill marked the end of two years of legislative work, the Administration has just begun its job of writing regulations to put the new provisions into effect.

A coalition of Washington higher-education groups, headed by the American Council on Education, has set up 12 planning committees to draft recommendations for the Department of Education to consider in developing regulations.

The agency has already begun planning to set up the new loan program for parents of college students, in consultation with representatives of colleges and universities, the banking industry, and other interested groups, according to Thomas A. Butts, Deputy Assistant Secretary for student financial aid.

Mr. Butts said the parent-loan program and other changes in the Guaranteed Student Loans, such as increased loan limits and higher interest rates for new borrowers, would go into effect on January 1.

Changes in the direct-loan program and other new student-aid provisions will go into effect as soon as the bill is signed into law, according to Congressional aides.

In other areas covered by the bill, new programs—including aid to urban universities, and new graduate fellowships—will not begin operating until academic 1981-82, because Congress has not appropriated funds for those programs in the fiscal year that began October 1.

2 Collective-Bargaining Cases Reflect Continuing Impact of Yeshiva Decision

WASHINGTON

In continued fallout from last February's Supreme Court decision on faculty collective bargaining, one case has been sent back to a regional office of the National Labor Relations Board and another appealed to the Court.

The N.L.R.B. ordered additional hearings to determine the status of faculty members at Salem College in West Virginia, in light of the Supreme Court's ruling that faculty members at Yeshiva University are managerial employees who are not entitled to bargain collectively under the National Labor Relations Act.

In the Salem case, one of several post-*Yeshiva* cases now under consideration by the N.L.R.B., the college argued that no further hearings were necessary because the record had already established that faculty members had "a greater degree of managerial and supervisory responsibility than did the Yeshiva University faculty."

The faculty union, an affiliate of the National Education Association, and the N.L.R.B.'s general counsel urged the board to reopen the case because the record had been "rendered outmoded" by the *Yeshiva* decision.

The Ithaca College Faculty Association, an affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers (A.F.L.-C.I.O.), has petitioned the Supreme Court to review a circuit-court decision dismissing a lawsuit brought against the college for refusing to negotiate. The college argues, in line with the the *Yeshiva* decision, that faculty members are supervisory or managerial employees and are not covered by federal labor law.

The circuit court had dismissed the case on procedural grounds because the N.L.R.B. refused to hold additional hearings on faculty status following the *Yeshiva* decision. —B.T.W.

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Genetic engineering applied to human subjects has prompted a federal investigation at the University of California at Los Angeles. Story on Page 2.

Grade inflation has come to a halt, according to a new report, but it is a long way from being reversed. Story on Page 5.

Accreditation of law schools will continue to be shared by two organizations, the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools. Story on Page 4.

Oral history, once maligned in academe, is rapidly becoming more popular with historians and the general public. Story on Page 3.

Futurists have gained a foothold at some colleges, but many of them fear the field still lacks academic respectability. Story on Page 13.

A dispute over confidentiality of employment records has been settled by the University of California and the U.S. Labor Department. Story on Page 21.

The Supreme Court has heard arguments in a case involving a teacher who was denied tenure, then charged job discrimination. Story on Page 21.

President Carter signed the Higher Education Amendments of 1980 on the campus of a Virginia community college. Story on Page 23.

Michael Walzer, author of *Radical Principles: Reflections of an Unreconstructed Democrat*, takes a grassroots approach to political philosophy. Story on Page 27.

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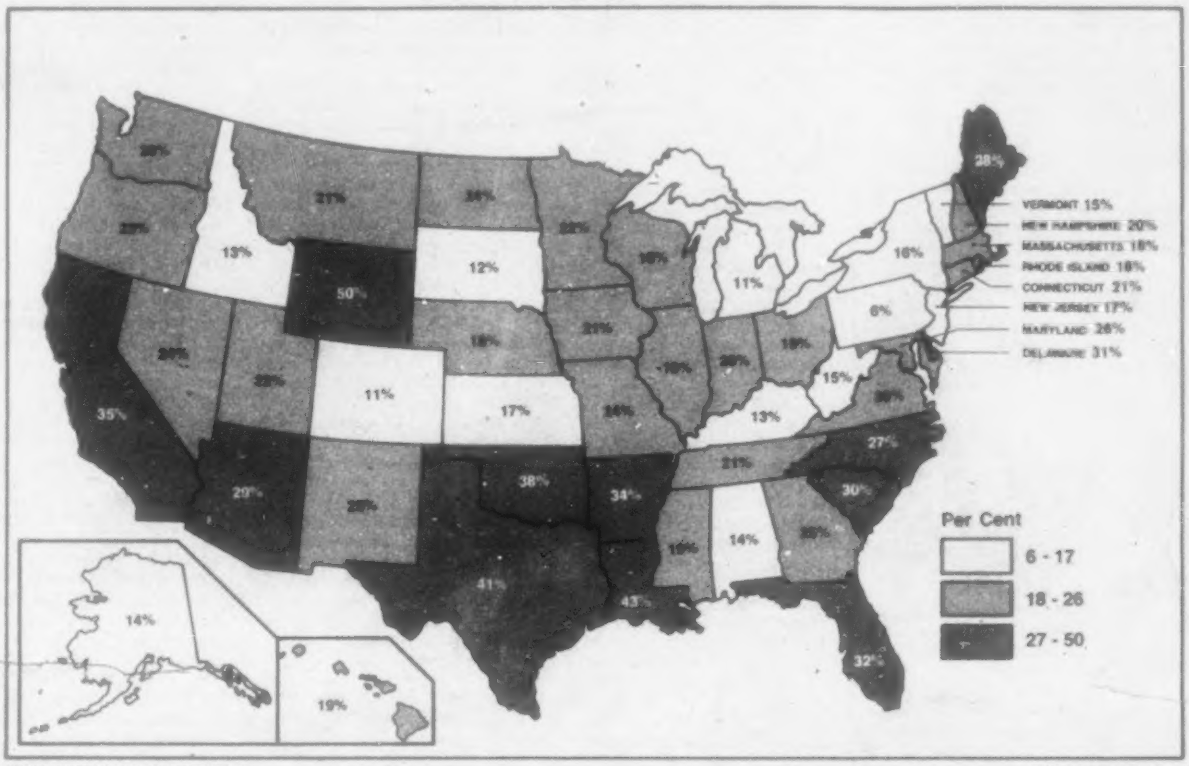
Despite Recession, States Increase Support for Higher Education



CHRONICLE MAP BY PETER H. STAFFORD

SOURCE: M.M. CHAMBERS

The average two-year increase in state tax funds appropriated for higher education in 1980-81 is 23 per cent. For individual states, the increases ranged from 50 per cent in Wyoming to 6 per cent in Pennsylvania. Stories, additional charts, and two Fact-Files on Pages 6-10.

Poland's Universities Reopen Peacefully as Students, Teachers Gain Concessions

By Sue Masterman

WARSAW

Poland's new leaders have successfully fended off, at least for the time being, the threat of a rebellion by university students and faculty members.

In a series of meetings with Stanislav Kania, the Polish Communist Party's new First Secretary, and other party officials, student leaders and faculty representatives were told, in effect, that their demands for greater control over their own affairs would be met. The meetings were held shortly before the universities reopened last Monday and just before an emergency meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee.

The students and professors had threatened to occupy the universities, hold sit-ins, and—if necessary—to form their own free universities to achieve their goals.

Students had said that they wanted a new union, along the lines of the free trade unions established during last month's labor unrest. The faculty members had demanded secret voting in the election of university administrators, and the right to lecture on subjects of their own choosing.

At the meetings, the Communist Party leaders told the students and professors that new student unions, already being formed at several universities, would be recognized, and that students could form a national students' union free from party control.

Faculty members were told that from now on, the top posts in universities and other institutions of higher education would be filled through secret-ballot elections. Faculty members who are not members of the Communist Party would have an equal opportunity to hold university offices, the leaders said.

The new leaders promised to hold further discussions on the questions of lectures and censorship, and to seek com-

Continued on Page 26, Column 4

Improve the Quality of Schools, Humanities Commission Urges

By Malcolm G. Scully

NEW YORK

The highest educational priority for the United States in the 1980's should be "a dramatic improvement in the quality of our elementary and secondary schools," a national commission on the humanities said last week.

The Commission on the Humanities, established by the Rockefeller Foundation, also called for increased financial support for advanced research in the humanities and for cultural institutions such as museums and libraries. The 32-member commission warned, however, that "the humanities cannot realistically expect large increases in funding in the 1980's, during a period of widespread retrenchment."

Excerpts from the commission's final report begin on Page 14.

Humanists should not "blame the economy for every woe," the panel said.

"No law of history proves that minds must close when belts are tightened.

"We believe the humanities need reaf-

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

State Appropriations for Higher Education Up 10 Pct. in 1 Year, 23 Pct. in 2 Years

Funds for operating colleges reach $20-billion for first time; most states at least keep pace with inflation

By Jack Magarrell

Despite the widespread effects of a recession, legislatures in the 50 states have increased appropriations for higher education 10 per cent in the past year and 23 per cent in the past two years.

That growth makes up for the loss of purchasing power caused by inflation, with a little left over to cover increases in enrollment.

The 50 states' appropriations for the support of higher education during 1980-81 totals $20.9-billion, compared with $19-billion last year, $16.9-billion two years ago, and less than $7-billion ten years ago. The appropriations data were compiled by M. M. Chambers, professor of educational administration at Illinois State University.

Within those national averages, however, are substantial differences among the states.

The two-year increases in higher-education appropriations—1980-81 compared with 1978-79—range from a high of 50 per cent in Wyoming to a low of 6 per cent in Pennsylvania.

Inflation Wins in 13 States

Appropriations in 13 states did not increase enough to offset the effect of inflation on the cost of operating colleges and universities.

The states in which higher education lost ground, in terms of purchasing power, were Pennsylvania, down 10 per cent in two years; Colorado and Michigan, down 6 per cent; Idaho, Kentucky, and South Dakota, down 5 per cent; Alabama and Alaska, down 4 per cent; Vermont and West Virginia, down 3 per cent; New Jersey and New York, down 2 per cent, and Kansas, down 1 per cent.

Appropriations were unchanged from two years ago, after adjusting for inflation, in six states—Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

In the 31 states in which the two-year increase in appropriations exceeded the inflation rate, the net gain ranged from 27 per cent in Wyoming to 1 per cent in Indiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Ohio, and Virginia.

The number of states keeping up with inflation showed a substantial decline from a year ago, when 41 states made net gains in their state appropriations.

During the year ending last June, prices paid by colleges and universities for goods and services, such as salaries, supplies, and energy, rose a record 9.9 per cent, according to the Higher Education Price Index, developed by D. Kent Halstead of the National Institute of Education.

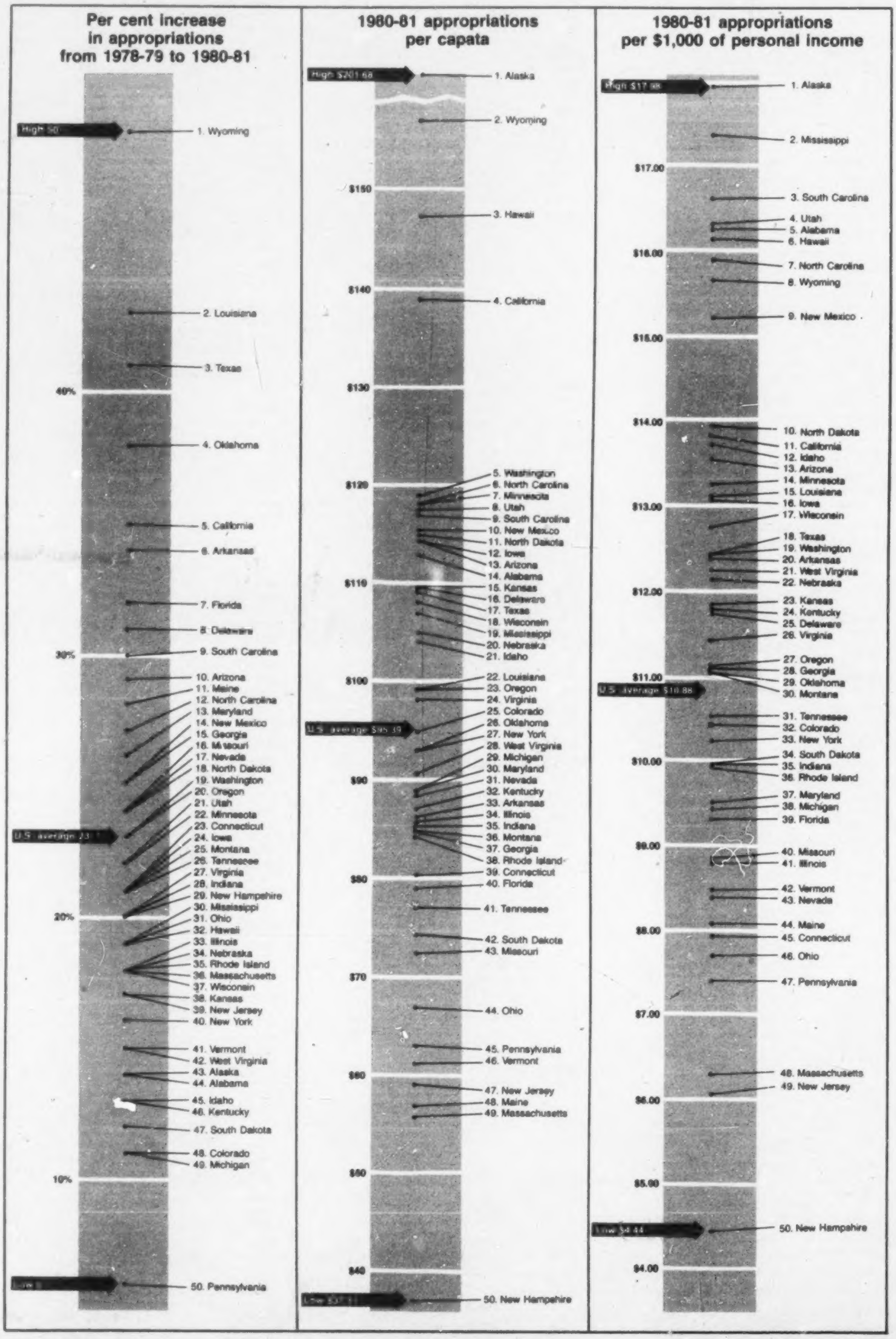
Up 18 Pct. in 2 Years

During the past two years, the index has risen more than 18 per cent. It indicates that over the past 10 years prices paid by colleges and universities have nearly doubled.

The price increases measured by Mr. Halstead's index reduce the two-year increase in state funds for higher education from 23 per cent before adjustment for inflation to 4 per cent after adjustment.

The amount of money appropriated by

Continued on Page 10, Column 1



Per cent increase in appropriations from 1978-79 to 1980-81

1980-81 appropriations per capata

1980-81 appropriations per $1,000 of personal income

SOURCES: M.M. CHAMBERS, CENSUS BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CHRONICLE CHARTS BY PETER H. STAFFORD

Appropriations of state tax funds for 1980-81 are ranked above according to three criteria: the percentage increase over 1978-79, the amount of 1980-81 appropriations per person in each state, and amount for each $1,000 of total personal income.

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

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p. 1, 7-10.

FACT-FILE

State Tax Funds for Higher Education

The following data were compiled by M. M. Chambers, professor of educational administration at Illinois State University. The full report, with additional footnotes, will be available after November 1 from the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036. The price is $3.50 a copy for non-members.

Annual Appropriations

	Appropriations 1980-81 (add 000)	2-year change
ALABAMA		
U of Alabama		
Birmingham	$ 68,700	+15%
Tuscaloosa	44,900	+15%
Huntsville	12,000	+15%
Auburn U	68,372	n/c
U of South Alabama	25,738	+15%
Jacksonville St U	12,500	+13%
Alabama A&M U	9,700	+16%
Troy St U	8,900	+12%
Alabama St U	8,350	+13%
U of North Alabama	7,950	+13%
U of Montevallo	6,500	+21%
Livingston U	3,900	+21%
Athens St C	1,620	+ 8%
Aid to jr colleges	44,745	+12%
Aid to voc-tech schs	37,151	+13%
Aid to pvt insts	2,485	0%
Student aid	939	n/c
Other appropriations*	63,049	n/c
Total	**$ 427,499**	**+14%**
ALASKA		
U of Alaska		
Fairbanks	$ 25,544	+16%
Anchorage	11,540	+ 5%
Juneau	4,706	+39%
Aid to comm colleges	21,064	+25%
Student aid	78	n/c
Other appropriations	18,952	+ 2%
Total	**$ 81,884**	**+14%**
ARIZONA		
U of Arizona	$ 124,328	+29%
Arizona St U	80,065	+35%
Northern Arizona U	28,302	+33%
Aid to comm colleges	44,164	n/c
Other appropriations	3,587	n/c
Total	**$ 280,446**	**+29%**
ARKANSAS		
U of Arkansas	$ 119,701	+34%
Arkansas St U	18,616	+33%
U of Central Arkansas	12,592	+49%
Southern Arkansas U	7,406	+32%
Henderson St U	7,176	+25%
Arkansas Tech U	6,368	+48%
Aid to community and jr colleges	13,142	+35%
Student aid	1,565	+23%
Other appropriations	1,001	−18%
Total	**$ 187,567**	**+34%**
CALIFORNIA		
U of California	$ 1,039,116	+38%
Cal St U & Colls		
San Diego	81,281	n/c
Long Beach	74,153	n/c
San Jose	66,912	n/c
Northridge	64,521	n/c
San Francisco	61,751	n/c
Los Angeles	60,873	n/c
San Luis Obispo	58,492	n/c
Sacramento	57,440	n/c
Fullerton	52,258	n/c
Fresno	50,247	n/c
Pomona	48,087	n/c
Chico	46,068	n/c
Hayward	36,879	n/c
Humboldt	31,002	n/c
Dominguez Hills	22,410	n/c
Sonoma	21,521	n/c
San Bernardino	16,128	n/c
Stanislaus	14,399	n/c
Bakersfield	14,459	n/c
Hastings C of Law	6,800	+59%
Cal Maritime Academy	3,199	+40%
Aid to comm colleges	1,092,215	n/c
Student aid	83,225	n/c
Postsecondary Ed Commission	2,102	+17%
Other appropriations	53,347	n/c
Total	**$ 3,158,865**	**+35%**
COLORADO		
U of Colorado	$ 78,556	+12%
Colorado St U	38,726	+13%
U of Northern Colo	18,240	+19%
Colo Sch of Mines	7,259	+ 2%
U of Southern Colo	6,992	n/c
Ft Lewis C	3,784	+13%
State colleges		
Metropolitan St C	8,793	+ 4%
Western St C	4,538	+20%
COLORADO—Continued		
State Colleges		
Mesa C	$ 4,301	+20%
Adams St C	3,835	+11%
Central administration	216	+19%
Aid to state comm colls	26,900	n/c
Aid to dist comm colls	7,041	+15%
Occupational ed	18,174	+11%
Student aid	11,291	−28%
Veterans' tuition aid	872	−46%
Other appropriations*	24,466	n/c
Total	**$ 263,984**	**+11%**
CONNECTICUT		
U of Connecticut	$ 05,681	+18%
State colleges		
Central Connecticut	17,747	+16%
Southern Connecticut	17,523	+15%
Western Connecticut	7,735	+26%
Eastern Connecticut	6,485	+34%
Bd for state colleges	877	+61%
Higher Ed Ctr	1,185	+109%
Aid to regional comm colleges	30,758	n/c
Aid to state tech colleges	9,153	n/c
Other appropriations*	53,213	n/c
Total	**$ 250,357**	**+21%**
DELAWARE		
U of Delaware	$ 38,087	+31%
Del Tech and Comm Coll	15,216	+23%
Delaware St C	8,678	+34%
Delaware Inst of Med Ed and Research	1,250	+47%
Delaware Inst Veterinary Med Ed	105	n/c
Other appropriations	475	n/c
Total	**$ 63,811**	**+31%**
FLORIDA		
U of Florida	$ 185,526	+34%
U of South Florida	70,529	+36%
Florida St U	66,347	+38%
Florida International U	28,509	+35%
U of Central Florida	27,076	n/c
Florida Atlantic U	19,619	+36%
Florida A&M U	17,963	+34%
U of West Florida	16,039	+40%
U of North Florida	12,133	+44%
U of Miami Med Sch	6,517	+12%
U of Miami Nurs Prog	326	n/c
Barry C, Social Work	148	n/c
Aid to comm colleges	243,489	+26%
Other appropriations	11,188	+12%
Total	**$ 705,409**	**+32%**
GEORGIA		
U of Georgia	$ 118,841	+23%
Medical C of Georgia	56,409	n/c
Georgia St U	44,415	+18%
Georgia Inst of Tech	36,391	n/c
State colleges		
Georgia Southern C	12,053	+27%
West Georgia C	10,551	+21%
Valdosta St C	7,996	+26%
Columbus C	7,918	+22%
Savannah St C	6,227	+38%
Fort Valley St C	5,969	+24%
Augusta C	5,717	+25%
Georgia C	5,676	+25%
Albany St C	5,171	+27%
Armstrong St C	5,072	+30%
Georgia SW C	5,032	+22%
Kennesaw C	4,921	+57%
Southern Tech Inst	3,921	+35%
North Georgia C	3,736	+26%
Aid to state jr colleges	33,638	+21%
Aid to local jr colleges	5,875	+11%
Student aid	693	+16%
Other appropriations	45,741	n/c
Total	**$ 431,963**	**+25%**
HAWAII		
U of Hawaii	$ 121,645	n/c
Other appropriations*	28,447	n/c
Less tuition and other revenue	−14,719	+ 2%
Total	**$ 135,373**	**+19%**
IDAHO		
U of Idaho	$ 36,514	n/c
Boise St U	18,694	+15%
Idaho St U	18,324	+13%
Lewis-Clark St C	3,041	+19%
Aid to jr colleges*	4,506	+21%
Student aid	306	n/c
Other appropriations	12,761	n/c
Total	**$ 94,146**	**+13%**
ILLINOIS		
U of Illinois		
Urbana-Champaign	$ 169,628	+20%
Medical Center	113,806	+40%
Chicago Circle	43,010	− 9%
General university	19,233	+35%
Southern Illinois U	126,935	+17%
Northern Illinois U	58,876	+21%
ILLINOIS—Continued		
Illinois St U	$ 47,041	+20%
Western Illinois U	33,480	+16%
Eastern Illinois U	23,641	+26%
Northeastern Illinois U	20,038	+27%
Chicago St U	16,807	+19%
Governors St U	13,181	+20%
Sangamon St U	12,759	+17%
Aid to comm colleges	146,621	+17%
Student aid	85,892	+ 3%
Other appropriations	33,636	+22%
Total	**$ 964,584**	**+18%**
INDIANA		
Indiana U	$ 173,025	+21%
Purdue U	124,868	n/c
Ball St U	46,215	+19%
Indiana St U	41,759	+22%
Indiana Voc-Tech C	18,663	+21%
Vincennes U	7,540	+41%
Student aid	20,356	+1%
Other appropriations	27,213	n/c
Total	**$ 459,639**	**+20%**
IOWA		
U of Iowa	$ 128,970	+19%
Iowa St U	94,921	+22%
U of Northern Iowa	31,345	+22%
Des Moines C of Osteo	1,200	0%
Aid to area schools	59,152	+25%
Student aid	15,550	+21%
Other appropriations	1,106	n/c
Total	**$ 332,244**	**+21%**
KANSAS		
U of Kansas	$ 109,290	+19%
Kansas St U	58,571	+15%
Wichita St U	26,068	+18%
Emporia St U	13,130	+13%
Pittsburg St U	12,437	+13%
Fort Hays St U	11,444	+21%
Washburn U of Topeka	2,629	+ 9%
Kansas Tech Inst	1,618	+49%
Aid to jr colleges	18,813	+16%
Other appropriations	5,859	n/c
Total	**$ 259,859**	**+17%**
KENTUCKY		
U of Kentucky	$ 120,549	+14%
U of Louisville	62,592	+18%
Eastern Kentucky U	27,528	+13%
Western Kentucky U	26,801	+11%
Murray St U	20,962	+14%
Morehead St U	16,736	+11%
Northern Kentucky U	13,497	+12%
Kentucky St U	8,687	+16%
Other appropriations	10,220	n/c
Total	**$ 307,572**	**+13%**
LOUISIANA		
Louisiana St U	$ 224,622	+48%
Southern U	30,004	+37%
Bd of Trustees system		
U of SW Louisiana	25,272	+35%
Louisiana Tech U	19,880	+44%
NE Louisiana U	18,699	+33%
SE Louisiana U	14,468	+39%
Northwestern St U	13,978	+31%
Nicholls St U	13,338	+41%
McNeese St U	10,965	+26%
Grambling St U	10,612	+41%
Delgado CC	9,880	+36%
System administration	798	+38%
Aid to pvt colleges	2,600	+44%
Student aid	1,632	+72%
Other appropriations	1,577	n/c
Total	**$ 398,325**	**+43%**
MAINE		
U of Maine	$ 49,312	+28%
Maine Maritime Acad	2,398	+21%
Vocational education	8,078	n/c
Student aid	2,813	+32%
Other appropriations	27	+ 8%
Total	**$ 62,628**	**+28%**
MARYLAND		
U of Maryland	$ 164,734	+22%
State colleges		
Towson	19,395	+29%
Frostburg	7,936	+31%
Salisbury	6,776	+30%
U of Baltimore	6,053	+46%
Bowie	5,961	+24%
Coppin	5,270	+22%
Saint Mary's C of Md	3,426	+23%
Morgan	13,001	+23%
Trustees	4,527	− 1%
Aid to comm colleges	49,499	+ 4%
Aid to pvt colleges	9,980	+54%
Student aid	7,516	+29%
Other appropriations*	63,627	+60%
Total	**$ 367,701**	**+28%**
MASSACHUSETTS		
U of Massachusetts	$ 127,256	n/c
U of Lowell	22,259	+22%
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued		
SE Massachusetts U	$ 14,933	+20%
State colleges		
Salem	11,711	+23%
Boston	11,127	+11%
Bridgewater	10,781	+29%
Fitchburg	9,382	+25%
Worcester	7,190	+19%
Westfield	7,150	+30%
Framingham	7,095	+30%
North Adams	5,229	+29%
Mass Maritime Acad	4,544	+41%
Mass C of Art	3,422	+26%
Board of trustees	480	−51%
Aid to comm colleges	81,869	+24%
Student aid	14,685	+13%
Other appropriations	3,385	n/c
Total	**$ 322,498**	**+18%**
MICHIGAN		
U of Michigan*	$ 165,946	+10%
Michigan St U*	147,564	n/c
Wayne St U*	99,219	+10%
Western Michigan U*	47,196	+10%
Eastern Michigan U*	35,127	+10%
Central Michigan U*	29,826	+10%
Ferris St C*	22,064	+10%
Michigan Tech U*	21,138	+10%
Northern Michigan U*	21,057	+10%
Oakland U*	19,954	+10%
Grand Valley St C's*	13,401	+10%
Saginaw Valley St C*	6,754	+12%
Lake Superior St C*	5,796	+12%
Aid to comm colleges*	135,992	+13%
Student aid*	36,776	+14%
Other appropriations*	8,590	n/c
Total*	**$ 816,400**	**+11%**
MINNESOTA		
U of Minnesota	$ 224,836	+15%
State universities	78,579	n/c
Aid to area voc-tech insts	91,055	+43%
Aid to comm colleges	37,649	+20%
Student aid	38,062	n/c
Other appropriations	7,773	n/c
Total	**$ 477,954**	**+22%**
MISSISSIPPI		
U of Mississippi	$ 60,686	+25%
Mississippi St U	54,358	+21%
U of So Mississippi	27,701	n/c
Jackson St U	14,016	+20%
Miss U for Women	8,244	n/c
Delta St U	8,003	+17%
Alcorn St U	7,521	+17%
Miss Valley State U	6,543	+ 9%
Gulf Coast Research Lab	2,594	13%
Vocational education	30,631	+26%
Aid to jr colleges	32,579	+12%
Student aid	872	n/c
Other appropriations	7,534	n/c
Total	**$ 261,282**	**+19%**
MISSOURI		
U of Missouri	$ 183,721	+23%
SW Missouri St U	23,963	+29%
Central Missouri St U	20,053	+23%
SE Missouri St U	17,385	+24%
NE Missouri St U	13,793	+27%
NW Missouri St U	9,866	+11%
Missouri Western St C	6,928	+19%
Missouri Southern St C	6,632	+11%
Lincoln U	6,397	+14%
Harris-Stowe C	2,939	+66%
Aid to pub jr colleges	33,265	+17%
Student aid	8,543	+14%
Other appropriations*	19,767	+61%
Total	**$ 353,252**	**+24%**
MONTANA		
Montana St U	$ 25,885	+24%
U of Montana	18,553	+n/c
Eastern Montana C	7,115	+23%
C of Min Sci & Tech	3,900	+30%
Northern Montana C	3,229	+15%
Western Montana C	1,861	+ 6%
Aid to comm colleges	2,081	+ 4%
Student aid	1,632	+12%
Other appropriations	2,247	+ 7%
Total	**$ 66,503**	**+21%**
NEBRASKA		
U of Nebraska	$ 128,183	+19%
Kearney St C	8,018	+17%
Wayne St C	4,581	+19%
Chadron St C	4,461	+18%
Peru St C	2,650	+21%
System office	537	+32%
Aid to tech comm colls	17,652	+14%
Other appropriations	73	+14%
Total	**$ 166,155**	**+18%**
NEVADA		
U of Nevada		
Reno	$ 29,287	+20%
U of Nevada		
Las Vegas	16,582	+11%
Aid to comm colleges	10,229	+35%
Student aid	100	0%

in 1980-81, and Change Since 1978-79

	Appropriations 1980-81 (add 000)	2-year change
NEVADA—Continued		
Other appropriations	$ 5,909	n/c
Total	**$ 62,107**	**+24%**
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
U of New Hampshire	$ 17,879	+ 5%
Keene St C	2,894	+22%
Plymouth St C	2,892	+22%
UNH System Adm	2,049	n/c
Aid to tech colleges	5,750	+16%
Student aid	519	n/c
Other appropriations	936	n/c
Total	**$ 32,919**	**+20%**
NEW JERSEY		
Rutgers, the St U	$ 118,572	+15%
NJ C of Med & Dentistry	68,960	+28%
NJ Inst of Tech	15,967	+15%
State colleges		
Montclair	17,764	+14%
Paterson	16,510	+15%
Trenton	15,345	+16%
Kean	14,923	+14%
Glassboro	14,265	+16%
Jersey City	13,424	+22%
Richard Stockton	8,015	+17%
Ramapo	7,639	+15%
Edison C of NJ	1,014	+43%
Aid to county colleges	52,883	+ 8%
Aid to pvt colleges	10,575	+27%
Student aid	46,391	+14%
Other appropriations	9,975	n/c
Total*	**$ 434,222**	**+17%**
NEW MEXICO		
U of New Mexico	$ 66,765	n/c
New Mexico St U	42,977	+33%
E New Mexico U	13,249	+23%
NM Highlands U	6,534	+20%
NM Inst of Min & Tech	6,190	+27%
W New Mexico U	3,503	+20%
N New Mexico CC	2,411	+21%
NM Military Inst	474	+115%
Aid to jr colleges	325	+15%
Student aid	385	+28%
Other appropriations	503	+13%
Total	**$ 143,316**	**+25%**
NEW YORK		
SUNY centers		
Stony Brook	$ 113,713	+31%
Buffalo	107,134	+19%
Albany	53,792	+16%
Binghamton	35,641	+18%
SUNY medical ctrs	122,761	+22%
SUNY colleges		
Buffalo	28,190	+15%
Brockport	26,192	+13%
Oswego	23,510	+14%
New Paltz	18,894	+10%
Oneonta	18,767	+15%
Plattsburgh	17,449	+20%
Cortland	17,104	+14%
Geneseo	17,027	+15%
Potsdam	16,284	+16%
Fredonia	15,155	+15%
Purchase	14,325	+16%
Old Westbury	9,431	+35%
Statutory colleges		
Cornell U	58,212	+22%
Alfred U	3,561	+21%
Specialized colleges		
Environmental Sci & Forestry	11,535	+18%
Empire State	8,502	+27%
C of Tech	7,006	n/c
Maritime	5,757	n/c
Optometry	5,257	+23%
Ag & tech colleges	63,311	+17%
University-wide progs	63,742	n/c
Less student fees and other income	-141,843	+53%
Aid to comm colleges	176,209	n/c
Aid to pvt colleges	97,117	+ 6%
Student aid	262,800	n/c
Other appropriations*	367,826	n/c
Total	**$ 1,644,361**	**+16%**
NORTH CAROLINA		
U of North Carolina		
Chapel Hill	$ 149,736	+29%
Greensboro	25,345	+25%
Charlotte	20,490	+22%
Wilmington	10,661	+34%
Asheville	4,664	+22%
North Carolina St U	96,888	n/c
East Carolina U	44,509	+38%
Appalachian St U	22,911	+24%
NC A&T St U	15,906	+23%
Western Carolina U	15,816	+20%
NC Central U	13,894	+24%
Winston-Salem St U	7,086	+25%
Fayetteville St U	6,768	+24%
Pembroke St U	6,003	+16%
Elizabeth City St U	5,649	+17%
NC Sch of the Arts	3,806	+33%
General administration	32,771	+23%
Veterans' benefits	2,300	+12%

	Appropriations 1980-81 (add 000)	2-year change
NORTH CAROLINA—Continued		
Aid to comm colleges and tech insts	$ 173,442	+24%
Total	**$ 680,645**	**+27%**
OHIO		
Ohio St U	$ 173,600	+23%
U of Cincinnati	69,069	+16%
Kent St U	41,391	+14%
U of Akron	36,369	+24%
Ohio U	34,715	+20%
Bowling Green St U	34,039	+19%
Miami U	29,660	+20%
Cleveland St U	29,372	+16%
U of Toledo	29,002	+17%
Wright St U	26,146	+41%
Youngstown St U	23,042	+17%
Central St U	8,196	+12%
Medical C of Ohio	14,035	+17%
Case Western Res U	6,697	+12%
Northeastern Med C	6,093	+49%
Wright St Medical C	3,495	-36%
C of Podiatric Med	500	n/c
Aid to comm colleges	39,366	+10%
Aid to gen & tech colleges	4,352	+27%
U branches	21,766	+13%
Technical colleges	36,738	+26%
Other appropriations	52,238	+19%
Total	**$ 719,801**	**+19%**
OKLAHOMA		
U of Oklahoma	$ 80,739	n/c
Oklahoma St U	73,043	+36%
Central St U	15,446	+29%
Northeastern St U	9,129	+36%
Southwestern St U	8,569	+32%
Cameron U	7,443	+41%
Southeastern St U	6,159	+38%
East Central St U	6,061	+46%
Oklahoma C of Osteopathic Med	4,001	+29%
Langston U	3,326	+54%
U of Science & Arts	2,900	+29%
Northwestern St U	2,761	+32%
Okla Panhandle St U	2,608	+39%
Aid to jr colleges	47,295	+44%
Student aid	100	n/c
Other appropriations	1,600	n/c
Total	**$ 271,180**	**+38%**
OREGON		
U of Oregon	$ 31,349	+15%
U of Ore Health Sci Ctr	41,240	+32%
Oregon St U	56,601	+26%
Portland St U	23,162	+17%
So Oregon St C	8,148	+21%
Oregon C of Ed	6,885	+24%
Oregon Inst of Tech	6,330	+20%
Eastern Oregon St C	4,363	+20%
Aid to comm colleges	51,222	+17%
Student aid	9,932	+22%
Other appropriations	11,211	n/c
Total	**$ 250,443**	**+23%**
PENNSYLVANIA		
Pennsylvania St U	$ 114,359	n/c
Temple U	71,472	n/c
U of Pittsburgh	63,975	+ 1%
Lincoln U	3,535	+ 6%
State-owned insts		
Indiana U of Pa	26,562	+20%
West Chester	20,819	+13%
Edinboro	16,594	+ 9%
Slippery Rock	15,179	+ 7%
Bloomsburg	15,052	+20%
California	14,965	+10%
Clarion	14,348	+13%
Millersville	14,491	+ 8%
Shippensburg	14,146	+13%
Kutztown	13,267	+13%
East Stroudsburg	11,853	+23%
Mansfield	10,364	+11%
Cheyney	9,564	+15%
Lock Haven	8,853	+19%
Unallocated	400	+150%
Pvt, state-aided insts		
U of Pennsylvania	18,360	+ 2%
Thomas Jefferson U	5,291	- 4%
Drexel U	3,448	- 4%
Philadelphia C of Osteopathic Med	3,271	- 9%
Hahnemann Med C	3,189	- 8%
Med C of Pa*	2,076	+ 3%
Pa C of Optometry	777	+253%
Pa C Podiatric Med*	636	- 4%
Philadelphia C of Art	419	- 4%
Philadelphia C of Textiles & Science	368	- 4%
Del Valley Sci & Ag	279	- 3%
Pvt. state-aided insts		
Phil C Perf Arts	97	- 4%
Aid to comm colleges*	42,000	+ 8%
Other appropriations*	202,042	n/c
Total	**$ 742,081**	**+ 6%**
RHODE ISLAND		
U of Rhode Island	$ 39,468	+15%

	Appropriations 1980-81 (add 000)	2-year change
RHODE ISLAND—Continued		
Rhode Island C	$ 18,633	+19%
Rhode Island Jr C	14,050	+19%
Student aid	4,636	+45%
Aid to medical ed	1,167	+17%
Other appropriations	367	+30%
Total	**$ 78,321**	**+18%**
SOUTH CAROLINA		
U of South Carolina	$ 94,993	+35%
Medical U of SC	69,810	+31%
Clemson U	63,159	+23%
C of Charleston	10,860	+25%
South Carolina St C	11,477	+32%
Winthrop C	11,214	+41%
The Citadel	9,052	+32%
Francis Marion C	5,873	+34%
Lander C	3,993	+26%
Board for tech & comp ed	51,471	+31%
Aid to pvt-coll students	11,006	+18%
Other appropriations	1,584	+13%
Total	**$ 344,492**	**+30%**
SOUTH DAKOTA		
South Dakota St U	$ 19,477	+12%
U of South Dakota	16,475	+13%
SD Sch of Mines & Tech	4,501	n/c
Northern St C	3,887	+10%
Black Hills St C	3,230	+19%
Dakota St C	1,763	+ 6%
Student aid	496	+ 2%
Other appropriations	1,365	n/c
Total	**$ 51,194**	**+12%**
TENNESSEE		
U of Tennessee	$ 149,926	n/c
Memphis St U	33,019	+ 9%
East Tennessee St U	21,703	+15%
Middle Tenn St U	17,895	+17%
Austin Peay St U	7,695	+13%
Tennessee St U	15,555	n/c
Tennessee Tech U	13,559	+11%
Aid to state comm colls	32,588	+18%
Aid to state tech insts	12,935	+30%
Student aid	5,514	+32%
Other appropriations*	27,776	n/c
Total	**$ 338,165**	**+21%**
TEXAS		
U of Texas	$ 540,893	n/c
Texas A&M U	163,863	n/c
U of Houston	90,934	n/c
Texas Tech U	82,740	+49%
North Texas St U	35,821	+54%
Southwest Texas St U	28,438	+80%
Texas Woman's U	25,499	+61%
Lamar U	19,835	+50%
East Texas St U	19,256	+21%
Texas St Tech Inst	19,071	+24%
Sam Houston St U	17,716	+62%
Stephen Austin St U	17,478	+43%
Texas Southern U	15,960	+50%
Pan American U	15,017	+49%
Tex C Osteo Med	14,395	+29%
Texas A&I U	12,124	+56%
West Texas St U	10,553	+42%
Angelo St U	8,840	+45%
Midwestern St U	7,443	+44%
Corp Christi St U	5,747	+50%
Sul Ross St U	4,730	+149%
Laredo St U	2,132	+29%
U of So Texas Administration	260	n/c
Texas St U Administration	225	n/c
Aid to jr colleges	252,348	+17%
Other appropriations	53,563	n/c
Total	**$ 1,464,881**	**+41%**
UTAH		
U of Utah	$ 70,815	+19%
Utah St U	37,154	+23%
Weber St C	19,006	+22%
Utah Tech C		
Salt Lake	7,458	+23%
Provo	6,547	+27%
Southern Utah St C	5,803	+23%
Snow C	3,183	+27%
Dixie C	3,168	+28%
C of Eastern Utah	2,540	+32%
Student aid	144	+18%
Other appropriations	5,038	n/c
Total	**$ 160,856**	**+22%**
VERMONT		
U of Vermont	$ 17,072	+17%
State colleges		
Castleton	1,747	+11%
Johnson	1,587	+19%
Lyndon	1,435	+18%
Vermont Tech C	1,558	+ 1%
CC of Vermont	552	-12%
Central Office	1,108	n/c
Student aid	5,366	n/c
Other appropriations	34	n/c
Total	**$ 30,459**	**+19%**

	Appropriations 1980-81 (add 000)	2-year change
VIRGINIA		
Virginia Polytech Inst and St U	$ 88,757	+17%
Va Commonwealth U	85,153	+15%
U of Virginia	80,857	+15%
Old Dominion U	24,363	+31%
C of William and Mary	23,436	n/c
George Mason U	18,271	+44%
Madison U	16,302	+27%
Norfolk St U	13,308	+27%
Radford U	9,853	+30%
Virginia St U	9,096	+22%
Longwood C	5,002	+26%
Mary Washington C	4,963	+30%
Virginia Military Inst	4,644	+17%
Christopher Newport C	4,340	+29%
Aid to comm colleges	98,138	+13%
Student aid	4,469	+ 0%
Other appropriations	18,779	n/c
Total	**$ 509,731**	**+20%**
WEST VIRGINIA		
West Virginia U	$ 79,460	n/c
Marshall U	21,123	+24%
Fairmont St C	7,025	+21%
West Virginia Inst of Tech	6,169	+23%
West Virginia St C	6,065	+15%
West Liberty St C	5,535	+15%
Shepherd C	4,446	+22%
Concord C	4,229	+18%
West Virginia C of Grad Studies	3,674	+22%
Glenville St C	3,494	+19%
Bluefield St C	3,316	n/c
West Virginia Sch of Osteopathic Med	3,019	- 2%
Community colleges	8,207	+46%
Student aid	2,600	+ 4%
Other appropriations*	17,957	n/c
Less student fees	-6,500	n/c
Total	**$ 169,819**	**+15%**
WISCONSIN		
U of Wisconsin		
Madison	$ 160,162	+20%
Milwaukee	52,662	+13%
Oshkosh	21,618	+14%
Eau Claire	20,242	+18%
Whitewater	16,949	+22%
Stevens Point	16,893	+22%
La Crosse	15,660	+20%
Stout	14,249	+17%
Platteville	11,149	+19%
Parkside	10,978	+20%
River Falls	10,963	+19%
Green Bay	10,190	+12%
Superior	7,985	+18%
Extension	25,700	+18%
Two-year centers	15,078	+20%
Med C of Wisconsin	5,807	+32%
Voc-tech adult ed	59,378	+21%
Other appropriations	35,384	+10%
Total	**$ 511,087**	**+18%**
WYOMING		
U of Wyoming	$ 49,876	+49%
Aid to comm colleges	20,514	+52%
Other appropriations	114	+25%
Total	**$ 70,504**	**+50%**

Biennial Appropriations

	Appropriations 1980-81 (add 000)	2-year change
NORTH DAKOTA		
North Dakota St U	$ 56,006	+24%
U of North Dakota	52,029	+25%
St Sch of Science	13,906	+22%
Minot St C	9,398	+15%
Dickinson St C	5,870	+25%
Valley City St C	5,070	+12%
Mayville St C	4,415	+26%
Aid to jr colleges	4,427	+22%
Student aid	200	n/c
Total	**$ 151,331**	**+24%**
WASHINGTON		
U of Washington	$ 266,143	+26%
Washington St U	161,083	+42%
W Washington U	51,262	+39%
E Washington U	45,825	+41%
Central Wash U	41,715	+43%
Evergreen St C	19,491	+27%
Aid to comm colleges	329,182	+39%
Student aid	11,252	+ 6%
Other appropriations	9,481	n/c
Total	**$ 935,434**	**+33%**

NOTE: Some totals may be inconsistent with itemized figures because of rounding.

n/c Not comparable

* Estimated

FACT-FILE

Analysis of State Funds for Higher Education

	1980-81 Appropriations (a)		Appropriations per capita (b)		Approp. per $1,000 of personal income (c)		2-year change (d)		10-year change (e)		2-yr. change less inflation (f)		10-yr. change less inflation (g)	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Per cent	Rank	Per cent	Rank	Per cent	Rank	Per cent	Rank
Alabama	$ 427,499,000	17	$113.43	14	$16.29	5	+14%	44	+471%	1	− 4%	43	+190%	1
Alaska	81,884,000	40	201.68	1	17.98	1	+14%	43	+382%	2	− 4%	44	+145%	2
Arizona	280,446,000	26	114.47	13	13.59	13	+29%	10	+236%	17	+ 9%	10	+ 71%	17
Arkansas	187,567,000	33	86.04	33	12.41	20	+34%	6	+242%	16	+13%	6	+ 73%	16
California	3,158,885,000	1	139.19	4	13.85	11	+35%	5	+287%	8	+14%	5	+ 96%	8
Colorado	283,984,000	28	95.23	25	10.44	32	+11%	48	+139%	44	− 6%	48	+ 21%	44
Connecticut	250,357,000	32	80.37	39	7.93	45	+21%	23	+157%	38	+ 2%	23	+ 31%	38
Delaware	63,811,000	45	109.64	16	11.76	25	+31%	8	+215%	23	+10%	8	+ 60%	23
Florida	705,409,000	8	79.62	40	9.32	39	+32%	7	+192%	28	+11%	7	+ 48%	28
Georgia	431,983,000	16	84.42	37	11.06	28	+25%	15	+191%	29	+ 5%	15	+ 48%	29
Hawaii	135,373,000	38	147.95	3	16.20	6	+19%	32	+145%	40	0%	32	+ 25%	40
Idaho	94,146,000	39	104.03	21	13.74	12	+13%	45	+199%	27	− 5%	45	+ 52%	27
Illinois	984,584,000	4	85.90	34	8.77	41	+18%	33	+103%	50	0%	33	+ 3%	50
Indiana	459,639,000	14	85.12	35	9.93	35	+20%	28	+164%	36	+ 1%	28	+ 34%	36
Iowa	332,244,000	23	114.49	12	13.05	16	+21%	24	+207%	24	+ 2%	24	+ 56%	24
Kansas	259,859,000	30	109.69	15	11.88	23	+17%	38	+217%	22	− 1%	38	+ 61%	22
Kentucky	307,572,000	25	87.20	32	11.80	24	+13%	46	+218%	21	− 5%	46	+ 62%	21
Louisiana	398,325,000	18	99.14	22	13.07	15	+43%	2	+227%	19	+21%	2	+ 66%	19
Maine	62,628,000	46	57.09	48	8.11	44	+28%	11	+125%	47	+ 8%	11	+ 14%	47
Maryland	367,701,000	19	88.65	30	9.50	37	+26%	13	+204%	25	+ 6%	13	+ 54%	25
Massachusetts	322,498,000	24	55.90	49	6.29	48	+18%	36	+178%	33	0%	36	+ 41%	33
Michigan (est.)	816,400,000	5	88.67	29	9.43	38	+11%	49	+138%	45	− 6%	49	+ 21%	45
Minnesota	477,954,000	12	117.72	7	13.28	14	+22%	22	+233%	18	+ 3%	22	+ 69%	18
Mississippi	261,282,000	29	107.57	19	17.41	2	+19%	30	+282%	11	+ 1%	30	+ 84%	11
Missouri	353,252,000	20	72.58	43	8.80	40	+24%	16	+168%	35	+ 5%	16	+ 36%	35
Montana	66,503,000	44	84.61	36	11.01	30	+21%	25	+128%	46	+ 2%	25	+ 16%	46
Nebraska	166,155,000	35	105.56	20	12.16	22	+18%	34	+243%	14	0%	34	+ 74%	14
Nevada	62,107,000	47	88.47	31	8.41	43	+24%	17	+290%	6	+ 5%	17	+ 98%	6
New Hampshire	32,919,000	49	37.11	50	4.44	50	+20%	29	+201%	26	+ 1%	29	+ 53%	26
New Jersey	434,222,000	15	59.22	47	6.08	49	+17%	39	+181%	32	− 2%	39	+ 43%	32
New Mexico	143,316,000	37	115.48	10	15.27	9	+25%	14	+244%	13	+ 6%	14	+ 75%	13
New York	1,644,361,000	2	93.18	27	10.23	33	+16%	40	+120%	48	− 2%	40	+ 12%	48
North Carolina	660,645,000	9	117.85	6	15.96	7	+27%	12	+278%	9	+ 7%	12	+ 91%	9
North Dakota	75,660,000	42	115.16	11	13.99	10	+24%	18	+225%	20	+ 4%	18	+ 65%	20
Ohio	719,901,000	7	67.09	44	7.70	46	+19%	31	+176%	34	+ 1%	31	+ 40%	34
Oklahoma	271,180,000	27	93.77	26	11.02	29	+38%	4	+290%	7	+17%	4	+ 98%	7
Oregon	250,443,000	31	99.11	23	11.09	27	+23%	20	+159%	37	+ 4%	20	+ 32%	37
Pennsylvania	742,051,000	6	63.26	45	7.39	47	+ 6%	50	+140%	43	−10%	50	+ 22%	43
Rhode Island	78,321,000	41	84.31	38	9.91	36	+18%	35	+149%	39	0%	35	+ 27%	39
South Carolina	344,492,000	21	117.49	9	16.65	3	+30%	9	+313%	5	+10%	9	+110%	5
South Dakota	51,194,000	48	74.30	42	9.97	34	+12%	47	+141%	42	− 5%	47	+ 23%	42
Tennessee	338,165,000	22	77.21	41	10.51	31	+21%	26	+243%	15	+ 2%	26	+ 74%	15
Texas	1,464,881,000	3	109.48	17	12.46	18	+41%	3	+326%	4	+19%	3	+117%	4
Utah	160,856,000	36	117.67	8	16.35	4	+22%	21	+255%	12	+ 3%	21	+ 80%	12
Vermont	30,459,000	50	61.78	46	8.43	42	+15%	41	+106%	49	− 3%	41	+ 5%	49
Virginia	509,731,000	11	98.08	24	11.42	26	+20%	27	+274%	10	+ 1%	27	+ 90%	10
Washington	467,717,000	13	119.13	5	12.46	19	+23%	19	+145%	41	+ 4%	19	+ 24%	41
West Virginia	169,819,000	34	90.43	28	12.27	21	+15%	42	+189%	30	− 3%	42	+ 47%	30
Wisconsin	511,067,000	10	108.28	18	12.76	17	+18%	37	+182%	31	0%	37	+ 43%	31
Wyoming	70,504,000	43	156.68	2	15.79	8	+50%	1	+381%	3	+27%	1	+144%	3
Total U. S.	$20,931,931,000		$95.39		$10.88		+23%		+200%		+ 4%		+ 53%	

(a) Reported by M. M. Chambers of Illinois State University as state tax funds appropriated for operating expenses and scholarship programs for higher education. Not included are appropriations for capital outlay or sums which clearly originated from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees.

Included are appropriations for annual operating expenses even if appropriated to some other agency of the state for ultimate allocation to institutions of higher education.

Pre-allocated state taxes whose proceeds are dedicated to any institution of higher education are included even though the process of periodic appropriation by the legislature may be bypassed.

Also included are state tax funds appropriated for scholarships and statewide governing or coordinating boards.

(b) State appropriations divided by the U. S. Census Bureau's estimates of resident population of the states for 1979.

(c) State appropriations divided by state personal income, in thousands of dollars, reported by the U. S. Commerce Department for 1979.

(d) Increase in appropriations for 1980-81 over those for 1978-79, as reported by M.M. Chambers.

(e) Increase in appropriations for 1980-81 over those for 1970-71, as reported by M.M. Chambers.

(f) Two-year increase in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 18.4 per cent during the two years ending last June, as measured by D. Kent Halstead's Higher Education Price Index of prices paid by colleges and universities for goods and services.

(g) Ten-year increase in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 96.9 per cent during the 10 years ending last June, as measured by the Higher Education Price Index.

State Funds for Higher Education

Continued from Page 7

all 50 states for higher education has tripled in the last 10 years. After adjusting for inflation, the 10-year increase was 53 per cent.

The price index lags a year behind appropriations and thus may understate the impact of higher costs during times of rising inflation rates. The Higher Education Price Index for the year in which 1980-81 appropriations will be spent will not be available until next fall.

A 4-per-cent net gain in state support since 1978-79 is approximately equal to the estimated increase in college enrollment during the past two years. The National Center for Education Statistics reported an enrollment increase of 2.8 per cent in the fall of 1979 and has projected an increase of a little over 1 per cent for this fall.

To some extent, appropriations for colleges and universities, and for student scholarships and loans, vary according to differences in the population and wealth of the individual states. Even when adjustments are made for population and income, however, substantial variations remain.

$95.39 Per Person

State spending for higher education this year averages $95.39 for each man, woman, and child and $10.88 for each $1,000 of total personal income.

Spending per person ranges from $201.68 in Alaska to $37.11 in New Hampshire. The same states account for the extremes in appropriations per $1,000 of personal income, with Alaska highest at $17.98, and New Hampshire lowest at $4.44.

California made the largest appropriation for higher education, more than $3.1-billion. Its per-capita spending of $139.19 ranks fourth and its appropriation of $13.85 per $1,000 of personal income ranks eleventh.

Other top states in higher-education appropriations per capita include Wyoming, $156.68, and Hawaii, $147.95. Leaders in appropriations per $1,000 of personal income include Mississippi, $17.41; South Carolina, $16.65; Utah, $16.35; and Alabama, $16.29.

1979 Population, Income Data

The population and personal-income data used in analyzing the 1980-81 appropriations are for 1979, the latest state-by-state estimates available from the Census Bureau and the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The appropriations figures compiled by Mr. Chambers represent tax revenue appropriated by the states for operating expenses at public colleges. They also include appropriations for state aid to local community colleges and, if they are primarily for post-high-school students, vocational-technical schools.

The appropriations also include funds for state-supported agencies and programs dealing with higher education, for student grants and loans, and for aid to private institutions through scholarships or other programs.

The appropriations data do not include amounts appropriated for capital expenditures or debt service.

Neither do they include money from federal, municipal, or county taxes.

STUDENTS DELAY N.J. LEGISLATION

VOTE
NO
A-1972
VOTE
STOP

UPI

TRENTON, N.J.

A student march on the state capitol and boycotts on four New Jersey campuses have delayed legislation that would use part of the income from a tuition increase to help finance the state's student-aid program.

The legislation, which has passed the state senate, was deferred by the assembly when its sponsor agreed to meet with student leaders before the vote.

About 100 students from Trenton State College demonstrated in front of the capitol against the legislation. More than half the students at Montclair and Trenton State Colleges, William Paterson College, and the New Jersey Institute of Technology boycotted classes for two days to protest the bill, according to a student spokesman at Montclair State.

Wash. Colleges Protest Cuts

SEATTLE

The presidents of six Washington state institutions joined last week in a protest against Gov. Dixy Lee Ray's plans to cut higher-education budgets by 12 per cent for the next two years.

The presidents of five public universities and one four-year college said the proposed cut would force their institutions, which now serve some 78,000 full-time students, to reduce enrollment by as much as 11,000. Some 900 faculty jobs and 1,000 staff jobs might have to be eliminated, the presidents said.

The state's 27 community colleges face the same 12-per-cent budget reduction, and with similar effects, said John N. Terrey, executive director of the Washington State Board for Community College Education. The community colleges might be forced to cut their total enrollment of 200,000 students by as much as 35,000, he said.

Although Governor Ray, who was defeated in the Democratic primary last month, will leave office in January, her successor will have little opportunity to revise the state budget before it is submitted to the legislature early next year.

Because of an expected decline in tax revenue, the governor's staff has directed colleges and universities to prepare "target" budgets reflecting an overall 12-per-cent reduction in spending from 1979-81 levels. The 12-per-cent cut would be in addition to a cut of 5 per cent in current spending ordered earlier by the governor.

The college and university presidents said they were prepared to raise student tuition and fees in line with rising costs, but that such increases alone could not make up for the state's declining support.

—BARRY MITZMAN

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News Sum

Articles

The Presidential campaign finds all three major candidates courting students, who seem more interested in state and local races. Stories on Pages 3 and 4.

Two choices for president confront the University of Pennsylvania's board of trustees. One is favored by the trustees' executive board; the other by the faculty. Story on Page 7.

Alternatives to academic life should be encouraged by colleges unable to provide faculty members with personal fulfillment, says an official of the American Council on Education. Story on Page 12.

Voting records of members of Congress may be published by charitable organizations without jeopardizing their tax exemption, the Internal Revenue Service has ruled. Story on Page 13.

Students from oil-rich countries account for more than 35 per cent of all foreign students enrolled in American colleges and universities. Story on Page 18.

Nearly a third of all Americans 25 or older now have at least one year of college education, the Census Bureau reports. Story on Page 2.

Professors are selling the complimentary copies of textbooks that they receive from pubishers—and the publishers don't like it. Story on page 19.

Criticism of history textbooks in Frances FitzGerald's *America Revised* has prompted much discussion, but little action. Story on Page 19.

An American at Oxford, President Keith Griffin of Magdalen College, is leading a fund-raising drive to preserve the college, which is nearly 500 years old. Story on Page 17.

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A 1 mic Researchers Protest Rules ring Strict Accounting of Time

New U.S. requirements aimed at 'cheating' called onerous, threat to academic freedom

By Anne C. Roark

▶ A prominent mathematician at an East Coast university recently refused to complete any more government forms on the grounds that the requirements had become useless, time-consuming, and a "threat to academic freedom." His decision, he admits, could cost him thousands of dollars and his institution tens of millions of dollars annually.

▶ Last year, a doctor at a university hospital in New York retired early from his research post. He did so, he says, because the governmenf's "petty requirements" had become a "dishonest ritual."

▶ This summer, a science administrator at a California university began urging his colleagues to stop applying for government grants whenever they could, even though federal dollars support the bulk of research at universities. "The strings attached to those grants," the administrator argues, "are beginning to cost universities as much to administer as they have ever been worth."

What each of these academics is protesting is a requirement that all recipients of government grants must account for 100 per cent of their time.

New regulations would give the Department of Health and Human Services broad powers to cut off research funds. See story, Page 13.

Buried inside a 10-page set of federal regulations governing university accounting procedures, the two-sentence-long rule demands that university professors who receive federal grants keep track of the portion of time they devote to research, to teaching, to administration, and to other activities—both on the campus and off. Any change in those ratios must be reported promptly so that government officials can decide what share of the indirect or overhead costs of research the government should pay on the projects it supports.

There are alternate methods for accounting for the time. But university critics say the whole process has become an onerous task for faculty members who often have erratic hours and overlapping schedules. What's more, university professors say they are opposing the requirements on the grounds that how they spend their time is none of the government's business.

Years in the making, the new accounting procedures—known as the A-21 regulations—spell out not only what charges the universities may make against government grants, but also how those charges are to

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

The 1980 Nobel Prizes: 8 of 10 Go to Americans

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Literature
Czeslaw Milosz
U. of California at Berkeley

Chemistry
Paul Berg
Stanford University

Chemistry
Walter Gilbert
Harvard University

Chemistry
Frederick Sanger
Cambridge University

Economics
Lawrence Klein
University of Pennsylvania

Medicine
Baruj Benacerraf
Harvard University

Medicine
George D. Snell
Jackson Laboratory

Medicine
Jean Dausset
University of Paris

Physics
James W. Cronin
University of Chicago

WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

Physics
Val L. Fitch
Princeton University

STOCKHOLM

Eight of the ten 1980 Nobel laureates in scholarly fields are U. S. citizens—two of them naturalized.

All but one of ten prizes announced this month by the Swedish Academy went to university professors.

The Nobel Prize in Literature was awarded to one of the two naturalized Americans—Czeslaw Milosz, a Lithuanian-born poet who is professor of Slavic languages at the University of California at Berkeley. Mr. Milosz, whose native town of Vilna became part of Poland in 1923, emigrated to the United States in 1960. He writes in both Polish and English.

A second naturalized American—Baruj Benacerraf, chairman of the department of pathology at Harvard University's medical school—was one of three recipients of the Nobel Prize in Medicine. Dr. Benacerraf, who was born in Venezuela, came to the United States in 1943.

He shared the prize with George D. Snell, senior staff scientist emeritus at the Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor, Maine, and Jean Dausset, a scientist at the immunological laboratory of St. Louis Hospital at the University of Paris.

The three were cited for work on how the body's genetic makeup determines its response to infection and to the development of cancer. The Royal Caroline Institute of Medicine in Stockholm, which awards the prize in medicine, said their work had made a significant contribution to the success of organ transplants.

In physics, the Nobel laureates were

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

HAVE BEEN FILMED

p. 1, 10, 18.

FACT-FILE

Campus Crime Rates for 1979 Reported by FBI

Major offenses per 1,000 students at more than 270 colleges and universities

Following are campus crimes, per 1,000 full-time-equivalent students, reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1979 by campus police at more than 270 colleges, universities, and branches.

Violent crimes include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes include burglary, larceny, motor-vehicle theft, and arson.

	Rates per 1,000 students	
	Violent crimes	Property crimes
Alabama		
Auburn U.	0.4	40.2
U. of Alabama	1.2	54.3
Arizona		
Arizona State U.	0.1	28.6
Arizona Western C.	2.4	28.4
Central Arizona C.	0.0	12.7
Eastern Arizona C.	2.1	20.4
Northern Arizona U.	3.3	45.3
Pima Community C.	0.0	8.5
U. of Arizona	0.4	46.0
Yavapai College	0.6	22.1
Arkansas		
U. of Arkansas	1.6	28.3
California		
California State C.		
Bakersfield	0.9	18.8
Dominguez Hills	1.9	27.1
San Bernardino	0.0	17.5
Stanislaus	0.0	35.3
Cal. St. Polytechnic U.		
Pomona	0.3	19.0
San Luis Obispo	0.6	22.5
California State U.		
Chico	0.7	31.8
Fresno	0.4	21.3
Fullerton	0.4	18.1
Hayward	0.6	28.3
Long Beach	0.3	12.3
Sacramento	0.3	33.6
San Diego	0.4	32.5
San Francisco	0.9	28.0
San Jose	1.5	24.8
Humboldt State U.	0.3	21.4
Sonoma State C.	0.9	37.0
U. of California		
Berkeley	1.5	51.8
Davis	0.1	58.6
Irvine	0.6	37.5
Riverside	3.6	81.7
San Diego	1.3	79.1
Santa Barbara	2.1	50.2
Santa Cruz	0.0	63.8
Colorado		
Adams State C.	0.4	49.7
Colorado State U.	1.4	36.8
U. of Colorado		
Boulder	0.9	55.3
Colorado Springs	1.0	9.4
U. of Northern Colo.	0.6	40.1
U. of Southern Colo.	0.7	38.0
Connecticut		
Central Conn. State C.	1.7	18.0
E. Conn. State. C.	2.4	44.9
U. of Connecticut	0.9	46.8
Florida		
Florida A&M U.	4.8	34.1
Florida Atlantic U.	1.0	18.6
Florida International U.	0.4	21.6
Florida State U.	0.7	45.4
U. of Central Florida	0.1	9.8
U. of Florida	1.6	54.6
U. of North Florida	0.7	16.2
U. of South Florida	0.7	41.5
U. of West Florida	0.5	17.5
Georgia		
Columbus C.	0.0	0.5
Georgia Inst. of Technology	1.1	65.7
Georgia State U.	0.5	13.7
U. of Georgia	0.2	30.4
Valdosta State C.	0.0	24.1
West Georgia C.	1.5	50.1
Illinois		
Chicago State U.	1.5	21.4
Eastern Illinois U.	0.0	16.0
Governors State U.	0.9	46.9
Loyola U.	0.2	33.0
Moraine Valley C. C.	0.0	11.4
Morton C.	0.6	32.7
N.E. Ill. State C.	0.1	21.9
Northern Illinois U.	0.5	20.7
Illinois—Continued		
Rock Valley C.	0.0	18.5
Sangamon State U.	0.5	31.9
Southern Illinois U.		
Carbondale	1.3	42.4
Edwardsville	3.0	32.1
Triton College	0.2	22.2
U. of Illinois	1.5	41.6
Western Illinois U.	0.5	35.6
Indiana		
Indiana U.		
Bloomington	0.8	50.0
South Bend	0.3	14.9
Iowa		
Iowa STate U.	0.0	35.0
U. of Iowa	0.6	44.5
Kansas		
Fort Hays State U.	0.0	15.8
Pittsburg State U.	0.7	35.6
U. of Kansas	0.5	36.2
Wichita State U.	0.8	19.8
Kentucky		
Eastern Kentucky U.	0.3	31.7
Morehead State U.	0.9	19.2
Murray State U.	0.0	14.1
N. Kentucky State U.	0.0	14.1
U. of Kentucky	0.8	48.4
U. of Louisville	1.1	45.0
Western Kentucky U.	1.3	36.0
Louisiana		
Louisiana State U.	0.8	40.0
S.E. Louisiana U.	0.2	32.9
Maine		
U. of Maine		
Orono	0.7	45.9
Maryland		
Bowie State C.	2.1	56.7
Frostburg State C.	0.6	31.3
Morgan State U.	2.5	41.2
Saint Mary's C.	0.8	41.6
Salisbury State C.	1.4	47.3
Towson State U.	2.2	45.7
U. of Baltimore	0.3	29.5
U. of Maryland		
Baltimore City	2.8	150.7
Baltimore County	0.2	65.5
College Park	1.5	46.1
Eastern Shore	3.9	78.7
Massachusetts		
Boston C.	1.8	33.9
Boston U.	1.5	35.1
Clark U.	1.9	50.1
Fitchburg State C.	1.4	28.0
Framington State C.	0.7	7.3
Mass. Institute of Technology	4.3	98.0
North Adams State C.	2.5	19.2
Northeastern U.	0.8	19.0
Tufts U.	2.0	44.3
U. of Massachusetts		
Amherst	1.0	47.4
Boston	1.4	36.0
Michigan		
Central Michigan U.	1.0	31.0
Delta C.	1.3	26.6
Eastern Michigan U.	1.3	45.0
Ferris State C.	0.7	37.4
Grand Valley State C.	0.0	7.7
Lansing Comm. C.	0.1	33.3
Michigan State U.	0.9	46.3
Michigan Tech. U.	0.3	21.7
Northern Michigan U.	0.9	46.2
Oakland U.	0.6	25.2
Saginaw Valley State C.	0.0	33.3
Western Michigan U.	0.9	48.9
Minnesota		
U. of Minnesota	0.2	31.3
Mississippi		
Mississippi State U.	0.0	27.6
U. of Mississippi	0.6	32.3
Missouri		
University of Missouri		
Columbia	0.4	44.8
University of Missouri		
St. Louis	0.0	18.1
Washington U.	0.4	32.8
Nebraska		
U. of Nebraska		
Lincoln	0.3	36.0
Nevada		
U. of Nevada, Reno	0.8	47.9
New Hampshire		
U. of New Hampshire	1.6	41.1
New Jersey		
Brookdale Comm. C.	0.2	21.1
Burlington County C.	0.0	14.4
Glassboro State C.	0.1	28.5
Kean C.	0.3	13.5
Middlesex County	0.0	8.4
Monmouth C.	1.1	46.1
Montclair State C.	2.3	26.5
Rutgers U.	2.8	61.4
Stockton State C.	0.2	41.1
Trenton State C.	0.4	28.1
William Paterson C.	0.3	30.8
New Mexico		
N. M. Highlands U.	4.6	42.7
New Mexico State U.	1.3	32.8
U. of New Mexico	0.2	39.8
New York		
Cornell U.	0.3	53.2
Ithaca C.	1.1	80.7
Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	0.2	77.0
State U. of New York		
Albany	0.5	26.7
Binghamton	0.3	27.2
Buffalo	0.3	11.5
Downstate Medical Center	3.7	110.7
Maritime College	1.0	45.0
Stony Brook	0.5	21.7
Upstate Medical Center	3.5	153.2
State U. of New York A & T C.		
Alfred	0.0	48.8
Canton	0.4	58.8
Cobleskill	0.0	26.6
Delhi	0.0	44.5
Farmingdale	0.2	17.1
Morrisville	0.0	25.9
State U. of New York College		
Brockport	0.4	27.6
Buffalo	1.3	37.2
Cortland	0.0	26.5
Environmental Sci. and Forestry	0.6	24.5
Fredonia	0.7	28.1
Geneseo	0.0	44.3
New Paltz	0.6	34.4
Old Westbury	1.3	29.3
Oneonta	0.2	25.4
Optometry	0.0	27.9
Oswego	0.4	30.1
Plattsburgh	0.5	53.6
Potsdam	0.0	36.6
Purchase	0.0	63.7
Utica-Rome	0.0	18.8
North Carolina		
Appalachian State U.	0.5	22.2
East Carolina U.	0.3	38.5
U. of North Carolina		
Charlotte	0.7	35.0
Western Carolina U.	0.0	18.4
Ohio		
Cleveland State U.	1.2	30.4
Kent State U.	2.7	50.8
Lakeland Comm. C.	0.3	17.8
Miami U.	0.9	32.0
Ohio State U.	0.6	43.0
Wright State U.	0.1	32.0
Oklahoma		
N. E. Okla. State U.	2.4	31.7
Oklahoma State U.	0.7	27.1
U. of Oklahoma	2.4	40.2
Health Science Center	2.9	145
Oregon		
Oregon State U.	0.3	37.0
Pennsylvania		
Bloomsburg State C.	0.0	25.8
California State C.	0.0	1.4
Cheyney State C.	0.8	17.0
Clarion State C.	0.9	29.3
E. Stroudsburg State C.	0.9	38.7
Edinboro State C.	1.6	27.9
Indiana U.	0.8	38.0
Lock Haven State C.	1.7	32.4
Millersville State C.	1.0	31.5
Pennsylvania—Continued		
Pennsylvania State U.		
Altoona	0.5	5.4
Behrend C.	1.8	43.5
Capitol	0.5	27.8
McKeesport	0.0	16.7
University Park	0.3	33.0
Seton Hill C.	0.0	19.5
Shippensburg State C.	0.0	22.1
Slippery Rock State C.	0.2	40.8
West Chester State C.	2.5	75.9
South Carolina		
Clemson U.	0.2	23.1
U. of South Carolina	0.8	43.0
Tennessee		
Austin Peay State U.	1.6	36.5
E. Tenn. State U.	0.8	20.7
Middle Tenn. State U.	0.4	27.4
Tenn. Tech. U.	0.3	34.8
U of Tennessee		
Knoxville	0.7	55.1
Martin	0.4	44.7
Memphis	2.4	84.4
Texas		
Baylor U.	0.3	20.6
Eastfield C.	0.0	27.7
East Texas State U.	0.2	16.1
Lamar U.	0.5	30.7
Midwestern State U.	0.3	20.7
North Texas State U.	0.3	17.4
Pan American U.	0.4	9.3
Southern Methodist U.	1.6	45.1
S.W. Texas State U.	0.5	23.4
Stephen F. Austin State U.	1.0	21.8
Sul Ross State U.	1.1	21.0
Texas A&M U.		
Main campus	0.1	33.4
Galveston	0.0	1.6
Texas Christian U.	0.8	35.2
Texas Technological U.	0.7	34.6
U. of Houston	1.6	30.0
U. of Texas		
Arlington	0.6	13.2
Austin	0.3	20.7
Dallas	0.0	13.1
El Paso	0.3	16.5
Galveston	3.9	73.1
Houston	1.8	118.7
Permian Basin	1.1	19.3
San Antonio	0.0	15.9
Health Science Center, San Antonio	0.5	41.4
Utah		
Brigham Young U.	0.4	29.1
U. of Utah	0.5	36.0
Weber State C.	0.5	27.2
Virginia		
C. of William and Mary	0.4	16.6
James Madison U.	0.1	22.8
Longwood C.	0.0	17.6
Mary Washington C.	0.0	39.5
Radford C.	0.0	17.8
U. of Richmond	0.3	98.2
U. of Virginia	0.5	49.1
Va. Commonwealth U.	0.6	59.5
Va. Polytechnic. Inst. and State U.	0.2	13.7
Washington		
Central Wash. St. C.	1.0	55.6
Washington State U.	0.3	39.1
West Virginia		
Glenville State C.	0.8	25.6
Marshall U.	1.8	30.1
Potomac State C.	0.0	7.6
West Liberty State C.	0.4	19.6
West Virginia State C.	0.0	7.1
West Virginia Inst of Technology	0.4	9.2
West Virginia U.	0.0	21.7
Wisconsin		
University of Wisconsin		
Eau Claire	0.0	26.9
Madison	0.2	38.7
Milwaukee	1.0	31.0
Oshkosh	2.0	30.1
Parkside	0.9	29.7
River Falls	0.0	26.0
Whitewater	0.5	24.4
Wyoming		
U. of Wyoming	0.2	32.6

SOURCE: FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

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Foreign Students in U.S. Total 286,000; 35 Pct. from Iran, Other OPEC Countries

NEW YORK

More than 35 per cent of the 286,265 foreign students enrolled at American colleges and universities last year were from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, according to the Institute for International Education.

In a preliminary report on its census of foreign students for 1979-80, the institute said that the number of such students, a record high, was up 8.5 per cent from 263,938 in 1978-79.

The institute said that 101,160 students from the oil-producing countries were enrolled in the U.S., 51,870 of them from Iran.

Students from Nigeria, Venezuela, and Saudi Arabia made up a majority of the remaining O.P.E.C. students.

The 1979-80 census also showed the following:

▶ That most foreign students were supported by their home governments or their families, rather than by U.S. sources. Only 18 per cent listed an American agency as their primary source of funds.

▶ That California has more foreign students—47,621—than any other state. Other states that have large foreign-student enrollments included Texas with 24,416 and New York with 23,539.

▶ That about 78,000 foreign students were enrolled in engineering programs, compared with 47,320 in business and management, 21,830 in the social sciences, and 21,570 in the natural sciences.

The complete results of the census will be published by the institute next spring.

Following are the 10 countries sending the most foreign students to the United States in 1979-80:

Iran	51,870
Taiwan	17,530
Nigeria	16,210
Canada	15,270
Japan	12,160
Venezuela	10,010
Saudi Arabia	9,730
Hong Kong	9,600
India	8,590
Thailand	6,500

Following are the top 10 institutions in foreign-student enrollment:

U. of Southern California	3,305
Los Angeles City College	3,000
Miami-Dade Community College	2,790
Texas Southern U.	2,585
U. of Texas, Austin	2,354
U. of Wisconsin, Madison	2,092
Columbia U.	2,037
U. of Michigan	1,941
U. of California, Los Angeles	1,907
U. of Washington	1,880

Oxford's Magdalen College

Continued from Page 17

toration, Magdalen is not a poor college.

Its wealth is reflected in the number of faculty fellows it supports and in its teaching arrangements, which permit most undergraduates to work with individual tutors.

But the hunt for money is on, and Mr. Griffin's American attitude is a factor. He himself plays down his nationality and says that he soon will acquire British citizenship—a move that will put him in line for senior government advisory jobs and possibly for the vice-chancellorship of Oxford, the university's top administrative post.

Nonetheless, he admits that his American contacts will be valuable and he has already made plans for the "American Friends of Magdalen," an incorporated trust that will try to raise money in the United States.

He has begun a worldwide fund-raising campaign among Magdalen alumni—a standard procedure at American institutions but considered quite innovative in Great Britain.

Although Mr. Griffin is still a young man, he has already found a permanent place in the college's history. As the restoration on Magdalen's chapel, built between 1474 and 1480, proceeded, stonemasons were faced with a problem: how to replace the weathered gargoyles and grinning medieval imps that decorated the balustrade.

Their solution was to model the visages of present-day fellows and college employees. There, third from the right at the High Street end of the chapel, is the face of Mr. Griffin.

42 Elected to Institute of Medicine; Membership Now Totals 399

WASHINGTON

Forty-two new members have been elected to the Institute of Medicine, which was established in 1970 by the National Academy of Sciences "for the examination of policy matters pertaining to the health of the public." The total active membership is now 399. In addition, seven persons were elected to senior membership, for a total of 105. The newly elected members:

Linda H. Aiken, assistant vice-president, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Samuel P. Asper, deputy executive vice-president, American College of Physicians.

Jack D. Barchas, professor of psychiatry and behavioral sciences, Stanford U.

William Bevan, provost, Duke U.

Mark S. Blumberg, corporate planning adviser, Kaiser Foundation Health Plan (Oakland, Cal.).

Alexander M. Capron, President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research.

David R. Challoner, dean and professor of medicine, Saint Louis University.

Thomas W. Clarkson, professor of radiation biology and toxicology, U. of Rochester.

Linda Hawes Clever, chairman of occupational health, Presbyterian Hospital of Pacific Medical Center (San Francisco).

James A. Clifton, professor of medicine, U. of Iowa.

D. Walter Cohen, dean of dental medicine, U. of Pennsylvania.

Ernest G. Cravalho, associate director of the college of health sciences, technology, and management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Edgar G. Davis, vice-president for corporate affairs, Eli Lilly and Company (Indianapolis).

Floyd W. Denny, professor and chairman of pediatrics, U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Daniel D. Federman, dean for students and alumni and professor of medicine, Harvard U.

Maurice S. Fox, professor of biology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Charles Fried, professor of law, Harvard U.

Harold S. Ginsberg, professor and chairman of microbiology, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia U.

J. Thomas Grayston, vice-president for health sciences, U. of Washington.

Marie-Louise Johnson, director of medical education and vice-president for medical affairs, Benedictine Hospital (Kingston, R.I.).

Stanley B. Jones, vice-president, National Association of Blue Cross-Blue Shield Plans (Washington).

Albert R. Jonsen, professor of bio-ethics, U. of California at San Francisco.

Barbara M. Korsch, attending physician, Children's Hospital of Los Angeles.

Richard M. Krause, director, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Robert I. Levy, director, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.

Leah M. Lowenstein, associate dean of the school of medicine, Boston U.

Ida M. Sather Martinson, director of research in the school of nursing, U. of Minnesota.

Charles A. McCallum, vice-president for health affairs, U. of Alabama at Birmingham.

Thomas C. Merigan, professor of medicine and chairman of infectious diseases, Stanford U.

C. Arden Miller, professor and chairman of maternal and child health, U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Richard J. Reitemeier, professor of medicine, Mayo Graduate School of Medicine and Mayo Clinic.

Clayton Rich, provost, U. of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center.

William C. Richardson, associate dean of the school of public health and community medicine, U. of Washington.

Barbara G. Rosenkrantz, professor of the history of science, Harvard U.

Edward Rubenstein, associate dean of postgraduate medical education, Stanford U.

Jay P. Sanford, dean of the school of medicine, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

Thomas C. Schelling, professor of political economy, Harvard U.

Aaron Shirley, physician, Jackson, Miss.

Robert B. Talley, physician, Stockton, Cal.

Alvin R. Tarlov, professor and chairman of internal medicine, U. of Chicago.

Joseph V. Terenzio, president, United Hospital Fund of New York.

Irwin M. Weinstein, physician, Beverly Hills, Cal.

The following were elected to senior membership:

Konrad E. Bloch, professor of chemistry, Harvard U.

Kenneth M. Brinkhous, professor of pathology, U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

James M. Dunning, professor of dental medicine, Harvard U.

John S. Millis, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Norton Nelson, professor of environmental medicine, New York U.

Charles E. Odegaard, president emeritus, U. of Washington.

Robert F. Rushmer, professor of bio-engineering and director of the center for advanced studies in the biomedical sciences, U. of Washington.

In Brief

Continued from Page 2

the trustees had signed the collective-bargaining agreement, which gives the "final determination in such matters" to the college presidents, they had only a *"pro forma"* role in approving the decisions.

■ Notes

Tulane University last week formally opened an institute devoted to research and publication in political economy. . . . The University of Minnesota has filed suit in a state court to require that a collective-bargaining election at the university's Duluth campus be conducted by mail rather than by on-site voting.

■ Corrections

▶ In a brief review of *Teaching Science Fiction: Education for Tomorrow* (Owlswick Press, 1980) in the September 15 issue of *The Chronicle*, Mark Hillegas was incorrectly identified as having taught an innovative science-fiction course at Cornell University in 1962. In fact, Mr. Hillegas taught that course at Colgate University.

▶ A Fact-File on statewide agencies in the September 22 issue of *The Chronicle* incorrectly identified H. Edwin Young as president of the University of Wisconsin System. Robert M. O'Neil is the new president.

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

HAVE BEEN FILMED

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Chronicle Preview: This Year's Faculty Salaries–Pages 10 and 11

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Articles on inside pages

The idea of having an academic head the National Archives pleases scholars, but the newly appointed Archivist of the United States, Robert M. Warner, a historian from the University of Michigan, faces "a very tough road." Story on Page 3.

John Anderson wins in a Presidential preference poll of 2,500 students at five Ivy League universities. More than a third of those polled said they considered themselves more intelligent than either President Jimmy Carter or Gov. Ronald Reagan. Story on Page 4.

In a test of tenure protection, a state court has ruled that Central Washington University's dismissal of a professor of political science, Charles I. Stastny, did not violate his rights. Story on Page 2.

License fees for campus music have been agreed upon by higher-education negotiators and the American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers. Story on Page 4.

Counseling of Iranian students in the United States is provided by Parvine Ghaffari-Samai, described as a leading advocate of Iranian rights. Story on Page 9.

Campus unrest in China is reported for the first time since the end of the Cultural Revolution in 1976. Story on Page 13.

An unpretentious newsletter, *The Harvard Medical School Health Letter*, has become a big-league publication with a circulation of 300,000. Story on Page 15.

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7,900 Scientists Boycott Soviet to Protest Jailing of Dissidents

Scholars from 44 countries suspend professional relations with Russian counterparts

WIDE WORLD

Morris Pripstein, left, of Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, announces a scientists' boycott of the Soviet Union. With him are Paul Flory, of Stanford University, and Anthony Ralston, of State University of New York at Buffalo.

By Anne C. Roark

WASHINGTON

In a protest against the jailing and oppression of dissident Russian scholars, 7,900 scientists and engineers from 44 countries have suspended professional relations with their counterparts in the Soviet Union.

In a news conference here announcing the action, five American scientists—two of them Nobel laureates—said it was the most highly organized protest thus far against the Soviet government's violations of international human-rights agreements.

The committee that organized the protest is known as "s.o.s.," after the surnames of the Soviet scientists Anatoly Scharansky, Yuri Orlov, and Andrei Sakharov, all of whom are in prison or internal exile. The protest came just as an editorial denouncing such boycotts appeared in *Science*, the weekly journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Written by William D. Carey, the jour-

Continued on Page 14, Column 3

Michigan Voters Seen Favoring Tax-Cut Plan

8 national groups join state's colleges to warn of closings, 70-per-cent budget slashes

By Robert L. Jacobson

WASHINGTON

Public-opinion polls indicating that Michigan voters may adopt a major tax-cutting initiative on November 4 have led eight national organizations in higher education to issue a public appeal for the proposal's defeat.

The initiative, known as the Tisch amendment, would slash Michigan's property-tax valuations to one half of what they were two years ago, limit annual increases in valuations to 2 per cent, and require at least 60-per-cent voter approval of any new state taxes.

Representatives of the eight organizations here warned that the Michigan amendment would have a "devastating effect" on higher education in that state.

They cited an estimate by the state department of management and budget that adoption of the proposal could deprive Michigan's state colleges and universities of nearly 70 per cent of the $647-million proposed for their support in 1981 by Gov. William C. Milliken.

As a result, the state's analysis suggested, 12 of Michigan's 15 state colleges and universities would have to close, while the three largest institutions—the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan State University, and Wayne State University—would receive only enough money to operate at about half their normal capacity.

In addition, about $37-million in state aid to private institutions, provided through scholarships and grants, would be eliminated, officials said.

The discussions that led to the issuing of the statement were started by Irving J. Spitzberg, Jr., general secretary of the American Association of University Professors.

Mr. Spitzberg said he had learned during

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

Decline in U.S. Support for Fulbrights Decried

WASHINGTON

The Fulbright scholarship program, designed to promote international educational exchanges, has not been getting enough U. S. support to sustain itself, according to officials and scholars involved in its operation.

At a recent meeting of academics and government leaders to discuss the future of the 34-year-old project, most agreed the program's funds were now spread too thin among the 120 participating countries. When adjusted for inflation, the $41.2-million now provided for the program by the United States and other countries amounts to only 60 per cent of the support provided in 1965, government officials said.

The decline is disturbing, the participants said, since the Fulbright program is a major vehicle for scholarly exchange between America and the rest of the world.

Since it was first conceived in 1946 by Sen. J. William Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, the program has sent 45,000 Americans to study in foreign countries and brought 85,000 foreign students and scholars to the U. S.

Although most of the funds for the program are provided by the U. S., some governments have financed as much as 75 per cent of the costs of individual grants.

The problem now, the program officials said, is that the U. S. has fallen behind in its commitment to international educational exchanges. The Soviet Union, West

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

CHRONICLE PREVIEW

Faculty Salaries for 1980-81

Chronicle survey estimates pay and year's increases by rank and type of institution

Salaries of full-time faculty members on 9-month or 10-month contracts

	Public				Private				Total			
	Average (a)	High (b)	Median (c)	Low (d)	Average (a)	High (b)	Median (c)	Low (d)	Average (a)	High (b)	Median (c)	Low (d)
Institutions granting doctoral degrees												
Professor	$30,555	$34,000	$29,888	$27,000	$34,045	$38,200	$32,600	$29,500	$31,426	$35,000	$30,500	$27,000
Associate professor	24,102	25,500	23,425	22,000	24,057	26,500	23,000	21,550	24,092	26,000	23,413	22,000
Assistant professor	18,782	20,000	18,800	17,150	21,146	22,700	20,000	18,000	19,125	20,350	18,940	17,150
All ranks	25,093	28,562	24,466	20,500	28,245	34,000	26,675	22,600	25,758	29,888	24,755	20,690
Other institutions granting graduate degrees												
Professor	$28,496	$32,000	$28,000	$24,950	$26,469	$30,803	$25,100	$22,268	$28,049	$32,000	$27,100	$24,705
Associate professor	22,688	24,000	22,253	20,400	20,330	23,000	20,000	18,000	22,113	24,000	22,000	19,765
Assistant professor	19,287	20,500	19,300	17,600	16,995	18,850	16,600	14,440	18,690	20,250	18,738	16,500
All ranks	23,872	27,000	23,000	20,000	21,173	25,000	20,000	16,600	23,218	26,000	22,300	19,450
Institutions granting only bachelor's degrees												
Professor	$23,184	$24,547	$22,855	$22,560	$23,276	$25,740	$22,600	$20,118	$23,260	$25,093	$22,600	$20,506
Associate professor	23,707	29,400	21,525	19,400	18,810	20,400	18,400	16,950	19,811	20,800	19,200	17,200
Assistant professor	17,002	18,000	17,100	16,000	16,436	17,615	16,090	15,000	16,579	17,990	16,100	15,255
All ranks	20,518	22,560	19,400	17,519	18,856	20,800	17,700	15,700	19,194	21,450	18,000	16,000
2-year institutions with academic ranks												
Professor	$26,503	$28,593	$26,000	$23,000	—	—	—	—	$26,503	$28,593	$26,000	$23,000
Associate professor	23,010	25,650	22,500	20,800	—	—	—	—	23,010	25,650	22,500	20,800
Assistant professor	18,553	19,850	18,000	16,419	—	—	—	—	18,553	19,850	18,000	16,419
All ranks	22,560	26,000	22,113	19,200	—	—	—	—	22,560	26,000	22,113	19,200
Institutions without academic ranks												
Total	$23,844	$27,000	$24,100	$20,184	$12,800	$12,800	$12,800	$12,800	$23,604	$27,000	$23,846	$19,703
All institutions except those without academic ranks												
Professor	$29,117	$32,000	$28,338	$25,500	$28,556	$34,000	$27,781	$23,000	$28,990	$32,500	$28,000	$25,000
Associate professor	23,398	25,000	22,699	21,420	20,972	23,400	20,100	18,102	22,729	24,800	22,300	20,000
Assistant professor	18,817	20,250	18,720	16,821	17,491	19,000	16,800	15,300	18,428	20,000	18,400	16,100
Instructor	18,092	19,178	16,500	15,047	14,408	16,000	14,500	12,250	16,900	18,000	15,873	14,120
All ranks	24,129	27,500	23,100	19,756	22,462	25,971	20,500	17,000	23,658	27,000	22,600	19,057

Salaries of full-time faculty members on 11-month or 12-month contracts

	Public				Private				Total			
All institutions except those without academic ranks												
Professor	$33,892	$38,000	$34,000	$29,940	$26,992	$31,750	$25,500	$22,170	$31,148	$36,150	$30,650	$25,546
Associate professor	26,077	29,950	26,080	22,400	21,622	24,900	21,200	18,[illegible]00	24,203	27,200	24,200	20,988
Assistant professor	21,717	24,048	21,600	18,400	17,661	19,625	17,000	16,000	19,497	21,613	19,075	16,600
All ranks	26,813	32,000	26,500	21,000	21,269	24,625	20,000	16,600	24,379	29,940	23,500	18,400

Increase over 1979-80 salaries, 9-month or 10-month contracts

	Public				Private				Total			
	Average (e)	High (f)	Median (g)	Low (h)	Average (e)	High (f)	Median (g)	Low (h)	Average (e)	High (f)	Median (g)	Low (h)
Institutions granting doctoral degrees												
Professor	9.0%	10.7%	8.7%	7.0%	9.5%	11.8%	10.1%	7.7%	9.2%	11.1%	9.2%	7.1%
Associate professor	10.2%	14.1%	9.9%	6.8%	13.0%	14.9%	10.9%	9.5%	10.8%	14.1%	10.5%	7.5%
Assistant professor	9.9%	12.0%	10.0%	6.8%	9.4%	12.1%	10.8%	7.6%	9.9%	12.1%	10.0%	6.8%
All ranks	9.6%	12.5%	9.4%	6.9%	10.5%	12.1%	10.4%	8.1%	9.8%	12.5%	9.8%	7.0%
Other institutions granting graduate degrees												
Professor	7.5%	9.7%	7.1%	5.3%	8.7%	10.0%	9.2%	6.6%	7.8%	9.9%	8.0%	5.4%
Associate professor	7.5%	10.0%	8.2%	5.0%	10.0%	11.3%	9.7%	8.1%	8.0%	10.3%	8.3%	5.8%
Assistant professor	7.9%	10.7%	7.1%	5.3%	10.6%	13.8%	9.9%	8.5%	8.6%	11.1%	8.1%	6.1%
All ranks	7.7%	10.0%	8.0%	5.3%	9.6%	11.1%	9.7%	8.0%	8.1%	10.3%	8.3%	5.7%
Institutions granting only bachelor's degrees												
Professor	—	—	—	—	8.6%	10.6%	8.0%	6.7%	8.6%	10.6%	8.0%	6.7%
Associate professor	—	—	—	—	9.1%	11.3%	9.9%	6.3%	9.0%	11.3%	9.1%	6.0%
Assistant professor	—	—	—	—	10.4%	13.8%	10.9%	8.3%	8.8%	13.5%	10.2%	7.0%
All ranks	7.0%	11.4%	7.9%	5.0%	9.5%	11.7%	10.0%	6.7%	9.0%	11.7%	9.2%	6.5%
2-year institutions with academic ranks												
Professor	7.2%	9.3%	7.2%	5.4%	—	—	—	—	7.2%	9.3%	7.2%	5.4%
Associate professor	7.4%	10.0%	8.0%	5.0%	—	—	—	—	7.4%	10.0%	8.0%	5.0%
Assistant professor	8.3%	11.3%	8.6%	6.5%	—	—	—	—	8.3%	11.3%	8.6%	6.5%
All ranks	7.8%	10.8%	8.1%	5.5%	—	—	—	—	7.8%	10.8%	8.1%	5.5%
Institutions without academic ranks												
Total	8.0%	11.0%	8.3%	4.3%	—	—	—	—	8.0%	10.7%	8.2%	4.7%
All institutions except those without academic ranks												
Professor	8.3%	10.2%	8.3%	6.4%	9.1%	10.9%	9.2%	7.0%	8.5%	10.5%	8.5%	6.5%
Associate professor	8.8%	11.9%	8.9%	5.7%	10.8%	11.7%	10.1%	8.0%	9.3%	11.9%	9.3%	6.0%
Assistant professor	8.6%	11.7%	8.3%	6.3%	10.2%	13.7%	10.8%	8.3%	9.1%	12.0%	9.2%	6.4%
Instructor	10.6%	14.5%	12.1%	8.4%	11.1%	12.7%	11.1%	5.5%	10.8%	14.1%	11.3%	7.7%
All ranks	8.6%	11.4%	8.5%	6.0%	9.9%	11.7%	10.0%	7.4%	8.9%	11.5%	9.0%	6.4%

Increase over 1979-80 salaries, 11-month or 12-month contracts

	Public				Private				Total			
All institutions except those without academic ranks												
Professor	9.8%	10.3%	8.6%	6.6%	9.2%	11.9%	9.3%	6.8%	9.6%	11.1%	8.7%	6.6%
Associate professor	6.4%	8.2%	7.6%	4.4%	—	—	—	—	7.5%	10.0%	8.0%	4.5%
Assistant professor	9.0%	11.4%	9.5%	5.3%	10.6%	12.1%	10.0%	8.5%	9.8%	11.7%	9.9%	7.4%
All ranks	8.9%	10.5%	8.0%	5.1%	9.8%	12.5%	9.5%	7.5%	9.3%	11.5%	8.9%	6.5%

(a) Estimated mean base salary. Does not include additional earnings or fringe benefits.
(b) One-fourth of the faculty members receive this amount or more.
(c) One-half of the faculty members receive this amount or more.
(d) One-fourth of the faculty members receive this amount or less.
(e) Mean salary increase, 1980-81 over 1979-80.
(f) One-fourth of the faculty members received salary increases larger than this.
(g) One-half of the faculty members received salary increases larger than this.
(h) One-fourth of the faculty members received salary increases smaller than this.
— Indicates too little data for reliable estimate.

Note: Survey data is based on responses of 2,[illegible]35 individuals, weighted to represent faculty members at colleges and universities of all types except law schools, medical schools, proprietary institutions, or colleges with enrollment of less than 500 students.
Salary figures do not include the value of contributed services contributed by members of religious orders or others. Statistical confidence limit for salary estimates is ± 3 per cent.

SOURCE: SURVEY DESIGNED AND CONDUCTED FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JOHN MINTER ASSOCIATES